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A STANDARD HISTORY

OF

Georgia and Georgians

By

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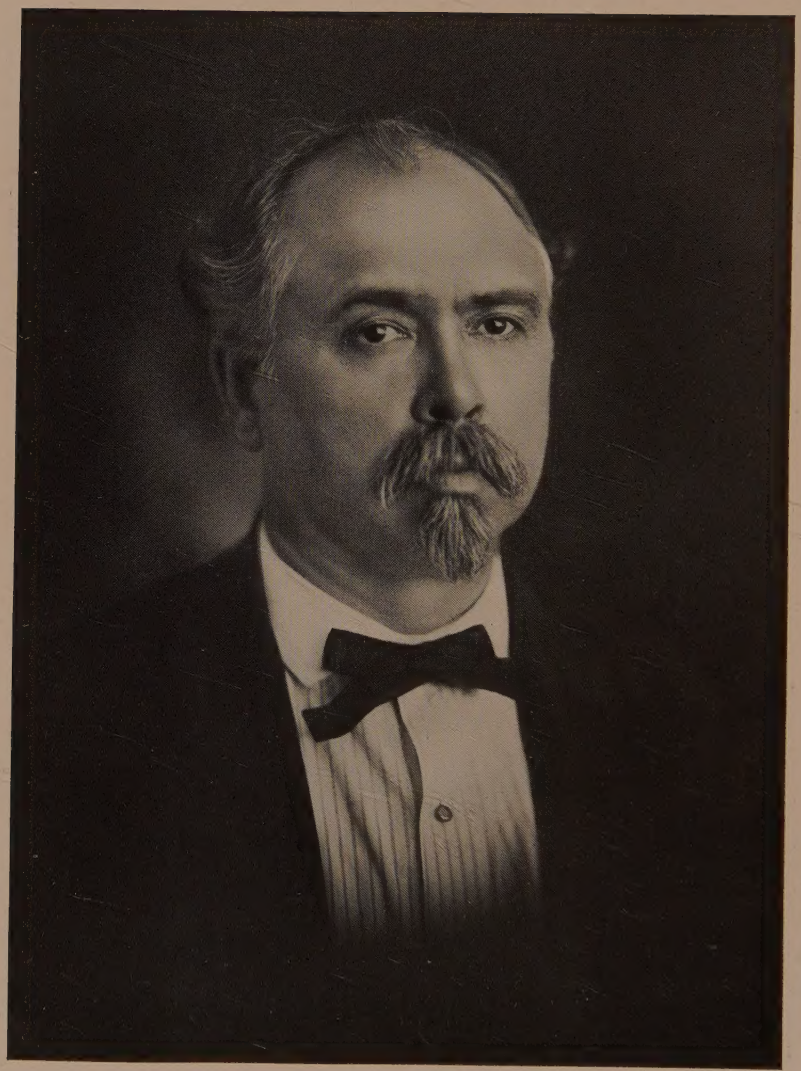


H. B. Strange.

Georgia and Georgians

HON. HENRY BASCOM STRANGE. In the annals of the judiciary of Bulloch County there is found no name that is held in higher honor, esteem and confidence than that of Hon. Henry Bascom Strange, jurist, legist, public-spirited citizen and self-made man, whose record in public and private life alike is one on which there is not the slightest stain or blemish. Few men have gained more honestly or completely the admiration of their fellow-citizens, and the honor that has come to him has been gained without animosity.

Judge Strange was born in Effingham County, Georgia, November 13, 1863, the family home being located at Mount Pleasant Landing, on the Savannah River. His father, the Rev. L. L. Strange, was born near Spartansburg, South Carolina, and as a boy of twelve years was brought to Georgia, where he spent the rest of his life, his mature years as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Conference and as a preacher of wide renown. He died at the age of forty-five years. He was married in Effingham County to Florence Wilson, a native of that county, who is now living at Statesboro, at the age of seventy-two years, and they became the parents of six children, of whom five are still living: Dr. George P., a practicing physician of Effingham County; Henry Bascom; Berry L., a practicing attorney of Houston, Texas; Mrs. Lizzie Graham, of Effingham County; and Mrs. Susie Ann Rackley, who is a resident of Statesboro.

Henry Bascom Strange was but twelve years of age when his father died, and at that time he became the sole support of his mother, this naturally precluding the idea of any extensive educational training at that time. However, he had attended the public schools, and when twenty-one years of age began earnestly the study of his chosen profession, and when twenty-two entered the office of J. G. and D. H. Clark, of Tusculum, Georgia, spending two years under the preceptorship of these gentlemen. He was admitted to the bar May 14, 1888, under Judge A. P. Adams, of the Eastern Circuit, and at once began practice at Guyton, where he remained four years. He came to Statesboro August 9, 1892, and almost immediately took his place among the strong and thorough attorneys of the Bulloch County seat. As the years passed he established himself more and more thoroughly in the confidence of the people and began to give attention to public affairs. In 1905 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, serving in that and the following year, and in 1908 and 1909 was mayor of Statesboro and gave the people of this city one of the best administrations they have ever known. By this time it was recognized that here was judicial timber, and in 1910 he was elected judge of the City Court, an office which he held for four years. In 1915 he met defeat as a candidate for judge of the Superior Court, Middle Circuit, by 100 votes. He is a member of the Bulloch County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, is fraternally a Mason, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Strange was married November 4, 1891, at Guyton, Georgia, to Miss Laura Gertrude Fruetrell, daughter of A. J. Fruetrell, a well known merchant still in business at Guyton. They have no children.

At the time of his retirement as judge of the City Court, Judge Strange was presented with a gold-headed cane by the members of the Bulloch County Bar Association, which body adopted the following resolutions: "Upon the convening of the City Court, being the first retiring officers of Statesboro, the following resolutions of appreciation were presented and unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the court. Judge Strange. Whereas, with the close of the year 1914, at the hour of midnight, Hon. Henry Bascom Strange's term of office as judge of the City Court of Statesboro expired, after extending over the period of four years; and, Whereas, his administration of that office was marked by a controlling spirit of fairness and impartiality to all, rich and poor alike, without favor or affection to any, no obligations save to discharge faithfully and fearlessly every duty of the office and, Whereas, during his term of four years he has made for himself by his strict adherence to the principles of right and justice a name and a reputation as a judge of unusual ability and has demonstrated that he possesses a peculiar fitness for the judicial office, a fact recognized by bar and laity alike; and, Whereas, he has uniformly sought to administer the functions of his court with impartiality, tempering justice with mercy, shielding the weak from the oppression of the strong, exercising patience with the shortcomings and the inexperience of many of us who have been practitioners in his court, placing his own experience and knowledge of the law in the aid of the cause of justice, and in all his conduct of that responsible office has shown an earnest desire and purpose; Whereas, despite the great volume of business—over 1,000 cases—set before him in the four years, only sixteen cases have been appealed from his court to the Court of Appeals, and of that number a reversal of his decision has only been made in three cases, a record of appeals and reversals perhaps not excelled by any other judge in the state; Be It Now Resolved by the Bar of Bulloch County, that we thus formally express to Judge Strange our regrets at his retirement from office and express to him our cordial personal appreciation of his excellent services as a judge, his splendid character as a man and citizen, and his recognized ability as a fellow-member of the Bar, and that we tender to him our sincerest wishes for a long and prosperous career at the bar, and that the future may hold in store for him a judicial place of higher station; and be it further resolved that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the court and a copy furnished Judge Strange."

Benjamin Franklin Johnson. It is an American's proudest boast that he is a self-made man, the architect and builder of his own fortunes. This has come to be true of the South to a much larger extent than it was in ante-bellum days, when large estates were handed down from father to son, and there were few manufacturing industries to give rise to opportunities for self advancement. Today, however, the South is full of active, enterprising men, who are investigating and developing her resources, and with the advent of the mill and factory has come a wider and more substantial prosperity in which all the people participate. Among those who are thus aiding in the development of the City of Thomson, McDuffie County, Georgia, is Benjamin Franklin Johnson, a leading business man and banker of this city, which he is now serving in the office of mayor. Mr. Johnson was born in Warren (now McDuffie) County, Georgia, December 11, 1864, the son of John F. and Effie Reese Johnson, who were natives of this county. The father, who was a well known planter, died in May, 1865, his wife dying at the age of seventy-two years. They had but two children: Joel Wigfall, now a prominent citizen of Augusta, engaged in the real estate business; and Benjamin Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin was only six months old when his father died. He was educated in the country schools and the public schools of Thomson, and at the age of eighteen years began farming in a modest way in McDuffie County. After being thus occupied for six years, he came to Thomson, securing a clerkship with the J. A. Shields Mercantile Company. He remained nine years in their employ and then resigned, accepting a position with the T. A. Scott Mercantile Company, with which he remained seven years. With these two concerns he gained valuable experience, as they were the leading mercantile houses in Thomson at that time. With a laudable ambition to be his own master and become a power in the business world, Mr. Johnson assisted in organizing the McDuffie Oil and Fertilizer Company, of which he took the active management, and with which he has been thus connected up to the present time. During the years that have since elapsed this concern has grown and prospered, and now employs about thirty people, crushing annually about 4,000 tons of cotton seed and distilling about 180,000 gallons of cotton seed oil, for which a ready and profitable market is found. Mr. Johnson is also the vice president and a director of the First National Bank of Thomson. This flourishing institution was organized in 1901 with a capital of $25,000, subsequently increased to $90,000, and has a surplus of undivided profits of $25,000. That Mr. Johnson's fellow citizens have full confidence in his ability and integrity is proved by the fact that in 1913 they elected him mayor of the city, which office he still holds. He avails himself of every opportunity to promote local interests and will at any time cheerfully answer letters of inquiry from prospective settlers pertaining to the industrial or agricultural conditions and possibilities of this locality. Aside from his personal interests already mentioned, he is actively engaged in farming, raising cotton, corn and oats. He affiliates religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Johnson was married in Thomson, Georgia, in 1902, to Miss Mary Lou Lewis, of this city, a daughter of Thomas N. and Lou (McLean) Lewis. Her father, who was for many years a well known merchant of Thomson, is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children: Effie Lewis, born May 17, 1904, and Mary Ruth, born April 17, 1915. The career of Mr. Johnson, as thus depicted, presents an inspiring example to ambitious youths who are gifted with the necessary qualities for success—ambition, diligence, perseverance and integrity.

Marshall Wellborn Dunn. Every community has its recognized leaders to whom the people look for initiative action when any important measure is proposed for the general good, or on whose exertions they chiefly depend to bring about its final consummation. To this class properly belongs Marshall Wellborn Dunn, one of the leading merchants of Thomas, McDuffie County, who is now serving as county superintendent of schools. Mr. Dunn was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) County, Georgia, September 5, 1855. His parents were Dr. William A. and Ada Louisa (Wellborn) Dunn, both natives of Columbia County. The father, who was a graduate of Athens (Georgia) College of Medicine, also of Jefferson College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, practiced his profession for many years in his native county, until he was forced to retire owing to a serious injury caused by a fall. He purchased the old Isaac Ramsey Plantation of 1,000 acres, in McDuffie County, and operated it successfully for a number of years, aside from his medical practice. His death, which took place in 1898, when he was seventy-six years old, was much deplored, casting a shadow over the entire county. The reason was not far to seek. A generous hearted southern gentleman of the ante-bellum type, of a genial and joyous disposition, he never failed to respond to the call of duty, cheerfully giving his services to all who were unable to pay for them; so it is little wonder that all who knew him loved and honored him. During the war he volunteered as a Confederate soldier, but was sent home by the Confederate

Government to care for the wounded left behind. He was a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife were active Methodists in religion. The latter died in 1902 at the age of sixty-eight years. Of their family of seven children two died in infancy, the others being as follows: Marshall W., subject of this biography, who was the eldest born; Ethleen, wife of W. R. Dobson, of Ashburn, Georgia; Claudia, who married E. H. Burnside and died in 1908; John Clarence, who is a planter on the old homestead, the Ramsey plantation at Cobbham; and Derrelle Duboise, who is a railroad conductor in the employ of the A. B. & A. Railroad and resides in Atlanta.

Marshall Wellborn Dunn was educated in country schools, which he attended until reaching the age of sixteen, at which time he left school in order to assist his father in the management of the plantation, of which he later took entire charge, residing on it until 1909. He then organized a partnership with W. T. Parish, under the style of Dunn & Parish, and founded a general mercantile and supply house, which is now one of the leading business concerns in Thomson, the enterprise having been successful. Mr. Dunn has long taken a strong interest in educational matters, and his fellow citizens, knowing him to be a good man to entrust with school matters, in 1899 elected him a member of the board of education. After serving efficiently for several years, in 1904 he was elected as county school superintendent, which position he still retains. He took a leading part in the erection of the fine new high school, completed in 1911, and which cost $20,000. In putting through this project to its final consummation, he had to work hard to overcome the strong opposition against it on the part of many citizens who objected to the city's incurring so great an expense, but persuasion and argument finally prevailed, and it would now be hard to find anyone who does not take a pride in this magnificent and commodious building, or who would wish to go back to the old condition of things.

Mr. Dunn was first married in 1884 to Miss Mamie Boyd, who died in 1902. She bore him four children, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: J. Boyd, born February 13, 1888, who is associated with the firm of Dunn & Parish, and Marion W., born December 25, 1891, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Elba, Alabama. On June 21, 1903, in Cobbham, McDuffie County, Georgia, Mr. Dunn married for his second wife, Miss Mattie Neal, daughter of B. L. Neal, a Confederate veteran residing in Columbia, Georgia, who was the son of Basil Neal, a soldier of the Revolution. Of this second union Mr. Dunn has had three children born to him, of whom one died in infancy, the two survivors being: Marshall Neal, born April 19, 1904, and Eugene Palmer, born August 27, 1905. Mr. Dunn is an active member of the Methodist Church, he and his amiable wife doing what they can at all times to advance the cause of religion and morality. Their friends are numbered by the score, and there are few families in Thomson better known or more highly respected.

Eugene Burton Russell. Journalism is probably the medium through which men become more widely known than in any other avenue of business or learned profession. Not always are they brought in this way before the public as personalities, but more as influences, their printed thoughts and opinions reaching thousands, where their spoken ones could be heard and appreciated by only comparatively a few. Hence the responsibility of the journalist is of exceeding weight, and a community may often be judged by the stability and tone of its newspapers. There have been times—not too infrequent—when a newspaper has forced reformatory legislation, and occasions have arisen where the fourth estate has been influential in changing the public policies of the country. From college halls, Eugene Burton Russell came to Cedartown, Georgia, and entered into newspaper life. During more than a quarter of a century of connection with journalism, he has not only succeeded in making a name and a place for himself in his adopted com-

munity, but has also assisted materially in the development and progress of the locality where he chose to carry on his activities. He is now half owner of the Standard Publishing Company, a thriving enterprise; editor of the Cedartown Standard, one of the best conducted newspapers in Northern Georgia; and a man of influence in business, financial, civic and political circles.

Mr. Russell was born in Clyde, Ohio, January 10, 1863, and is a son of William and Annie (Worst) Russell, natives of the Buckeye State. The father, a man of education, passed his life in educational pursuits and died in 1889, and the mother died in Cedartown in 1915. His sister, Miss Della Russell, has been a teacher in the public schools here since 1895, and is well and favorably known as an educator.

Eugene Burton Russell received his early education in the graded and high schools of Clyde, Ohio, being graduated from the latter in 1880, at the age of fifteen years. At that time he began to learn the printer's trade, thoroughly learning every detail of the business, in which he was in after years to become most successful. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, and was duly graduated therefrom in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Russell decided to settle in the South, it being his intention to enter the real estate business, and he accordingly came to Tallapoosa, Haralson County, Georgia, to look over the ground for an opening. In the spring of 1889 he changed his mind about remaining permanently at Tallapoosa, and came to Cedartown, where the opportunity presented itself for him to enter the field of journalism. The Cedartown Standard was offered for sale, and the county seat of Polk County needed a good, live newspaper. Mr. Russell saw there was an opening for such a venture, if conducted along proper lines, and another young, energetic and ambitious man, Mr. W. S. Coleman, became interested with him, and the two bought out the stock and the newspaper outfit. Then began a campaign that after a long, hard struggle eventuated in the building up of a successful and popular newspaper. For a time the old shop, type and presses were used, but as soon as the partners found their business was growing sufficiently to warrant it, they built a suitable and commodious brick building, and equipped this with the best of modern printing presses and linotype machines, and all equipment which goes to make up a thoroughly up-to-date newspaper plant. The Standard has grown and expanded until it now has more than 2,500 subscribers, with excellent advertising patronage from the merchants and professional men of Cedartown.

The Standard was founded by a stock company in 1887 and was first edited by the late Montgomery M. Folsom, of Atlanta, and one year later was edited by Charles Langworthy, who conducted it until it was sold to its present owners. Mr. Coleman, while still a half owner of the paper, has devoted his attention entirely to other business since 1907. The Standard is a well-edited, well-printed paper, its editor endeavoring to give his readers all the reliable news, with up-to-the-minute editorials, all presented in an interesting and entertaining form. Aside from the publishing of the Standard, the Standard Publishing Company carries on a successful job printing business, having all facilities for first-class work of every kind.

Mr. Russell has interested himself in other ventures, financial and commercial, and was one of the organizers, in 1908, of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Cedartown, of which he is a member of the board of directors at this time. He is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and an enthusiastic promoter of any movement that will make for better civic or business conditions. He has taken a leading part in educational work in Polk County, and for four terms was an active member of the school board, his further public service including three terms as a member of the city council of Cedartown. He is the member for Polk County of the board of trustees of the Seventh District Agricultural and Mechanical School at Powder Springs. In political

matters he is a democrat, and has long been an active worker in the ranks of the party. Mr. Russell is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand, and of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a Past Chancellor. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is steward and treasurer.

In 1889 Mr. Russell was married to Miss Susie Robb, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, daughter of Jackson and Marie Antoinette (Chatfield) Robb, natives of New England. Mrs. Russell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and takes an active part in promoting education, literature, philanthropy and civics, being a lady of culture, refinement and extensive information regarding matters of importance. She was president for the years 1914 and 1915 of the Cedartown Women's Club, which was organized in 1910 and that same year joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Julian Hartridge was born in Savannah, Georgia, on September 9, 1829, and died in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1879. After thorough preparation for college he entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, after graduating from which he attended a course of law lectures at Cambridge, Massachusetts; returned to his native state, read law in the office of Judge Robert M. Charlton, was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Savannah. Mr. Hartridge won success in his profession from the very beginning. He served one term in the Legislature, and the outbreak of the war found him a popular and prosperous man. He had served as a delegate in the democratic convention which met in 1860 at Charleston, South Carolina, and adjourned to Baltimore, Maryland. A Southerner in every fiber, on the outbreak of the war he entered the army as a lieutenant in the Chatham Artillery, one of the famous old organizations of the country, and served in that position until he was elected to represent the First District of Georgia in the Confederate Congress, thus serving until the close of the war. At the close of the war he found himself a young man in the prime of life, but with broken fortunes. He immediately resumed the practice of law. As soon as the reconstruction act permitted and law and order was established, he was chosen as chairman of the first convention which gave to the state a governor who was the choice of the people. He was then made chairman of the state central committee of the democratic party. He was sent as a delegate from the state at large to the Baltimore convention, and was one of the electors at large from Georgia in the famous Tilden and Hendricks compaign of 1876. He was elected to the Forty-fourth and the Forty-fifth Congresses and while serving his second term, an illness from which no one anticipated evil consequences took a sudden and unfavorable turn and caused his death. The memorial services held by Congress on February 13th and March 1, 1879, tell at very considerable length of the man and his work.

Young L. G. Harris was born in Elbert County, Georgia, and died in Athens, Georgia. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and began to practice law in the then Town of Athens. About 1847 a group of enterprising men led by Prof. Charles McKay organized the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Young Harris was selected as the secretary and principal director. The company was successful from the start and he was its managing secretary for nearly fifty years. Although he lived at the seat of the university he took great interest in Emory College, and gave to the college a president's home, and made other liberal donations. He is also the founder of Young Harris College, in Union County, as its name implies.

James M. Calhoun, William Lowndes Calhoun, Lowndes Calhoun. At no time within a period of more than eighty years has the bar of

Northwest Georgia been without the distinguished service and ability of a member of the Calhoun family. The members of three successive generations named above have each in turn followed the law, and in the case of the first two legal training and ability were fitly associated with distinguished public service. All of these well known lawyers have lived in Atlanta, and it would be impossible to report, however briefly, a history of the bar of that city without mention of these names. Such were their attainments and such the impress of their service on the capital city that it will be appropriate to devote considerable space to their careers, taking them in succession from grandfather through father to grandson.

In many intimate ways was James M. Calhoun identified with the early history of Atlanta. He was born February 12, 1811, in the Calhoun Settlement, Abbeville District of South Carolina. His father, who was a cousin of the famous John C. Calhoun, was a planter in moderate circumstances, while the mother was distinguished for intellectual culture and the virtues of Christian womanhood. James M. Calhoun after the death of his parents left the old homestead at the age of eighteen and removed to Decatur, Georgia, and for several years lived in the home of his older brother, Dr. Ezekiel N. Calhoun. For two years he attended the village school at Decatur and gained a fair English education and some knowledge of the English language. In the spring of 1831 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Hines Holt, and was admitted to the bar February 22, 1832. Since that date more than eighty years have elapsed, and there has never been a year in that time in which there has not been a Calhoun name on the bar enrollment of Northwest Georgia. Of James M.'s work as a lawyer, it has been said that he was noted for his diligence as an attorney, and for many years enjoyed an extensive and profitable practice. Among his partners at different times were Col. W. H. Dabney, Col. B. F. Martin, Col. A. W. Stone, and also his son William L. Calhoun. Aside from the profession he was fond of agriculture, and made the cultivation and development of his farm a recreation.

His first service that identified him with public affairs came in 1836, when he became captain of a company during the war against the Creek Indians and was temporary commander of a battalion which in July of that year engaged in a severe and bloody battle with the Indians near Fort McCrary in Stewart County, Georgia. For a number of years he was one of the stanch whigs of Georgia, and though residing in a district largely democratic was elected to represent the DeKalb County in the Legislature in 1837. He was a member of the famous state convention of 1850 which was called to consider the series of compromise measures lately enacted by Congress and took a prominent part in securing the passage of the resolutions ratifying those measures. In 1851 he was elected a member of the State Senate. In December, 1852, he removed to Atlanta, and for many years his home was at the head of Washington Street. He was senator from Fulton County in the Legislature of 1855-56, and introduced and became author of many of the important acts of that assembly, rendering special service as a member of the judiciary committee. He was one of the vice presidents of the convention which nominated Bell and Everett for President and Vice President of the United States in the campaign of 1860. Early in the war he was elected and served as mayor of Atlanta during 1862-63-64-65. During the first year of his term as mayor he was appointed civil governor of the city by General Bragg, but declined to act in that capacity, doubting the legality of the appointment.

Of his subsequent career the best estimate and appreciation are found in the words of a memorial adopted by his fellow members of the bar and recorded in the minutes of the Supreme Court: "In 1864, during the stormy period of the siege and occupation of the city by the Federal army, when the Confederates evacuated the place, the unpleasant duty of surrendering

Atlanta to General Sherman devolved on him. No one can fairly feel, or actually describe the bitterness of his sorrow as he saw the aged, the feeble, and the helpless, laboring under the crushing weight of the exactions, robbery and terror to which our afflicted people had to submit during the occupancy and afterwards. His letter remonstrating against the order of General Sherman expelling the women and children from the city during the hard fall of 1864 will live in history and carry his name to posterity as a man of true courage and generous sensibility. The letter of General Sherman in answer, in which occurred the expression 'war is cruelty and cannot be refined,' conveys but an imperfect idea of the feeling of indifference and revenge with which our sufferings were viewed, and the temper with which the fagot was applied to our cherished homes and rising city. Colonel Calhoun, in the midst of the sea of fire around him, did what he could to support the weak and to aid the suffering. As the city sank amid the lurid glare of incendiary war, its mayor stood like Marius, looking in gloom and despair upon its dying embers. It is a matter of sincere congratulation to know that he was spared by Providence to see the city of his choice and his love arise from its ashes, and again put on the beautiful smiles of peace and prosperity; but from the tears and sorrow of its thousands of victims of undeserved wrong and oppression the grand proportions of opulence and refinement have returned to cheer and bless his and their descendants. As a public speaker he was earnest, careful, often vehement and impassioned. The latter, however, were exceptions to his style. He argued to convince the understanding rather than to please the fancy. As models for imitation, the zealous pursuit of his purposes by honest means, and the reliant manhood of his nature, are worthy of public notice. In private life he was gentle, truthful and courteous, without the tinsel of attractive display in company which is possessed by some; he won the confidence of those around him by his refined feelings and attention to time, place and person so well that few forgot a first interview with him, or ceased to regard him with esteem and respect. His death occurred on the first day of October, 1875, and he now sleeps in Oakland cemetery, and it may be truthfully said of him that his life, taken altogether, was an eminent success and he left the world with friends, relations and a great city to mourn his loss."

In 1832 James M. Calhoun married Miss Emma Eliza Dabney, daughter of Anderson Dabney of Jasper County, Georgia. To this marriage there were born eight children.

William Lowndes Calhoun, one of the eight children of James M. and Emma Eliza (Dabney) Calhoun, was born at Decatur, Georgia, November 21, 1837. At the age of sixteen in 1853 he entered the law office of his father in Atlanta, and continued his studies until admitted to the bar in 1857. He then became associated with his father in practice, an association which was continued until the death of the latter in 1875. In the flower of his young manhood, and only a few years after taking up the practice of law, he enlisted in March, 1862, in Company K of the Forty-second Regiment, Georgia Infantry, becoming first lieutenant, and later rose to the rank of captain. He was in the service until the close of the war, was at Knoxville, spent six months in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, with forty-seven days in the trenches; fought at Baker's Creek, and then was in Johnston's masterly retreat through Georgia, beginning at Dalton and continuing until he was wounded at Resaca. After recovering from his wound he saw some active service toward the close of General Hood's Tennessee campaign, but the final surrender occurred before he could rejoin his regiment. After the war he took up practice at Atlanta, and following the death of his father in 1875 continued practice alone until 1881.

His public life was only less notable than that of his distinguished father. He was elected to the Legislature in 1872, serving in the sessions of 1873 and 1874, and by re-election was in the sessions of 1875-76. He was a member

of such important committees as the general judiciary, corporations and finance. It was a tribute to both his own ability and his honored father that he was elected mayor of Atlanta in 1879, and he made his administration notable in many ways. Perhaps his most important work as mayor was in funding the city floating debt, which then amounted to $600,000, and which bore a high rate of interest, which by this measure was reduced to a 6 per cent rate. He also procured the legislation necessary for the beginning of the street paving system. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton County, and was re-elected every four years until he had given sixteen years of consecutive service in the office. From 1889 to 1894 he was president of the Confederate Veterans Association of Fulton County, and in that time increased its membership from 15 to 700. Judge Calhoun died in 1908, and was at that time president of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Atlanta. For three years following 1890 he had been lieutenant colonel of battalion, and fraternally was identified with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A judicious estimate of his character is as follows: "Judge Calhoun in every capacity, as soldier, lawyer, judge, legislator and mayor, has displayed the highest qualities of personal worth, capacity, judgment, well poised temper and integrity. He is a well rounded character and model citizen. Adding the finest suavity to his force of nature and well balanced intelligence, he has held the esteem and confidence of the public and attracted respect by his unvarying dignity. He was an influential legislator, grasping state questions and a leader in committee and on the floor. As a judge he has been impartial, learned in the law and scrupulously upright. In his social and domestic relations he is a delightful gentleman."

In 1857 Judge Calhoun married Miss Mary J. Oliver, who was born in South Carolina, and who died in 1905. They were the parents of six children, three daughters and three sons.

Lowndes Calhoun, who for the past twenty years as a member of the Atlanta bar has endeavored to uphold the honorable distinctions associated with his name in the profession, was the youngest of the three sons of his father and mother, and was born at Atlanta February 2, 1872.

Atlanta has been his home all his life, and after attending the public schools he entered the University of Georgia at Athens, spending two years there, and after three years in the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1894. Returning to Atlanta he took up the active practice of law, and has continued it without interruption. He has never been a candidate for public office, and has preferred to give his undivided time and attention to his profession and to such duties as come to every public spirited citizen. He is a member of the Atlanta Bar Association, is a democrat, and a Presbyterian.

On October 12, 1899, Mr. Calhoun married Miss Angela C. Woodward, of Atlanta. They have one daughter, Emily, born October 12, 1902.

Hon. H. S. West. A member of the Georgia bar nearly thirty-five years, Judge West has filled in his career with many activities and achievements as an able lawyer. He is now judge of the City Court at Athens, and has been in practice in that city for a quarter of a century.

Born in Gilmer County, Georgia, November 14, 1857, Judge West is a son of Andrew J. and Leah (King) West, both of whom were born in North Carolina and came to Georgia when young people with their respective parents. Andrew J. West was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and afterwards moved to Banks County, where he served as sheriff a number of years and was also a merchant there. From Banks County he removed to Habersham County, where he died in 1890 at the age of sixty. The mother died in 1911 at the age of seventy-one. They were the parents

of six children, three sons and three daughters, among whom Judge West was the second in age.

As a boy he attended school at Homer, Georgia, and for one year was a student in the agricultural department of the state university. With this theoretical training he returned to his father's farm and made himself useful as a practical agriculturist. However, he early determined that the horizon of his life and experience should not be bounded by the farm, and in pursuance of his designs made arrangements with Judge Sutton of Clarksville to become his instructor in the law. Every Saturday, after a week of hard labor on the farm, young West rode the distance of twelve miles from his home to Clarksville, and there recited his lessons to Judge Sutton. It was in this way that he slowly accumulated a sound knowledge of the law, and after becoming sufficiently proficient took the examination and was admitted to the bar in 1881. Few men are better grounded in the fundamentals of jurisprudence than Judge West, and his determination and learning quickly brought him a satisfactory practice at Clarksville, where he had his office up to 1890. Since then his home has been in Athens, and in addition to a private practice he has filled public offices during the greater part of his residence in that city. For six years he was city attorney of Athens, and in 1907 was appointed judge of the City Court, an office which he has now filled continuously for eight years. Judge West also served for several years in the Georgia Legislature as a representative of Habersham County. His term of service began in 1886 and concluded with the year 1889. The Legislature of that time was notable for the presence of many prominent men, and his early associations with them have developed into many strong and lasting friendships.

Judge West is a democrat, is a member of the County and State Bar associations and president of the Athens bar, and is particularly prominent fraternally in the Royal Arcanum. He is past grand regent of the state, and is also supreme representative for the state with jurisdiction both in the United States and Canada.

In 1887 at Athens Judge West married Miss Marion Lampkin, a daughter of Louis J. Lampkin. Her father was an early resident of Athens and for many years prominent in the life of that city. Mrs. West's parents are both now deceased. To their union were born four children: Lucy, now Mrs. Mathis, of Athens, was one of the first honor graduates of the Lucy Cobb Institute, and is now teacher of oratory in the high school at Athens, being considered one of the best teachers of expression in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Mathis have two children, Marion Rylander and Henry Edward Mathis. Andrew Lewis West, the second child, was born in Athens, was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1912, and was a member of the class of 1916 in the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, taking his medical degree June, 1916. Henry Haynes West, born at Athens, graduated from University of Georgia in class of 1915, in the law department of the University of Georgia. In June, 1916, Frances Marion, born at Athens, graduated from the Lucy Cobb Institute with the class of 1916.

Frederick Wahl, M. D. One of the physicians and surgeons of Savannah who have made a successful record in their profession, both by the test of experience and individual merits, is Dr. Frederick Wahl, who was first identified with this community as a druggist, and continued that business while studying for medicine in the medical department of the University of Georgia.

While his home has been in the South for many years, Doctor Wahl was born in Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, May 8, 1865, a son of Henry and Dorothy (Herber) Wahl, both also natives of Ontario. Their respective

parents were natives of Bavaria and Hesse, Germany, whence they came to Canada and were early settlers in Ontario. Doctor Wahl's father and mother were reared and educated and married in Ontario, and his father became a prosperous farmer. His death occurred in Berlin, Ontario, May 22, 1871. He was then a young man, having been born January 1, 1840. The mother is still living in Canada, at the age of seventy-five. There were six sons in the family, only two now living. These are Doctor Wahl and his twin brother Peter, who is a resident of Canada.

Doctor Wahl as a boy attended the public schools in Berlin, Ontario, and soon after beginning his independent course in the world came to Augusta, Georgia, where he was employed as an apothecary clerk. From that he got into the drug business on his own account, and while carrying on that business he became a student in the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta. Doctor Wahl was graduated M. D. in 1894. After that he continued in the drug business for three years at Waynesboro and at Augusta, and while in Augusta he conducted the City Dispensary from 1894 to 1897. He was also an interne in the Augusta Hospital.

Since 1897 Doctor Wahl has been identified with Savannah as the center of his professional practice and his home. He enjoys the reputation of a careful, painstaking and able physician. In 1907 he attended the Post-Graduate Medical School in New York City, and has a certificate from that institution. He is a member of the Chatham County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is first major in the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias. He also is a member of the staff of the Savannah Hospital.

On October 31, 1900, at Berlin, Waterloo County, Ontario, Doctor Wahl married Alma Louise Illing. Her mother is still living in Canada. To their union have been born two children: Alma Grace Wahl, born in Savannah August 22, 1906, and now in school; Christina Dorothea Wahl, born January 15, 1909, and also in school. Doctor Wahl owns a comfortable home in Savannah and has a dignified position in the community.

Carl B. Copeland. The year 1915 finds four living generations of the Copeland family represented in Georgia, and he whose name introduces this review is a scion in the third generation. He has been engaged in the practice of law in the City of Atlanta since 1911 and is one of the well fortified and ambitious young lawyers who are making their influence felt in their chosen field of endeavor, his success having been unequivocal and his law business at the present time being of substantial and important order, the while his continued advancement in success and prestige is assured, for ability, energy and worthy ambition all enter into his labors as a member of the bar of the metropolis of his native state.

Carl Binion Copeland was born on a farm near Cumming, Forsyth County, Georgia, on the 2d of September, 1888, and his earlier educational discipline was obtained principally in the schools of Fulton County, within whose borders his parents still maintain their home. He later passed two years as a student in the literary and military departments of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, and in preparation for his chosen profession he completed a thorough course in the Atlanta Law School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1911 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state, and has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Atlanta, his offices being at 407 Gould Building. Mr. Copeland is a democrat in his political allegiance, is a Master Mason and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as do also his parents.

Carl Binion Copeland is a son of William Samuel and Luella (Abernathy) Copeland, who now reside in Fulton County, of which Atlanta is the judicial

center. William S. Copeland was born in Milton County, this state, and celebrated his sixty-second birthday anniversary in 1915. His wife was born and reared in Fulton County and is a daughter of LaFayette and Caroline (Sentell) Abernathy, both of whom are deceased. Concerning the children of William S. and Luella (Abernathy) Copeland brief record is here entered, in the respective order of birth: Warren Candler died at the age of twenty-eight years; John Jackson resides with his parents on their homestead farm in Fulton County and is associated in its work and management; Clifford Manning is a prominent figure in connection with educational affairs in his native state and is now a member of the faculty of the Georgia State Agricultural College at Madison; Carl Binion, of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Emily is the wife of Henry R. Harmond, of Fulton County.

Andrew Jackson Copeland, the honored grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, is one of the patriarchal citizens of Georgia and is specially well known throughout the northern part of the state. He was born on the 14th of May, 1819, and thus is in his ninety-seventh year at the time this article is in preparation, in 1915. Notwithstanding his great age he retains wonderful physical and mental vigor and is still able to give his personal attention to his business affairs, which are of somewhat extensive and important order, as he is the owner of a valuable landed estate of several hundred acres and is the owner also of a bank at Roswell, Cobb County. He has maintained his home in Milton County from a period antedating the Civil war and is probably the most venerable of the pioneer citizens now living in Georgia. His wife, whose maiden name was Emily Binion, died a number of years ago, and her family name was given to the subject of this sketch as the second of his personal names.

M. C. Butler Holley. Much of the present prosperity of the Southern states is due to the large increase in the number of manufacturing industries which have sprung up within the last generation, furnishing greater variety of occupation to the people and greater opportunities for home investments to those of means. In Augusta the wagon-manufacturing industry is represented by the large and well equipped plant of M. C. Butler Holley, one of this city's leading business men. Mr. Holley is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Graniteville, that state, June 22, 1879. Both his parents were natives of South Carolina and came to Augusta in 1882, the father, Albert Lafayette Holley, for many years holding a responsible position in the employ of the city. He died in 1909 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Catherine Forshee, was educated in her native state, where she married Mr. Holley. She died in Augusta in 1892 at the age of forty-four years. Of their large family of thirteen children there are seven now living, namely: James Albert, Charles Brantley, Joseph N., (Miss) Eleseheld M., Mrs. G. C. Schaufle, M. C. Butler, and J. LeRoy. All reside in Augusta except James A., whose home is in Macon.

M. C. Butler Holley as a boy attended the fifth ward grammar school and Osborn Business College in Augusta, being graduated from the latter institution in 1895. He then secured a position in a clerical capacity with a wholesale grocery house and was subsequently employed in a similar capacity with other concerns for several years until he became secretary and treasurer of the Horton Wagon Manufacturing Company. After holding this latter position for two years and a half and becoming acquainted with the possibilities of the business, in 1911 he bought out the Horton interests and has since been head of the concern, which is now known as the Holley Wagon Manufacturing Company. This industry was established in a small way in 1905 and had had a gradually increasing growth up to the time that Mr. Holley purchased it. Since then he has developed it into a large and impor-

tant business, improving the plant by the addition of modern machinery and doubling its former output. He is also a director of the Union Made Clothing Company, a flourishing retail clothing house of Augusta. For the last three years he has been officially connected with the city government, serving as a member of the council from the fourth ward; he has also been a member of the board of county commissioners. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Holley is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Chapter; a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is a deacon of the Second Baptist Church of Augusta.

On January 1, 1902, Mr. Holley was united in marriage with Miss Leonora Gleason, daughter of William and Eugenia Gleason, well known and respected residents of Augusta. He and his wife have one child, Arvis Adaline Holley, who was born in 1909, and is now a pupil in the first grade school. Starting out in life in modest circumstances, Mr. Holley has worked his way upward to a high position among the business men of Augusta and may be regarded in the best sense of the word as a representative citizen.

JOSEPH H. DORSEY. As tax receiver of Clarke County, Joseph H. Dorsey is known as an able and resolute man, one who puts duty before pleasure or friendship and one who through his honest public service has added much to the prosperity of his county. He was born in the City of Athens, Georgia, September 5, 1855, and is a son of Capt. William H. and C. S. (Erwin) Dorsey.

Capt. William H. Dorsey was born in Georgia in 1800 and died at the age of sixty-six years. He was a useful and public spirited citizen of Athens and during many years held positions of trust and responsibility. During the war between the states he had charge of the conscript office and had under his direct supervision the system by which the women and children of the city were cared for while the men were in the army, and also took charge of the sick and wounded soldiers returning from the war during its continuance. He had complete charge of the city gasworks, owned by Capt. Henry A. Grady, up to the time of his death, in 1866. He married C. S. Erwin, born also in Georgia, who survived until 1877, her death occurring in her seventy-fifth year. They were the parents of eleven children, Joseph H. being the eighth in order of birth.

Joseph H. Dorsey was mainly educated in private schools and was a pupil in the well known school of Rev. H. R. Barnard. Afterward, desiring to be entirely self supporting, he went to work for his brother, A. S. Dorsey, with whom he remained for ten years, when he embarked in a mercantile business on his own account and conducted the same for six years, selling out advantageously and afterward leased a grist mill from R. L. Bloomfield. Mr. Dorsey operated the mill and supplied merchants with meal and flour for four years, when his lease expired. He did not renew it, deciding to go out of the milling business.

About this time Mr. Dorsey became interested in a street railway enterprise and in fact was the original organizer of the Athens Street Railway, of which he is the president, and for three years devoted his time and attention to the development of this enterprise. He was then appointed traveling freight agent of the Macon & Northern Railway and continued as such for one year, when he went with the Georgia & Southern Railway as soliciting freight agent, with headquarters at Macon. Mr. Dorsey continued in that position for five years and was then appointed Florida freight agent, with headquarters at Jackson, Florida. He continued at Jackson for two years and then moved to Palatka, Florida, in the same capacity, removing then to Chicago as both freight and passenger soliciting agent. For nine months

Mr. Dorsey maintained his headquarters at Chicago and then went to Indianapolis, and six months later he resigned and in 1897 came back to Athens.

In the following year, 1898, Mr. Dorsey was elected tax receiver of Clarke County, and this office he has admirably filled ever since, under many changing administrations. He was elected alderman of the First Ward and through his close attention to public needs proved a very useful member of the city council. In 1882, while away from Athens, ten days prior to the election, his name was proposed by his friends for the office of mayor, without his consent, and when he returned he was met by a delegation of such urgent supporters that he consented to run and was elected mayor by the people by a large majority, carrying every ward in the city but one, in which one of his opponents lived, who carried it by three votes. The other candidates were prominent residents of Athens, Judge Bailey W. Thomas and Dr. E. S. Lindon. At the next election Mr. Dorsey was re-elected mayor. In every public position he has shown courage and efficiency and as tax collector and receiver has been so especially effective that he has become widely known and through his personal qualities has become not only respected but beloved.

Mr. Dorsey was married in 1875 to Miss Sallie Chappel, who died in 1881. She was a daughter of Robert Chappel, of Athens. She left two daughters: Mrs. W. P. Hosey, who resides at No. 109 West Harris Street, Atlanta, has one daughter, Sarah Frances; and Mrs. Vincent Matthews, who has three children: Vincent, Frances and Chappel. In 1883 Mr. Dorsey was married to Miss M. A. Hargrove, of Crawford, Georgia, a daughter of C. S. Hargrove, and they have three surviving children: Mrs. W. F. Betts, who is a resident of Athens, has two children, Joseph W. and Alice; Ida M., who is the wife of C. S. Compton, traveling passenger agent on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, resides at Athens and they have one daughter, Mary Alice; and Elizabeth, who resides with her parents at Athens. Mr. Dorsey and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Mount Vernon Lodge No. 22, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Athens.

Hon. George C. Thomas. Among those who have lent honor to the legal profession in the State of Georgia a place of special distinction must be accorded to George C. Thomas, of Athens, a former circuit judge and for more than forty years identified with his profession in this state.

A native Georgian, he was born in Burke County October 20, 1850, a son of Jethro and Jane T. (Blount) Thomas, who were also natives of Georgia and were married in this state. His father was a farmer and afterwards a merchant, and died in 1885 at the age of sixty-two. During the war he enlisted in Company I of the Fifth Georgia Regiment of Cavalry as a private, and served from 1862 until the close of the struggle. He was once wounded in a battle in which his command was engaged, and in 1864 he was taken prisoner and was held in the Point Lookout prison in Maryland until the close of the war. The mother died in 1855 at the age of fifty-five, having had three children.

The youngest of these children, Judge Thomas, spent most of his boyhood in the troubled era of the Civil war, attended school rather irregularly, gained part of his early education in Burke County, later attended Mercer University from which he was graduated in 1870, and after some further training in the University of Georgia was admitted to the bar in 1879. Since then he has been continuously identified with his profession in Athens. From 1886 to 1889 he served as circuit judge of the Oconee Circuit, and during that time presided over many notable trials and gained a reputation for impartial administration of justice and served to give dignity to his office. He was also a member of the State Legislature two terms from Clarke County, serving from 1896 to 1898, during which time he succeeded in having passed

by that body a law donating $100,000, for building purposes, to the University of Georgia. Judge Thomas is well known as a member of the Clarke County Bar Association, is an active democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1871 at Athens, in his twenty-first year, he married Miss Mary Anna McWhorter, daughter of Moses E. McWhorter, who for many years was a merchant at Athens. Six children were born to their union: Jethro Thomas, who was born at Rome, Georgia, and is now deceased; George C., Jr., who was born at Oconee and died there; Mary, who married H. C. Edwards of Athens; Anna and Kate, twins, who died in infancy; and William Milton, who was born at Athens and since graduating from the University of Georgia with the A. B. degree in 1902 and from the law department in 1912, has been associated with his father in practice, and is one of the rising young attorneys of the state. Judge Thomas in his early youth had many difficulties to struggle with, and gained his education and promoted himself to distinction in the bar through his own efforts. He is extensively interested in farming and has several small farms in the vicinity of Athens.

Brig.-Gen. George P. Harrison had the peculiar distinction of having a son in the Confederate army holding the same rank that he did and having attained to that high rank before he was twenty-four years of age.

General Harrison was born in Savannah, in 1814; died in that city in 1887, and rests in Laurel Grove Cemetery. He was a prominent citizen of the state prior to the war between the states, and engaged in rice planting on the Savannah River, owning what is known as "the Monteith Plantation." He represented Chatham County several times in the General Assembly, took an active interest in military affairs, and had risen to be a major-general in the Georgia militia prior to the war. During that struggle, under commission from the governor, he commanded a brigade of Georgia state troops, which served in and around Savannah. While on a visit to his plantation at Monteith he was captured by the Federals and held a prisoner until near the close of the war. After the war he served as a member of the first constitutional convention of Georgia, and was for a long time clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, serving also for a number of years as a member of the Inferior Court of Chatham County.

Gen. George P. Harrison, Jr., was born near Savannah on March 19, 1841. He was educated in the old Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta. Before completing his course, he participated with the Georgia troops in the siege of Fort Pulaski, January 3, 1861, and in the same month became regularly enrolled as second lieutenant of the First Georgia Regulars. He then returned to the institute, finished his course, and was graduated with first honors with the rank of captain of Company A. He was serving as commandant at the military institute when he received his diploma. In May, 1861, he joined his regiment, accompanied it to Virginia, and was made adjutant of the regiment. He served in Virginia during the balance of that year, and during the winter of 1861-62, when he was elected and commissioned colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment. This was a regiment enlisted for six months by the state. He served as its commander during its six months' enlistment on the Georgia coast, and then raised a regiment of which he was commissioned colonel, which was mustered in as the Thirty-second Georgia Infantry. From this time on he was in active service. His regiment was a part of the garrison of Charleston, participating in the fighting on James Island, which he zealously defended, and part of the time being in command of Fort Johnson, alternating in command on Morris Island with Gen. Johnson Hagood, of South Carolina, and Gen. Alfred Colquitt, of Georgia, as long as the Confederates held the island. In the great assault on Fort Wagner, July

22, 1863, he arrived with his regiment to the reinforcement of the garrison at the very crisis of the fighting and thus precipitated the disastrous and bloody defeat of the enemy. He was in command on John's Island during the several days of stubborn fighting there, during which he showed marked ability. After the fall of Fort Wagner, he was stationed at Mount Pleasant for some time, part of his command remaining in the garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumter, where the Confederate flags floated until February, 1865. During part of 1864 he was in command at Florence, South Carolina, where he built a stockade for Federal prisoners and had charge of about 25,000 of these, and who were so humanely treated under his direction that when Savannah fell, the family of General Harrison, then residing in that city, were specially mentioned for protection in the general orders of the Federal commander. He was wounded several times in battle and had just passed his twenty-fourth year when the war ended.

After the war General Harrison located at Opelika, Alabama, and his record as a member of the Legislature, congressman and governor was afterward made in identification with the history of that state.

Donald A. Loyless. One of the attractive and influential trade periodicals issued in the City of Atlanta and covering in its circulation the various commonwealths of the North and the South is the Southern Carbonator and Bottler, of which Mr. Loyless is the editor and publisher and which he has made a vigorous and effective exponent of the interests which it represents, and aside from this he is publisher also of four other industrial papers of national circulation.

At Cartersville, the judicial center of Barstow County, Georgia, Donald A. Loyless was born on the 4th of December, 1871, a son of William A. and Hattie (Jackson) Loyless, the former of whom was born in Columbia County, this state, and the latter in Marlborough District, South Carolina. The genealogy of the Loyless family traces to fine old Scotch-Irish origin, and representatives of the name early settled in America. He whose name initiates this article was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Atlanta and later attended the Georgia Military Institute, after which he completed the prescribed curriculum in the law department of the university. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897 and he received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with virtually coincident admission to the bar of his native state. He had previously gained practical newspaper experience, through association with the celebrated Southern journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and though he devoted about six years to the practice of law in Atlanta and gained definite success in his profession, he retained a distinctive predilection for journalism and, after a careful study of the scope and influence of trade publications of periodical order he decided to identify himself with this important line of enterprise. Atlanta was at the time coming to the front as a center for the manufacturing of what are commonly designated as soft drinks, and he had the prescience to realize that in this field of industrial enterprise was offered an opportunity for successful exploitation through the medium of a paper devoted to such interests. With the confidence of his convictions, though with but modest capital, he established the Southern Carbonator and Bottler, and by his progressive policies and able editorial and executive methods he soon placed the enterprise on a splendid paying basis. The business of this excellent periodical has shown a constantly cumulative tendency under his administration and it stands today as one of the most prosperous trade papers in the United States, fair and liberal in the furthering of the interests to which it is devoted and having now a circulation that extends into every state and territory of the Union.

Mr. Loyless is a man of most genial personality, loyal and steadfast in all

of the relations of life, liberal and tolerant in judgment, and ever ready to aid those in need or distress, though his charities and philanthropies are invariably extended without ostentation and with a deep sense of personal stewardship. It is thus but in natural sequence that his circle of friends is virtually coextensive with that of his acquaintances, in both business and social circles. Though never ambitious for public office he is a man of great civic loyalty and progressiveness and gives his allegiance to the democratic party. His business offices are in the Hurt Building, and he and his family reside at 10 East 14th Street.

On the 15th of February, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Loyless to Miss Flora Shaw, of Atlanta, and they have one son, Augustus, who was born in 1907.

Dr. C. Lewis Fowler. The cause of education is one that appeals to every intelligent citizen of this or other states, for there are few nowadays who do not appreciate the truth of the old saying that "Knowledge is Power." The State of Georgia can boast of many excellent educational institutions, among which is Cox Southern Female College and Conservatory, usually referred to simply as "Cox College," and which is situated at College Park, near Atlanta, Georgia. Established as far back as 1843, its earlier pupils belong to the old regime, to whom it imparted a sound education combined with useful and graceful accomplishments that were distinguishing characteristics of higher class southern women in antebellum days; while at the present day it extends the same or greater advantages to their daughters and granddaughters. The present head of this institution, who came to it as president in June, 1914, is Dr. C. Lewis Fowler, a sketch of whose previous career will be of interest to the friends of education throughout the state.

C. Lewis Fowler was born in Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, November 17, 1877, a son of Thomas Lafayette and Margaret Alice (Riggins) Fowler. His paternal ancestors were among those sturdy settlers of Scotch-Irish descent who did so much to develop that region, and from which stock sprang many noted men. In general they had strong religious convictions, and so we find that the Fowler family produced many ministers, most of them of the Methodist denomination. On the maternal side Doctor Fowler is a descendant of the McNeeleys of South Carolina and lower North Carolina, who were French Huguenots and came to this country with the Huguenot colony in the earlier days of our history. Doctor Fowler was graduated A. B. at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, in 1904, Th. G. and post-graduate B. D. at Newton Theological Institute, Newton Center, Massachusetts, in 1907, after which he traveled in Europe, attending lectures at Oxford. In 1911 he received the honorary degree of M. A., during which year he traveled in England, Africa, Palestine and Greece. At the early age of seventeen he entered the Methodist ministry, attending the Methodist Conference College at Fallston, North Carolina. He was then made head of the Morgan Academy, at Morgan's Mill, North Carolina, where he served two years. For three years he was co-president of Wingate Academy, Wingate, North Carolina, an affiliated school of Wake Forest College. Before the end of the term Doctor Fowler entered the Baptist ministry and went to Furman University for study. Since that time he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Georgetown, Massachusetts, and of the First Baptist Church at Clinton, South Carolina. In June, 1911, he became president of Lexington College, at Lexington, Missouri, where he served for three years, during which time the patronage of the college was more than doubled. He came to Cox College as one of the presidents in June, 1914, as above narrated. Doctor Fowler is a member of the National Geographic Society and is registered with the Independent Lyceum Bureau for Chautauqua and lecture work. He is a noted lecturer and educator. Under his leadership Cox College has come to be one of the great colleges of the South.

On September 6, 1904, he was married to Nancy Clarinda Hunter, of Simpsonville, South Carolina, the Hunter family being known for four generations as one of the most prominent families of that state.

J. E. Dunson. For many years the name has stood for prominent success in business and industrial affairs and high ideals with respect to the public welfare in that section of Georgia of which LaGrange is the natural center. It was therefore with great regret that that community was deprived of the services of the late J. E. Dunson who died May 12, 1916.

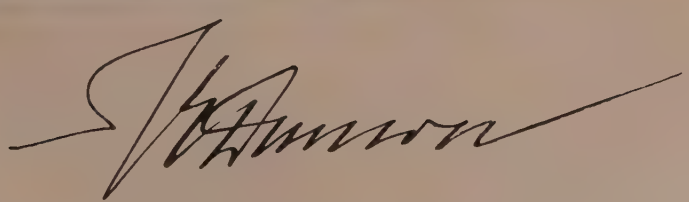
In the months prior to his death the people of Georgia at large had been getting better acquainted with the achievement and personality of Mr. Dunson of LaGrange as a result of a sincere and hearty campaign on the part of his numerous friends in proposing him as a candidate for the next nomination for governor. With an assured business position, and all the qualifications that a successful self-made career implies, with a record of sturdy adherence to the principles which he believes right, with ability to express himself clearly and forcefully in public speech, undoubtedly his name was one of the strongest that could have been presented to the people of Georgia, for such a high honor.

Mr. Dunson was a man who came up from the ranks, therefore he had a great deal of active sympathy with all classes and conditions of people. He was born on a farm in Troup County, Georgia, June 9, 1865, a son of Sanford Harris and Susannah Elizabeth (Goss) Dunson. Both parents were also born in Georgia, and his father served with a good record in the Confederate Army, was a planter, but never sought nor held any political office.

Early in his career the late J. E. Dunson chose a course which involved self-reliance, and his later position might be credited almost entirely to his individual efforts for advancement. As a boy he attended the common schools of Troup County, afterwards took a course in a business college at Atlanta, and his early ambition to gain a college education in the University of Georgia was thwarted on account of scarcity of funds. Instead of going to college he found work as a salesman and bookkeeper with a supply concern at LaGrange. After that for thirty years at least he had been closely identified with the business interests of the city. The name is primarily associated with the manufacturing interests about LaGrange. He was organizer of the J. E. Dunson & Bros. Company, a farmers supply house, was one of the organizers of the Unity Cotton Mills, and promoted and built the Dunson Mills, a successful cotton manufacturing company. At the time of his death he was president and director of the LaGrange Banking and Trust Company, of the Dunson Mills, of the J. E. Dunson & Bros. Company, and treasurer of the Troup Fertilizer Company. He owned a large amount of farm lands and might have been classified as a practical farmer himself had other business interests not been dominant, since he was engaged in extensive farm operations in his section of Georgia.

After getting established in a business way Mr. Dunson kept himself in close touch with the public affairs of Troup County. In proposing his name for governor his friends had every reason to expect a progressive and enlightened administration with respect to educational affairs should he have been elected. He was a member of the LaGrange Board of Education and its president for ten years, was a member of the board of trustees of the LaGrange Female College, and also one of the trustees of the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical College at Carrollton. For several years he was a member of the city council at LaGrange.

Mr. Dunson had not only opinions and views, but also ideals and principles, and was never at a loss to express himself clearly and cogently upon any issues that were presented. Many people knew him best as a public



speaker. Notwithstanding his many talents he had never held any state office, and that was largely due to his chief characteristic of modesty. He came of a Methodist family, was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a number of social clubs. At one time he belonged to the LaGrange Life Guards, was one of the organizers and a lieutenant in the Troup Huzzars, and served as a member of the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

At LaGrange March 5, 1886, Mr. Dunson married Miss Mary Lee Abraham, daughter of Maj. A. A. Abraham and wife, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Georgia. Her father served with the rank of captain in the Confederate Army. Mr. Dunson was survived by Mrs. Dunson and four children: J. E. Dunson, Jr., who married Ruth Broome; Florence; Claude and Albert Goss Dunson.

JOHN MEREDITH GRAHAM. Since his advent in Rome, twenty odd years ago, John M. Graham has not been content with the routine accomplishments of the fairly successful business man, but in a number of ways has been an energizer and creator of broader opportunities and more extended lines of commercial undertaking. He was the founder and is president of the National City Bank of Rome, but his name can also be mentioned in connection with various other departments of the city's affairs.

John Meredith Graham was born at Pinewood, Hickman County, Tennessee, November 9, 1873, son of John Meredith and Anna (Wright) Graham. His father was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, and his mother in Floyd County, Georgia, and both parents are now deceased. His father was a cotton factor and a planter for many years in Hickman County, and died at Pinewood. For four years he gave his capable services as state senator, and was a man of light and leading in civic affairs of his home state. He affiliated with the democratic party. The mother died at Pinewood at the age of twenty-four. The oldest of their three children was Samuel L. Graham, now clerk of the Superior Court of Floyd County, Georgia, and the only daughter is Miss Anna W. Graham, also of Rome.

John M. Graham, the youngest, was well schooled, at first in the public schools of Pinewood, and later in the Washington and Lee University in Virginia. At the age of eighteen he came to Rome, and with a limited capital invested in the firm of S. S. King & Company, grocers, and in 1899, eight years later, organized the Griffin Hardware Company, both wholesale and retail. This business is still one of the large concerns in Rome, and has done much to concentrate trade in this North Georgia city. With the hardware company Mr. Graham took the position of secretary. In 1912 he went a step further in his business career by organizing the National City Bank, with a capital of $100,000. This is one of the solid banking institutions of a large section of country. While Mr. Graham is president, the vice president is Evan P. Harney, a prominent real estate man of Rome, and the cashier is George C. Beysiegel. Among the directors are the names of some of the representative citizens of Rome. What has been stated in brief outline only suggests some of the more important directions in which Mr. Graham has exerted his enterprise and influence for the commercial advantages of his home community.

He is a democrat, and at different times has worked for the improvement of city government. He was married at Rome in 1902 to Miss Maybeth Sullivan, who was born in Rome, a daughter of Arthur R. and Laura (Weller) Sullivan. The late Mr. Sullivan during the many years of his life spent in Rome was a foremost business man, a member of the firm of Towers Sullivan Manufacturing Company, makers of plows, cultivators, planters, and other farm implements. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have three children: Laura Weller Graham, born at Rome, eleven years ago; Maybeth Graham, aged nine; and John Meredith, Jr., aged three. Mr. Graham is a member of the Christian Church, while his

wife is a Baptist and takes much part in church affairs. His only important fraternal affiliation is with the Benvolent and Protective Order of Elks. The one vacation enjoyed by Mr. Graham and family is during the summer months, when they rest and recreate on the shores of Lake Ahmic, Canada, where they have a pleasant cottage home. The success of Mr. Graham is a fact that concerns not himself alone but the community. He came to Rome with a modest amount of capital, but along with confidence in his own ability had a firm faith in the future of the city, and has done a great deal to realize the possibilities of the situation. His best equipment has been sound business sense and industry, and there is no one who can reasonably begrudge him what he has won.

William Spencer Connerat. One of Savannah's younger attorneys, a young man of thorough ability, high character, and one whose outlook is one of greatest promise and achievement, is William Spencer Connerat, who since his admission to the bar has been identified with Savannah's well known law firm of Oliver & Oliver.

Born in Savannah May 7, 1889, Mr. Connerat represents a fine old family originally French Huguenot but established in this section of the South a number of generations ago. His grandfather, Joseph V. Connerat, was born in Savannah and died at the age of sixty-nine. He married a Miss Palmes. Clarence Selthridge Connerat, father of the Savannah attorney, was born in Savannah in 1849, and married Laura Spencer of Columbus, Georgia. Clarence Connerat began his business career with the firm of Richardson & Barnard, ship brokers at Savannah, and in time rose to a membership in the firm. He was active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church and for more than twenty years was superintendent of St. John's Sunday School. He was also affiliated with the Masonic Order. His death occurred in 1900 at the age of fifty-one. His wife, who was born in 1851, is still living at Savannah. She is a daughter of Richard Perry Spencer of Columbus, Georgia. There were three children. Clarence, Jr., died in Savannah in 1910 at the age of thirty-three. Alice is the wife of O. C. Drew of Savannah.

William Spencer Connerat was liberally educated and thoroughly prepared for his profession. He attended the public schools and after graduating from the Savannah High School entered the University of Georgia in the academic department. He was a student of law in the University of Virginia and finally re-entered the University of Georgia, where he graduated LL. B. in the class of 1912. Soon afterwards he became associated with one of Savannah's oldest and most prominent law firms, Oliver & Oliver, and has been advancing rapidly in the favor and esteem of his seniors and has done much that is highly creditable to his ability as a lawyer.

Mr. Connerat is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of the Cotillion Club and the Savannah Golf Club, and was first lieutenant in the Chatham Artillery, on the staff of the late Maj. Richard J. Davant. He is a fine example of robust manhood, very fond of outdoor sports, particularly tennis, and outside of the law has continued his collegiate and university interests through almost constant reading of history and economics.

Henry H. Blake, M. D. Prominent among the physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the City of Savannah stands Doctor Blake, whose character, high professional attainments and worthy achievement in his humane vocation have given him high standing, the while he is recognized also as a progressive and loyal citizen who takes deep interest in all that touches the welfare of the community.

Doctor Blake was born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, on the 27th of July, 1886, and is a son of John I. and Amelia M. (Illerton) Blake, the former of whom was born at Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, and the

latter of whom was born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where their marriage was solemnized.

John I. Blake was a scion of a sterling pioneer family of the Badger State, where he was reared and educated and whence, as a young man, he came to the South prior to the Civil war. He was twenty years of age at the time he established his residence in Dorchester County, South Carolina, and there he gained excellent reputation as an expert bookkeeper and accountant, in the employ of the Grey Phosphate Works. Later he served as a conductor on one of the railroads traversing South Carolina, and he was one of the venerable and popular citizens of Dorchester County at the time of his death, in 1911, at the age of sixty-four years, his widow being now a resident of Savannah, Georgia, and having celebrated her fifty-fifth birthday anniversary in 1915. Of their six children, Doctor Blake of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Doctor Blake continued his studies in the public schools of South Carolina until he had completed the work of the junior year in the high school in the city of Charleston, and he then became clerk in the postoffice at Somerville, South Carolina, the judicial center of his native county. After retaining this position three years he followed the course of his ambitious purpose and entered the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1913 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year and a part of the year 1914 he served as interne in a leading hospital in Charleston, and he thus gained valuable clinical experience prior to entering upon the independent work of his profession.

In 1914, Doctor Blake established his residence in Savannah, and his ability and gracious personality have here enabled him to build up a substantial and representative practice and to gain the high regard of his professional confreres, both of the older and younger generations. He is identified with the Georgia State Medical Association, the Georgia Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he supports the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, rather than being hedged in by strict partisan lines, and he looks upon his exacting and responsible profession as worthy of and demanding his undivided fealty, so that he has had no aspirations for the activities of practical politics or for public office of any kind. The doctor holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is but consistent to state that his popularity in social circles is not lessened by reason of his being still a bachelor. He resides with his widowed mother, as do all of the other children except the second, William G., who still remains in South Carolina. The home circle in Savannah includes besides the doctor, his brother, Robert I., and his sisters Elodia, Cecilia, and Nellie, and the home is known for its gracious hospitality and good cheer.

Judge John Erskine was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, on September 13, 1813, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 27, 1895. His people came to America in 1820, before he was seven years old. They first located in St. Johns, New Brunswick, where his father shortly died. Surviving members of the family then came to the United States, settling in New York City. Much of his youth was spent on the ocean, but in 1838 he became a resident of Florida, taught school for several years and in 1846 was admitted to the bar of that state. After successful practice for nine years in Florida, he removed to Georgia in 1855, and settled in Newnan, but later moved to Atlanta, where the remainder of his life was spent.

After Atlanta was captured by the Federal army Mr. Erskine went to New York and remained there until he was appointed United States judge of the District of Georgia by President Johnson. While on the bench he was the first judge to decide that the legal tender greenback law was constitu-

tional. The Supreme Court reversed him, but Judge Erskine had the satisfaction of seeing the Supreme Court, a short time later, reverse itself and agree with his original decision. The Reconstruction laws and the revenue laws of that period bore very hardly upon the people, and yet, though he upheld the laws, he managed to do his duty in such a way as to avoid inflicting unnecessary harshness upon the Southern people. From the time of his appointment as Federal judge, until his retirement in 1883, he faithfully upheld the laws and at the same time protected the legitimate interests of the South.

Brig.-Gen. William M. Gardner, a gallant Georgian and a capable soldier was so disabled in the first great battle of the war as to incapacitate him for subsequent active service. A native Georgian, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1846, just at the moment the war with Mexico was beginning, and served in that war as brevet second lieutenant of the First Infantry. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, receiving in the last named affair a severe wound. For his gallantry in these actions, he was breveted first lieutenant. In the interval between the Mexican war and the war between the states, he was on garrison duty at various army posts and on various scouting expeditions on the frontier, rising to the rank of captain, which position he held when Georgia seceded January 19, 1861. Immediately upon the secession of Georgia, he resigned his position and tendered his services to the new government. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, one of the first which went to the front. At the first battle of Manassas he was so severely wounded that it was thought he would not recover, and was not able thereafter to actively command in the field. Gardner's commission as colonel was dated from the day of the battle, July 21. On November 14, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general and placed in command of the Middle Florida District, holding that position two years. On July 26, 1864, General Gardner was assigned command of the military prisons in states east of the Mississippi, excluding Georgia and Alabama. On November 28, 1864, he was in command at Salisbury, North Carolina, and from January, 1865, to April 2d, he commanded the post at Richmond, Virginia.

Returning to Georgia after the conclusion of the war, he lived for a time near Augusta, and afterwards near Rome. From Rome he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he had a son residing, and the remainder of his life was spent in that city.

William H. Myers, M. D., is a popular physician and surgeon of Savannah, Georgia, at 402 Drayton Street. He was born at Murray, Kentucky, October 22, 1878, a son of Robert Morgan and Margaret (McCorkle) Myers. Both parents were born in Kentucky. His father was also a practicing physician, but his career was cut short by death in 1880 at the age of thirty-two. The mother is still living at the age of fifty-eight and has her home at Lynn Grove, Kentucky. The other two children are Mrs. E. C. Sherman and Mrs. J. F. Jordan, both living in Kentucky.

The second in order of birth, Doctor Myers was reared in Kentucky, attended school in the country and also one of the high schools of that state, and finally entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he graduated M. D. in 1901. During the following year he served as an interne in the Nashville Hospital, and then took up private practice. He was appointed instructor in the medical department of the University of Tennessee for four years.

He spent three years in the Philippine Islands while the American armies were still engaged in the campaigns there.

Doctor Myers is a member of the Georgia Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

COLUMBUS E. ALEXANDER. The colloquial expression that a man "has made good" has a definite significance that fully justifies its common utilization, and the expression is specially applicable in the case of Mr. Alexander, whose advancement has been gained through his own ability and well directed efforts and who, after prior and successful educational service in connection with business colleges, prepared himself for the legal profession and engaged in active general practice in the City of Savannah, where he has won secure place as one of the ambitious and representative younger members of the bar of Southern Georgia and where he controls a substantial law business that shows a constantly cumulative tendency. In addition to his law practice he is doing an excellent business in the handling of real estate, especially in the development of "Oaks Park," a beautiful subdivision of several modern homes built among large oaks with hanging moss. He is known as one of the vigorous and loyal young men and progressive and public-spirited citizens of the fine old city in which he lives.

Mr. Alexander was born in Bartow County, Georgia, on the 9th of January, 1883, and is a son of Columbus E. and Emily J. (Dean) Alexander. His father was born in South Carolina, on the 4th of August, 1844, and was five years of age at the time of the family removal to Georgia, his parents settling in Bartow County, where he was reared to manhood and availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the period. He became a skilled iron worker in his youth and when the Civil war was precipitated he was able to give to the Confederate States effective service by working at his trade and aiding in manufacturing certain needed supplies for the soldiers in the field. He was detailed to work in the Etowah Iron Works, in Bartow County, and after the close of the war he continued to follow his trade a few years. He then turned his attention to educational and agricultural pursuits. He taught in the schools of Bartow County for a number of years. He and his wife now reside on the old homestead farm of the latter's father, in Bartow County.

Mrs. Alexander was born on this old homestead, in 1848, and is a daughter of Joel Dean, who was a well known and influential pioneer of Bartow County, where he established his home just after the Cherokee Indians were removed from North Georgia by the United States Government. He whose name initiates this article was the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children all of whom are living except one, Amanda, the third child. The other surviving children are: George W., Joseph J., Mrs. Sarah J. Heath, Miss Nora and Mrs. Susan Ann (Alexander) Bradley.

As a boy Columbus E. Alexander made good use of the advantages afforded in the rural schools of Bartow County, and at the same time worked on a farm, clerked in his father's country store, and postoffice of which his father was postmaster. He completed a course in English branches of study in the Reinhardt Normal College, at Waleska, Georgia. Thereafter he served his novitiate in the pedagogic profession by teaching in the district schools of his native county, and finally he entered the Georgia-Alabama Business College, at Macon, Georgia, in which he took a commercial course and became an efficient bookkeeper and stenographer. After his graduation in this college he worked as a bookkeeper in Alabama for a while, and then taught one term in the department of mathematics in Euharlee Institute, at Euharlee, Georgia. It was then that he turned his attention to commercial teaching and established at Cartersville the North Georgia Business College, which he conducted about two years at that place. He then removed the school to Rome, and after there continuing to conduct the same one term he sold his interests in the institution and accepted a position as principal of the commercial department in the Richards Business College, at Savannah. With this excellent school he con-

tinued his efficient service five years, and in the meanwhile he gave close attention to the study of law, his reading being directed under able preceptorship. On the 1st of July, 1913, Mr. Alexander was admitted to the bar of his native state, by Hon. Walter G. Charlton, judge of the Superior Court of Chatham County, and in the same year he opened a law office in Savannah, where he has since continued in active general practice and has so used his powers as to build up a profitable law business.

Mr. Alexander is a loyal advocate of democratic principles, and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church. He is identified with the Savannah Volunteer Guards, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guards of Georgia in which he has rendered loyal and efficient services.

At "Oaks Park," just without the City of Savannah, Mr. Alexander maintains an attractive and beautifully located country home. He operates his own water works and has built a number of modern homes at this place.

On the 29th of September, 1907, he was married to Miss Blanche E. Groover, in whom he has found an efficient helper in his many undertakings. To them have been born two sons, Ewell Marion and Harold Joseph Alexander.

HARRY HAND MCGEE. A well bestowed honor was that accorded by the Georgia State Medical Society in 1915 when its members chose Harry Hand McGee of Savannah as president. Doctor McGee is a physician and surgeon whose attainments have a wide recognition and appreciation outside of his home city. His present station is the more commendable through the fact that as a young man he had to work and save in order to realize his ambition to become a physician.

He was born on his father's farm in Screven County, Georgia, December 24, 1869, a son of Eli K. and Sarah Jane (Newton) McGee, both now deceased. His father was born in Screven County July 22, 1840, and his birthplace was within five miles of the place where he died January 1, 1910. The mother passed away June 29, 1909. Both were devout Christians, active members of the Baptist Church, and while people of modest circumstances they exercised a good influence in their community, and did their very best for their children. Eli K. McGee joined the Confederate Army, and was in service until severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, after which he was confined in the hospital at Jackson, Mississippi, later transferred to the Macon Hospital, and throughout the rest of his life his active career was largely handicapped by the injuries he had sustained as a soldier for the South. After the war he married in Screven County in 1868, and then engaged in farming on a modest scale in that county until his death. After the death of his wife his own health failed very rapidly, and his end was hastened by the grief at the loss of his life companion. For many years he was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a democrat in politics. There were just two children, and the daughter Vetta Jane is the widow of James L. Sheppard, and lives in Screven County about four miles from her birthplace.

Doctor McGee as a boy attended the public schools in Screven County. He could expect little help from home in the pursuance of his ambitious aims to secure an education, and fit himself for the medical profession, and consequently during those years he relied largely on his own energies. He subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. Doctor McGee began practice at Plains, Georgia, and remained in that town eleven years. In 1900 he took a course in the New York Polyclinic and in 1903 followed it with another course in the same institution. His ability and attainments had in the meantime outgrown the town which he first chose as the place of his practice. Every physician recognizes the limitations about practice in a country town. There is a lack of facilities such as hospitals and the more important cases are usually sent to the cities and turned over to other physicians. In

by that body a law donating $100,000, for building purposes, to the University of Georgia. Judge Thomas is well known as a member of the Clarke County Bar Association, is an active democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1871 at Athens, in his twenty-first year, he married Miss Mary Anna McWhorter, daughter of Moses E. McWhorter, who for many years was a merchant at Athens. Six children were born to their union: Jethro Thomas, who was born at Rome, Georgia, and is now deceased; George C., Jr., who was born at Oconee and died there; Mary, who married H. C. Edwards of Athens; Anna and Kate, twins, who died in infancy; and William Milton, who was born at Athens and since graduating from the University of Georgia with the A. B. degree in 1902 and from the law department in 1912, has been associated with his father in practice, and is one of the rising young attorneys of the state. Judge Thomas in his early youth had many difficulties to struggle with, and gained his education and promoted himself to distinction in the bar through his own efforts. He is extensively interested in farming and has several small farms in the vicinity of Athens.

Brig.-Gen. George P. Harrison had the peculiar distinction of having a son in the Confederate army holding the same rank that he did and having attained to that high rank before he was twenty-four years of age.

General Harrison was born in Savannah, in 1814; died in that city in 1887, and rests in Laurel Grove Cemetery. He was a prominent citizen of the state prior to the war between the states, and engaged in rice planting on the Savannah River, owning what is known as "the Monteith Plantation." He represented Chatham County several times in the General Assembly, took an active interest in military affairs, and had risen to be a major-general in the Georgia militia prior to the war. During that struggle, under commission from the governor, he commanded a brigade of Georgia state troops, which served in and around Savannah. While on a visit to his plantation at Monteith he was captured by the Federals and held a prisoner until near the close of the war. After the war he served as a member of the first constitutional convention of Georgia, and was for a long time clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, serving also for a number of years as a member of the Inferior Court of Chatham County.

Gen. George P. Harrison, Jr., was born near Savannah on March 19, 1841. He was educated in the old Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta. Before completing his course, he participated with the Georgia troops in the siege of Fort Pulaski, January 3, 1861, and in the same month became regularly enrolled as second lieutenant of the First Georgia Regulars. He then returned to the institute, finished his course, and was graduated with first honors with the rank of captain of Company A. He was serving as commandant at the military institute when he received his diploma. In May, 1861, he joined his regiment, accompanied it to Virginia, and was made adjutant of the regiment. He served in Virginia during the balance of that year, and during the winter of 1861-62, when he was elected and commissioned colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment. This was a regiment enlisted for six months by the state. He served as its commander during its six months' enlistment on the Georgia coast, and then raised a regiment of which he was commissioned colonel, which was mustered in as the Thirty-second Georgia Infantry. From this time on he was in active service. His regiment was a part of the garrison of Charleston, participating in the fighting on James Island, which he zealously defended, and part of the time being in command of Fort Johnson, alternating in command on Morris Island with Gen. Johnson Hagood, of South Carolina, and Gen. Alfred Colquitt, of Georgia, as long as the Confederates held the island. In the great assault on Fort Wagner, July

22, 1863, he arrived with his regiment to the reinforcement of the garrison at the very crisis of the fighting and thus precipitated the disastrous and bloody defeat of the enemy. He was in command on John's Island during the several days of stubborn fighting there, during which he showed marked ability. After the fall of Fort Wagner, he was stationed at Mount Pleasant for some time, part of his command remaining in the garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumter, where the Confederate flags floated until February, 1865. During part of 1864 he was in command at Florence, South Carolina, where he built a stockade for Federal prisoners and had charge of about 25,000 of these, and who were so humanely treated under his direction that when Savannah fell, the family of General Harrison, then residing in that city, were specially mentioned for protection in the general orders of the Federal commander. He was wounded several times in battle and had just passed his twenty-fourth year when the war ended.

After the war General Harrison located at Opelika, Alabama, and his record as a member of the Legislature, congressman and governor was afterward made in identification with the history of that state.

DONALD A. LOYLESS. One of the attractive and influential trade periodicals issued in the City of Atlanta and covering in its circulation the various commonwealths of the North and the South is the Southern Carbonator and Bottler, of which Mr. Loyless is the editor and publisher and which he has made a vigorous and effective exponent of the interests which it represents, and aside from this he is publisher also of four other industrial papers of national circulation.

At Cartersville, the judicial center of Barstow County, Georgia, Donald A. Loyless was born on the 4th of December, 1871, a son of William A. and Hattie (Jackson) Loyless, the former of whom was born in Columbia County, this state, and the latter in Marlborough District, South Carolina. The genealogy of the Loyless family traces to fine old Scotch-Irish origin, and representatives of the name early settled in America. He whose name initiates this article was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Atlanta and later attended the Georgia Military Institute, after which he completed the prescribed curriculum in the law department of the university. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897 and he received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with virtually coincident admission to the bar of his native state. He had previously gained practical newspaper experience, through association with the celebrated Southern journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and though he devoted about six years to the practice of law in Atlanta and gained definite success in his profession, he retained a distinctive predilection for journalism and, after a careful study of the scope and influence of trade publications of periodical order he decided to identify himself with this important line of enterprise. Atlanta was at the time coming to the front as a center for the manufacturing of what are commonly designated as soft drinks, and he had the prescience to realize that in this field of industrial enterprise was offered an opportunity for successful exploitation through the medium of a paper devoted to such interests. With the confidence of his convictions, though with but modest capital, he established the Southern Carbonator and Bottler, and by his progressive policies and able editorial and executive methods he soon placed the enterprise on a splendid paying basis. The business of this excellent periodical has shown a constantly cumulative tendency under his administration and it stands today as one of the most prosperous trade papers in the United States, fair and liberal in the furthering of the interests to which it is devoted and having now a circulation that extends into every state and territory of the Union.

Mr. Loyless is a man of most genial personality, loyal and steadfast in all

of the relations of life, liberal and tolerant in judgment, and ever ready to aid those in need or distress, though his charities and philanthropies are invariably extended without ostentation and with a deep sense of personal stewardship. It is thus but in natural sequence that his circle of friends is virtually coextensive with that of his acquaintances, in both business and social circles. Though never ambitious for public office he is a man of great civic loyalty and progressiveness and gives his allegiance to the democratic party. His business offices are in the Hurt Building, and he and his family reside at 10 East 14th Street.

On the 15th of February, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Loyless to Miss Flora Shaw, of Atlanta, and they have one son, Augustus, who was born in 1907.

Dr. C. Lewis Fowler. The cause of education is one that appeals to every intelligent citizen of this or other states, for there are few nowadays who do not appreciate the truth of the old saying that "Knowledge is Power." The State of Georgia can boast of many excellent educational institutions, among which is Cox Southern Female College and Conservatory, usually referred to simply as "Cox College," and which is situated at College Park, near Atlanta, Georgia. Established as far back as 1843, its earlier pupils belong to the old regime, to whom it imparted a sound education combined with useful and graceful accomplishments that were distinguishing characteristics of higher class southern women in antebellum days; while at the present day it extends the same or greater advantages to their daughters and granddaughters. The present head of this institution, who came to it as president in June, 1914, is Dr. C. Lewis Fowler, a sketch of whose previous career will be of interest to the friends of education throughout the state.

C. Lewis Fowler was born in Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, November 17, 1877, a son of Thomas Lafayette and Margaret Alice (Riggins) Fowler. His paternal ancestors were among those sturdy settlers of Scotch-Irish descent who did so much to develop that region, and from which stock sprang many noted men. In general they had strong religious convictions, and so we find that the Fowler family produced many ministers, most of them of the Methodist denomination. On the maternal side Doctor Fowler is a descendant of the McNeeleys of South Carolina and lower North Carolina, who were French Huguenots and came to this country with the Huguenot colony in the earlier days of our history. Doctor Fowler was graduated A. B. at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, in 1904, Th. G. and post-graduate B. D. at Newton Theological Institute, Newton Center, Massachusetts, in 1907, after which he traveled in Europe, attending lectures at Oxford. In 1911 he received the honorary degree of M. A., during which year he traveled in England, Africa, Palestine and Greece. At the early age of seventeen he entered the Methodist ministry, attending the Methodist Conference College at Fallston, North Carolina. He was then made head of the Morgan Academy, at Morgan's Mill, North Carolina, where he served two years. For three years he was co-president of Wingate Academy, Wingate, North Carolina, an affiliated school of Wake Forest College. Before the end of the term Doctor Fowler entered the Baptist ministry and went to Furman University for study. Since that time he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Georgetown, Massachusetts, and of the First Baptist Church at Clinton, South Carolina. In June, 1911, he became president of Lexington College, at Lexington, Missouri, where he served for three years, during which time the patronage of the college was more than doubled. He came to Cox College as one of the presidents in June, 1914, as above narrated. Doctor Fowler is a member of the National Geographic Society and is registered with the Independent Lyceum Bureau for Chautauqua and lecture work. He is a noted lecturer and educator. Under his leadership Cox College has come to be one of the great colleges of the South.

On September 6, 1904, he was married to Nancy Clarinda Hunter, of Simpsonville, South Carolina, the Hunter family being known for four generations as one of the most prominent families of that state.

J. E. Dunson. For many years the name has stood for prominent success in business and industrial affairs and high ideals with respect to the public welfare in that section of Georgia of which LaGrange is the natural center. It was therefore with great regret that that community was deprived of the services of the late J. E. Dunson who died May 12, 1916.

In the months prior to his death the people of Georgia at large had been getting better acquainted with the achievement and personality of Mr. Dunson of LaGrange as a result of a sincere and hearty campaign on the part of his numerous friends in proposing him as a candidate for the next nomination for governor. With an assured business position, and all the qualifications that a successful self-made career implies, with a record of sturdy adherence to the principles which he believes right, with ability to express himself clearly and forcefully in public speech, undoubtedly his name was one of the strongest that could have been presented to the people of Georgia, for such a high honor.

Mr. Dunson was a man who came up from the ranks, therefore he had a great deal of active sympathy with all classes and conditions of people. He was born on a farm in Troup County, Georgia, June 9, 1865, a son of Sanford Harris and Susannah Elizabeth (Goss) Dunson. Both parents were also born in Georgia, and his father served with a good record in the Confederate Army, was a planter, but never sought nor held any political office.

Early in his career the late J. E. Dunson chose a course which involved self-reliance, and his later position might be credited almost entirely to his individual efforts for advancement. As a boy he attended the common schools of Troup County, afterwards took a course in a business college at Atlanta, and his early ambition to gain a college education in the University of Georgia was thwarted on account of scarcity of funds. Instead of going to college he found work as a salesman and bookkeeper with a supply concern at LaGrange. After that for thirty years at least he had been closely identified with the business interests of the city. The name is primarily associated with the manufacturing interests about LaGrange. He was organizer of the J. E. Dunson & Bros. Company, a farmers supply house, was one of the organizers of the Unity Cotton Mills, and promoted and built the Dunson Mills, a successful cotton manufacturing company. At the time of his death he was president and director of the LaGrange Banking and Trust Company, of the Dunson Mills, of the J. E. Dunson & Bros. Company, and treasurer of the Troup Fertilizer Company. He owned a large amount of farm lands and might have been classified as a practical farmer himself had other business interests not been dominant, since he was engaged in extensive farm operations in his section of Georgia.

After getting established in a business way Mr. Dunson kept himself in close touch with the public affairs of Troup County. In proposing his name for governor his friends had every reason to expect a progressive and enlightened administration with respect to educational affairs should he have been elected. He was a member of the LaGrange Board of Education and its president for ten years, was a member of the board of trustees of the LaGrange Female College, and also one of the trustees of the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical College at Carrollton. For several years he was a member of the city council at LaGrange.

Mr. Dunson had not only opinions and views, but also ideals and principles, and was never at a loss to express himself clearly and cogently upon any issues that were presented. Many people knew him best as a public

speaker. Notwithstanding his many talents he had never held any state office, and that was largely due to his chief characteristic of modesty. He came of a Methodist family, was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a number of social clubs. At one time he belonged to the LaGrange Life Guards, was one of the organizers and a lieutenant in the Troup Huzzars, and served as a member of the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

At LaGrange March 5, 1886, Mr. Dunson married Miss Mary Lee Abraham, daughter of Maj. A. A. Abraham and wife, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Georgia. Her father served with the rank of captain in the Confederate Army. Mr. Dunson was survived by Mrs. Dunson and four children: J. E. Dunson, Jr., who married Ruth Broome; Florence; Claude and Albert Goss Dunson.

JOHN MEREDITH GRAHAM. Since his advent in Rome, twenty odd years ago, John M. Graham has not been content with the routine accomplishments of the fairly successful business man, but in a number of ways has been an energizer and creator of broader opportunities and more extended lines of commercial undertaking. He was the founder and is president of the National City Bank of Rome, but his name can also be mentioned in connection with various other departments of the city's affairs.

John Meredith Graham was born at Pinewood, Hickman County, Tennessee, November 9, 1873, son of John Meredith and Anna (Wright) Graham. His father was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, and his mother in Floyd County, Georgia, and both parents are now deceased. His father was a cotton factor and a planter for many years in Hickman County, and died at Pinewood. For four years he gave his capable services as state senator, and was a man of light and leading in civic affairs of his home state. He affiliated with the democratic party. The mother died at Pinewood at the age of twenty-four. The oldest of their three children was Samuel L. Graham, now clerk of the Superior Court of Floyd County, Georgia, and the only daughter is Miss Anna W. Graham, also of Rome.

John M. Graham, the youngest, was well schooled, at first in the public schools of Pinewood, and later in the Washington and Lee University in Virginia. At the age of eighteen he came to Rome, and with a limited capital invested in the firm of S. S. King & Company, grocers, and in 1899, eight years later, organized the Griffin Hardware Company, both wholesale and retail. This business is still one of the large concerns in Rome, and has done much to concentrate trade in this North Georgia city. With the hardware company Mr. Graham took the position of secretary. In 1912 he went a step further in his business career by organizing the National City Bank, with a capital of $100,000. This is one of the solid banking institutions of a large section of country. While Mr. Graham is president, the vice president is Evan P. Harney, a prominent real estate man of Rome, and the cashier is George C. Beysiegel. Among the directors are the names of some of the representative citizens of Rome. What has been stated in brief outline only suggests some of the more important directions in which Mr. Graham has exerted his enterprise and influence for the commercial advantages of his home community.

He is a democrat, and at different times has worked for the improvement of city government. He was married at Rome in 1902 to Miss Maybeth Sullivan, who was born in Rome, a daughter of Arthur R. and Laura (Weller) Sullivan. The late Mr. Sullivan during the many years of his life spent in Rome was a foremost business man, a member of the firm of Towers Sullivan Manufacturing Company, makers of plows, cultivators, planters, and other farm implements. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have three children: Laura Weller Graham, born at Rome, eleven years ago; Maybeth Graham, aged nine; and John Meredith, Jr., aged three. Mr. Graham is a member of the Christian Church, while his

wife is a Baptist and takes much part in church affairs. His only important fraternal affiliation is with the Benvolent and Protective Order of Elks. The one vacation enjoyed by Mr. Graham and family is during the summer months, when they rest and recreate on the shores of Lake Ahmic, Canada, where they have a pleasant cottage home. The success of Mr. Graham is a fact that concerns not himself alone but the community. He came to Rome with a modest amount of capital, but along with confidence in his own ability had a firm faith in the future of the city, and has done a great deal to realize the possibilities of the situation. His best equipment has been sound business sense and industry, and there is no one who can reasonably begrudge him what he has won.

William Spencer Connerat. One of Savannah's younger attorneys, a young man of thorough ability, high character, and one whose outlook is one of greatest promise and achievement, is William Spencer Connerat, who since his admission to the bar has been identified with Savannah's well known law firm of Oliver & Oliver.

Born in Savannah May 7, 1889, Mr. Connerat represents a fine old family originally French Huguenot but established in this section of the South a number of generations ago. His grandfather, Joseph V. Connerat, was born in Savannah and died at the age of sixty-nine. He married a Miss Palmes. Clarence Selthridge Connerat, father of the Savannah attorney, was born in Savannah in 1849, and married Laura Spencer of Columbus, Georgia. Clarence Connerat began his business career with the firm of Richardson & Barnard, ship brokers at Savannah, and in time rose to a membership in the firm. He was active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church and for more than twenty years was superintendent of St. John's Sunday School. He was also affiliated with the Masonic Order. His death occurred in 1900 at the age of fifty-one. His wife, who was born in 1851, is still living at Savannah. She is a daughter of Richard Perry Spencer of Columbus, Georgia. There were three children. Clarence, Jr., died in Savannah in 1910 at the age of thirty-three. Alice is the wife of O. C. Drew of Savannah.

William Spencer Connerat was liberally educated and thoroughly prepared for his profession. He attended the public schools and after graduating from the Savannah High School entered the University of Georgia in the academic department. He was a student of law in the University of Virginia and finally re-entered the University of Georgia, where he graduated LL. B. in the class of 1912. Soon afterwards he became associated with one of Savannah's oldest and most prominent law firms, Oliver & Oliver, and has been advancing rapidly in the favor and esteem of his seniors and has done much that is highly creditable to his ability as a lawyer.

Mr. Connerat is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of the Cotillion Club and the Savannah Golf Club, and was first lieutenant in the Chatham Artillery, on the staff of the late Maj. Richard J. Davant. He is a fine example of robust manhood, very fond of outdoor sports, particularly tennis, and outside of the law has continued his collegiate and university interests through almost constant reading of history and economics.

Henry H. Blake, M. D. Prominent among the physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the City of Savannah stands Doctor Blake, whose character, high professional attainments and worthy achievement in his humane vocation have given him high standing, the while he is recognized also as a progressive and loyal citizen who takes deep interest in all that touches the welfare of the community.

Doctor Blake was born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, on the 27th of July, 1886, and is a son of John I. and Amelia M. (Illerton) Blake, the former of whom was born at Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, and the

latter of whom was born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where their marriage was solemnized.

John I. Blake was a scion of a sterling pioneer family of the Badger State, where he was reared and educated and whence, as a young man, he came to the South prior to the Civil war. He was twenty years of age at the time he established his residence in Dorchester County, South Carolina, and there he gained excellent reputation as an expert bookkeeper and accountant, in the employ of the Grey Phosphate Works. Later he served as a conductor on one of the railroads traversing South Carolina, and he was one of the venerable and popular citizens of Dorchester County at the time of his death, in 1911, at the age of sixty-four years, his widow being now a resident of Savannah, Georgia, and having celebrated her fifty-fifth birthday anniversary in 1915. Of their six children, Doctor Blake of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Doctor Blake continued his studies in the public schools of South Carolina until he had completed the work of the junior year in the high school in the city of Charleston, and he then became clerk in the postoffice at Somerville, South Carolina, the judicial center of his native county. After retaining this position three years he followed the course of his ambitious purpose and entered the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1913 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year and a part of the year 1914 he served as interne in a leading hospital in Charleston, and he thus gained valuable clinical experience prior to entering upon the independent work of his profession.

In 1914, Doctor Blake established his residence in Savannah, and his ability and gracious personality have here enabled him to build up a substantial and representative practice and to gain the high regard of his professional confreres, both of the older and younger generations. He is identified with the Georgia State Medical Association, the Georgia Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he supports the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, rather than being hedged in by strict partisan lines, and he looks upon his exacting and responsible profession as worthy of and demanding his undivided fealty, so that he has had no aspirations for the activities of practical politics or for public office of any kind. The doctor holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is but consistent to state that his popularity in social circles is not lessened by reason of his being still a bachelor. He resides with his widowed mother, as do all of the other children except the second, William G., who still remains in South Carolina. The home circle in Savannah includes besides the doctor, his brother, Robert I., and his sisters Elodia, Cecilia, and Nellie, and the home is known for its gracious hospitality and good cheer.

Judge John Erskine was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, on September 13, 1813, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 27, 1895. His people came to America in 1820, before he was seven years old. They first located in St. Johns, New Brunswick, where his father shortly died. Surviving members of the family then came to the United States, settling in New York City. Much of his youth was spent on the ocean, but in 1838 he became a resident of Florida, taught school for several years and in 1846 was admitted to the bar of that state. After successful practice for nine years in Florida, he removed to Georgia in 1855, and settled in Newnan, but later moved to Atlanta, where the remainder of his life was spent.

After Atlanta was captured by the Federal army Mr. Erskine went to New York and remained there until he was appointed United States judge of the District of Georgia by President Johnson. While on the bench he was the first judge to decide that the legal tender greenback law was constitu-

tional. The Supreme Court reversed him, but Judge Erskine had the satisfaction of seeing the Supreme Court, a short time later, reverse itself and agree with his original decision. The Reconstruction laws and the revenue laws of that period bore very hardly upon the people, and yet, though he upheld the laws, he managed to do his duty in such a way as to avoid inflicting unnecessary harshness upon the Southern people. From the time of his appointment as Federal judge, until his retirement in 1883, he faithfully upheld the laws and at the same time protected the legitimate interests of the South.

Brig.-Gen. William M. Gardner, a gallant Georgian and a capable soldier was so disabled in the first great battle of the war as to incapacitate him for subsequent active service. A native Georgian, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1846, just at the moment the war with Mexico was beginning, and served in that war as brevet second lieutenant of the First Infantry. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, receiving in the last named affair a severe wound. For his gallantry in these actions, he was breveted first lieutenant. In the interval between the Mexican war and the war between the states, he was on garrison duty at various army posts and on various scouting expeditions on the frontier, rising to the rank of captain, which position he held when Georgia seceded January 19, 1861. Immediately upon the secession of Georgia, he resigned his position and tendered his services to the new government. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, one of the first which went to the front. At the first battle of Manassas he was so severely wounded that it was thought he would not recover, and was not able thereafter to actively command in the field. Gardner's commission as colonel was dated from the day of the battle, July 21. On November 14, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general and placed in command of the Middle Florida District, holding that position two years. On July 26, 1864, General Gardner was assigned command of the military prisons in states east of the Mississippi, excluding Georgia and Alabama. On November 28, 1864, he was in command at Salisbury, North Carolina, and from January, 1865, to April 2d, he commanded the post at Richmond, Virginia.

Returning to Georgia after the conclusion of the war, he lived for a time near Augusta, and afterwards near Rome. From Rome he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he had a son residing, and the remainder of his life was spent in that city.

William H. Myers, M. D., is a popular physician and surgeon of Savannah, Georgia, at 402 Drayton Street. He was born at Murray, Kentucky, October 22, 1878, a son of Robert Morgan and Margaret (McCorkle) Myers. Both parents were born in Kentucky. His father was also a practicing physician, but his career was cut short by death in 1880 at the age of thirty-two. The mother is still living at the age of fifty-eight and has her home at Lynn Grove, Kentucky. The other two children are Mrs. E. C. Sherman and Mrs. J. F. Jordan, both living in Kentucky.

The second in order of birth, Doctor Myers was reared in Kentucky, attended school in the country and also one of the high schools of that state, and finally entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he graduated M. D. in 1901. During the following year he served as an interne in the Nashville Hospital, and then took up private practice. He was appointed instructor in the medical department of the University of Tennessee for four years.

He spent three years in the Philippine Islands while the American armies were still engaged in the campaigns there.

Doctor Myers is a member of the Georgia Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

COLUMBUS E. ALEXANDER. The colloquial expression that a man "has made good" has a definite significance that fully justifies its common utilization, and the expression is specially applicable in the case of Mr. Alexander, whose advancement has been gained through his own ability and well directed efforts and who, after prior and successful educational service in connection with business colleges, prepared himself for the legal profession and engaged in active general practice in the City of Savannah, where he has won secure place as one of the ambitious and representative younger members of the bar of Southern Georgia and where he controls a substantial law business that shows a constantly cumulative tendency. In addition to his law practice he is doing an excellent business in the handling of real estate, especially in the development of "Oaks Park," a beautiful subdivision of several modern homes built among large oaks with hanging moss. He is known as one of the vigorous and loyal young men and progressive and public-spirited citizens of the fine old city in which he lives.

Mr. Alexander was born in Bartow County, Georgia, on the 9th of January, 1883, and is a son of Columbus E. and Emily J. (Dean) Alexander. His father was born in South Carolina, on the 4th of August, 1844, and was five years of age at the time of the family removal to Georgia, his parents settling in Bartow County, where he was reared to manhood and availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the period. He became a skilled iron worker in his youth and when the Civil war was precipitated he was able to give to the Confederate States effective service by working at his trade and aiding in manufacturing certain needed supplies for the soldiers in the field. He was detailed to work in the Etowah Iron Works, in Bartow County, and after the close of the war he continued to follow his trade a few years. He then turned his attention to educational and agricultural pursuits. He taught in the schools of Bartow County for a number of years. He and his wife now reside on the old homestead farm of the latter's father, in Bartow County.

Mrs. Alexander was born on this old homestead, in 1848, and is a daughter of Joel Dean, who was a well known and influential pioneer of Bartow County, where he established his home just after the Cherokee Indians were removed from North Georgia by the United States Government. He whose name initiates this article was the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children all of whom are living except one, Amanda, the third child. The other surviving children are: George W., Joseph J., Mrs. Sarah J. Heath, Miss Nora and Mrs. Susan Ann (Alexander) Bradley.

As a boy Columbus E. Alexander made good use of the advantages afforded in the rural schools of Bartow County, and at the same time worked on a farm, clerked in his father's country store, and postoffice of which his father was postmaster. He completed a course in English branches of study in the Reinhardt Normal College, at Waleska, Georgia. Thereafter he served his novitiate in the pedagogic profession by teaching in the district schools of his native county, and finally he entered the Georgia-Alabama Business College, at Macon, Georgia, in which he took a commercial course and became an efficient bookkeeper and stenographer. After his graduation in this college he worked as a bookkeeper in Alabama for a while, and then taught one term in the department of mathematics in Euharlee Institute, at Euharlee, Georgia. It was then that he turned his attention to commercial teaching and established at Cartersville the North Georgia Business College, which he conducted about two years at that place. He then removed the school to Rome, and after there continuing to conduct the same one term he sold his interests in the institution and accepted a position as principal of the commercial department in the Richards Business College, at Savannah. With this excellent school he con-

tinued his efficient service five years, and in the meanwhile he gave close attention to the study of law, his reading being directed under able preceptorship. On the 1st of July, 1913, Mr. Alexander was admitted to the bar of his native state, by Hon. Walter G. Charlton, judge of the Superior Court of Chatham County, and in the same year he opened a law office in Savannah, where he has since continued in active general practice and has so used his powers as to build up a profitable law business.

Mr. Alexander is a loyal advocate of democratic principles, and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church. He is identified with the Savannah Volunteer Guards, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guards of Georgia in which he has rendered loyal and efficient services.

At "Oaks Park," just without the City of Savannah, Mr. Alexander maintains an attractive and beautifully located country home. He operates his own water works and has built a number of modern homes at this place.

On the 29th of September, 1907, he was married to Miss Blanche E. Groover, in whom he has found an efficient helper in his many undertakings. To them have been born two sons, Ewell Marion and Harold Joseph Alexander.

HARRY HAND MCGEE. A well bestowed honor was that accorded by the Georgia State Medical Society in 1915 when its members chose Harry Hand McGee of Savannah as president. Doctor McGee is a physician and surgeon whose attainments have a wide recognition and appreciation outside of his home city. His present station is the more commendable through the fact that as a young man he had to work and save in order to realize his ambition to become a physician.

He was born on his father's farm in Screven County, Georgia, December 24, 1869, a son of Eli K. and Sarah Jane (Newton) McGee, both now deceased. His father was born in Screven County July 22, 1840, and his birthplace was within five miles of the place where he died January 1, 1910. The mother passed away June 29, 1909. Both were devout Christians, active members of the Baptist Church, and while people of modest circumstances they exercised a good influence in their community, and did their very best for their children. Eli K. McGee joined the Confederate Army, and was in service until severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, after which he was confined in the hospital at Jackson, Mississippi, later transferred to the Macon Hospital, and throughout the rest of his life his active career was largely handicapped by the injuries he had sustained as a soldier for the South. After the war he married in Screven County in 1868, and then engaged in farming on a modest scale in that county until his death. After the death of his wife his own health failed very rapidly, and his end was hastened by the grief at the loss of his life companion. For many years he was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a democrat in politics. There were just two children, and the daughter Vetta Jane is the widow of James L. Sheppard, and lives in Screven County about four miles from her birthplace.

Doctor McGee as a boy attended the public schools in Screven County. He could expect little help from home in the pursuance of his ambitious aims to secure an education, and fit himself for the medical profession, and consequently during those years he relied largely on his own energies. He subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. Doctor McGee began practice at Plains, Georgia, and remained in that town eleven years. In 1900 he took a course in the New York Polyclinic and in 1903 followed it with another course in the same institution. His ability and attainments had in the meantime outgrown the town which he first chose as the place of his practice. Every physician recognizes the limitations about practice in a country town. There is a lack of facilities such as hospitals and the more important cases are usually sent to the cities and turned over to other physicians. In

J. J. McGee

order to secure this broader field Doctor McGee in 1903, after his second course in the New York Polyclinic, moved to Savannah, and has since given his entire time to his profession in that city. He is recognized as a man of the higher character, a diligent and thorough student, and has those qualities which are in the highest degree necessary to successful work as a physician and surgeon.

It was on January 1, 1915, that Doctor McGee was elected president of the Georgia Medical Society. This is one of the oldest medical societies in the country having been authorized in 1804. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and is well known to physicians all over the country. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman of the World, and belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Savannah.

On September 29, 1889, in Screven County, he was married by Rev. H. J. Arnett to Miss Anna Evans, who was also born in Screven County. Her parents are James H. and Theresa (Ziegler) Evans. Mr. Evans is a well known planter and banker of Screven County, and the present representative in the Georgia State Legislature. To their union have been born four children: Annie Rosa, born in Screven County December 21, 1892, is a college graduate, is the wife of J. P. Boyd of Elba, Alabama, and they have a daughter Elinor Boyd, born August 30, 1914. Eli K. McGee, the second child, was born at Plains, Georgia, June 30, 1895, is a graduate of the Savannah High School and is now a student in the Georgia Tech. Harry H. McGee, born in Plains, Georgia, January 5, 1901, is a student in the public schools. Theresa Jane McGee was born at Savannah September 30, 1909. Mrs. McGee is an active worker in the various societies of the Baptist Church, and is also a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Doctor McGee is a member of the Sons of the Confederacy, and is well known socially in Savannah, though his enthusiasm and all his time go into his professional work. He is a member of the St. Joseph and Savannah hospitals.

J. Hartridge Smith. To Judge Smith it has been given to so apply his natural and acquired talents as to achieve distinction and hold prestige as one of the able and representative lawyers and jurists of his native state, and he stands today as a leading member of the bar of the City of Savannah, where he maintains his office headquarters, his practice being widely disseminated and of most important order. Since his retirement from the bench he has given close attention to the demands of his extensive law business and has found time also to give personal supervision in a general way to his fine landed estate in Bryan County, where he is a progressive exponent of scientific agriculture.

In the year that marked the initiation of a crucial epoch in the history of his native state, that of the Civil war, Judge Smith was born in Bryan County, Georgia, on the 13th of December, 1861, and he is a son of Henry E. and Martha E. (Henry) Smith, the former of whom was born in Bryan County and the latter in Liberty County, this state. The judge is a direct descendant of John Schmidt, who immigrated from Salzburg, Austria, to America in the colonial days and whose name was finally changed to the present Anglacized form, Smith. On the maternal side Judge Smith is a descendant of Robert Henry, who came from Scotland to America and who served as a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, in which he was a member of the command of Gen. Harry Lee, familiarly designated at the time and in history as "Light Horse Harry Lee." After the close of the war Mr. Henry wedded Miss Nancy Lee, a niece of his former commander and, as may be inferred, a representative of one of the most distinguished of old southern families.

Henry E. Smith was reared and educated in Bryan County and there became a successful planter and influential citizen. After serving as sheriff for several

years he served twenty-five years as county clerk of Bryan County, holding the latter office both during and after the Civil war. During the war he served in the commissary department of the Confederate army, first as postmaster. He continued his residence in Bryan County until his death, which occurred in 1888, at which time he was seventy-two years of age. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in the preceding year, at the age of sixty-eight years. They became the parents of two sons and three daughters, and of the number three are living, Robert F. C., who is a prominent lawyer at Eden, Effingham County, Georgia; Mrs. Robert H. Guyton, of Guyton, Effingham County; and Judge Smith, of this review, who is the youngest of the number.

The boyhood days of Judge Smith were passed under the depressed conditions which obtained in the fair Southland after the close of the war between the states, and his early education was acquired in private and public schools in Bryan County and at Guyton, Effingham County. After this preliminary discipline he found employment for some time in a saw mill. Thereafter he continued his active association with agricultural pursuits in Bryan County until he found it possible to follow the course of his ambition and to initiate the work of preparing himself for the legal profession. In Effingham County he devoted himself assiduously to the reading of law under effective private preceptorship, and at Springfield, the county seat, he was finally admitted to the bar, in 1902. He forthwith established himself in the practice of his profession at Springfield, where he still maintains an office and makes regular visitations, for the accommodation of his numerous clientele in that county. In 1907 he was appointed, by Governor Smith, to the office of solicitor of the County Court of Effingham County, and in the following year he was appointed judge of the City Court of Springfield. At the expiration of his appointive term he was regularly elected to this office, and he continued his service on the municipal bench at Springfield for a term of four years. After this election, being then commissioned to the same office, by Governor Brown, and served an additional four years. He then resumed the private practice of his profession, and soon afterward removed his office headquarters to the City of Savannah, where he now controls a specially large and representative practice, the same extending into the courts of ten different counties. Judge Smith in October, 1915, moved to Savannah, but he still has his valuable farm property at Eden, to which he gives his personal supervision, as previously intimated in this sketch.

Judge Smith is well fortified in his opinions concerning economic and governmental policies and is a stalwart and effective advocate of the cause of the democratic party. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has served nearly a score of years as trustee and steward, besides having held for nine years the position of superintendent of the Sunday school.

On the 2d of June, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Smith to Miss Della Fender, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Banburg) Fender, of Brooks County. Of the children of Judge and Mrs. Smith the eldest is Mazie, who was born in Bryan County, in 1886, and who is now the wife of Mr. F. H. Scott, of Eden. Mary, who was born in Bryan County in 1888, is the wife of Samuel C. Burroughs and they reside at Statesboro, Bulloch County, their two children being Samuel C. and Della Lois. Julian F., who was born in Bryan County in 1890, is engaged in the hardware business at Statesboro. He married in December, 1915, Miss Bertha Gould. Thomas M., who was born in Effingham County, on the 4th of March, 1893, remains at the parental home and holds a position in the offices of the Central of Georgia Railroad at Savannah.

Charles Seton Hardee. A career of quiet but faithful performance of duty has been that of Charles Seton Hardee. As a young man he spent several

years in the Confederate service but in spite of the hardships of those years he has lived to celebrate his eighty-fifth birthday and is still efficient for duty. He is a Georgian whose name and career have a fine fitness in the records of the state.

To have been the treasurer of the City of Savannah since 1883, and to have been elected to that office practically unopposed with each recurring term, is a record which in itself would constitute an honor of which any man might be proud. Major Hardee is one of the most highly honored and deeply respected citizens of Savannah and his friends wish for him many more years of usefulness and activity in the office that he has filled with such signal ability for more than thirty years.

This is one of the oldest names in southern history and chivalry. Major Hardee was born at Rural Felicity, Camden County, Georgia, on August 9, 1830. His father, Dr. John H. Hardee, who was a well known physician of that section, was born March 4, 1803. Major Hardee's mother was Isabella Seton (Henry) Hardee, born December 6, 1806. Major Hardee's great-grandfather was a Continental soldier in the War of the Revolution and later was made captain of a Continental galley on the coast of Georgia. He was granted a bounty of more than 1,300 acres of land in Camden County in 1786 in recognition of his splendid services to the State of Georgia. John Hardee, the grandfather, was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, in 1769, and died on his plantation known as Rural Felicity in Camden County in 1838. He served as a major commanding a battalion of cavalry in the War of 1812, and was for many years an extensive cotton planter. He was also a member of the Georgia Legislature and other offices of trust were given him. His youngest son was Lieut-Gen. William Joseph Hardee, who was commander of the noted Hardee's Corps in the Confederate army, and who had previously gained distinction as a military authority through the authorship of Hardee's Tactics, which was the basis of instruction for thousands of soldiers both North and South.

Charles Seton Hardee graduated in 1848 from Franklin College at Athens. Franklin College was the nucleus around which grew up the present University of Georgia. Mr. Hardee is in 1915 probably the oldest living alumnus of this institution. Leaving college with his diploma, he came to Savannah and entered the office of his uncle, Noble A. Hardee, a well known cotton factor and commission merchant. In 1859 he entered the same business on his own account and was soon prosperous. Although at the head of a successful business concern, in the early part of 1861 he answered the call to arms and entered the Tattnall Guards as a private. This command was attached to the First Georgia Regiment and he was soon made a second lieutenant. While in Savannah on a furlough Lieutenant Hardee resigned his commission with the idea that he could best serve the Confederacy in another capacity. The war department employed him to receive and export cotton through the blockade at Savannah. He was a little later appointed assistant collector of the port at Savannah and assistant United States depositary. Upon the urgent request of Lieut. John Dunwoody Mr. Hardee was transferred by General Mercer and then assisted in the organizing of instruction camps in Georgia. It was the purpose of these camps to properly train volunteers for field service and Lieutenant Hardee was especially adapted for this task. He was later promoted to the rank of assistant lieutenant and organized a camp of instruction at Calhoun, known as Camp No. 1. Later Captain Hardee was commissioned assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant and was assigned to the command of instruction camp No. 2 at Decatur. He served in this capacity until relieved by Colonel Harris, a disabled officer, who was sent to take over the work Major Hardee had done so successfully and satisfactorily.

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Though most of his life has been spent in Georgia, he was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1871, a son of John and Marie C. (Carlson) Johnson. His parents were both natives of Sweden, came to the United States and were married at Chester, Pennsylvania. John Johnson was in the lighthouse service in the employ of the United States Government and came to Savannah in 1876 and was one of the faithful attendants of the lighthouse in the Savannah Harbor for many years. While a plain unassuming man, not mingling extensively with people in the city, he did his work well and conscientiously, and had a large circle of friends. He died at Savannah in 1894 at the age of fifty-six. He lived in Savannah and was engaged in his government work here for five years before he brought his family to the city, having in the meantime provided for them a good home. His wife and children came in 1881 and she died in Savannah in 1887.

During the ten years he lived in Chester, Pennsylvania, Gustav H. Johnson attended the public schools, and after coming to Savannah finished his education in the Savannah Academy, one of the best private schools in the state. When twenty-two years of age he decided definitely upon medicine as his life's career, and for two years studied under the direction of Dr. St. Joseph B. Graham of Savannah. In 1895 he went north and entered the Long Island Medical College of Brooklyn, where he remained until graduating M. D. in the class of 1898. Returning to Savannah he has since made himself known as a capable physician, has acquired a large and profitable practice and from 1899 to 1904 served with admirable efficiency in the office of city physician. He is a member of the Chatham County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Since 1907 he has been a member of the Park View Sanitarium.

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Mark H. Blandford, lawyer, judge, soldier in the Mexican war, twice a member of the Confederate Congress, and a soldier in the Civil war, was born of well-to-do parents in Warren County, Georgia, on the 13th day of July, 1826. His father gave him the benefit of the best schooling obtainable in Warren County, and soon sent him to Penfield, Georgia, to complete his education at Mercer University. After having studied law under Hon. Robert Hardeman, in Clinton, Georgia, he was admitted to practice his profession, just before attaining the age of eighteen years. Being too young, according to the laws of Georgia, a special act was passed during the session of the Georgia Legislature of 1844 admitting him to practice. Upon obtaining his license to practice he opened an office in Hamilton, Georgia, soon removing to Tazewell, Georgia, where he practiced until the Mexican war, when he volunteered during the year 1846, joining the First Georgia Regiment and serving as sergeant of his company. When the Mexican war ended he resumed the practice of his profession in Buena Vista, Marion County, where he soon established himself in a successful business, which he closely pushed until the coming on of the Civil war. He soon volunteered in behalf of the South and Georgia and commanded a company in "the bloody Twelfth," Georgia Regiment. In this capacity he served until wounded in the battle of McDowell, Virginia, where he lost his right arm, it being amputated at the shoulder. Before his wounds healed President Davis appointed him a judge in the Military Court, ranking as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. Not long afterward he was elected a member of the Southern Congress and served in that body as long as the Confederacy existed.

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Twenty-six years of his most distinguished labors were spent in Georgia. In 1870 he removed from Georgia to Haynesville, Alabama, where he died in 1884.

George Mosse Norton, M. D. One of the best known men in the medical profession of Savannah is Dr. George Mosse Norton, a member of one of the oldest southern families, who is capably maintaining the family reputation for professional skill, public-spirited citizenship and prominence in social

life. While one of the younger members of his honored calling, has already attained a degree of prominence that might well be envied by men many years his senior. Doctor Norton was born at Savannah, November 29, 1873, and is a son of Dr. Robert Godfrey and Martha Jane (Edwards) Norton.

The old and distinguished family of Norton was founded in the United States by Jonathan Norton, a native of England, who emigrated to this country at an early day and settled on the Island of Saint Helena, on the south coast of South Carolina, where he died in 1774, aged sixty-nine years. He married Mary Ann Chaplin, and one of their daughters, Dorothy Phoebe, became the wife of Dr. George Mosse, who became a notable character in the coast country of South Carolina and later at Savannah. He was born and reared at Dublin, Ireland, and there educated for the medical profession, and after his graduation from one of the leading medical institutions of that city, emigrated to America and settled on the Island of Saint Helena. There he subsequently became the owner of a large amount of landed property, was a prominent planter, and a leading manufacturer of leather. He carried on an extensive medical practice at the same time and was one of the most influential men of his locality. Both the Nortons and the Mosses had been originally members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but after coming to America joined the Baptist faith. Dr. George Mosse, at his own expense, built a house of worship at Saint Helena. Finding the opportunities for an educational training very limited there, in 1799 or 1800, in order to give his children better facilities, he removed with his family to Savannah. Here one of his daughters, Martha, became the wife of Col. Alexander Lawton, and they were the parents of Gen. A. R. Lawton, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Savannah, a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and for a long time general attorney for the Central of Georgia Railway.

Members of the Norton family have resided on the Island of Saint Helena for more than a century and have been closely identified with its history as well as with that of the nearby South Carolina towns of Beaufort, Bluffton, Robertsville and Black Swamp. The great-grandfather of Dr. George M. Norton was the son of the pioneer Nathan Norton. William Norton married Mary Godfrey and later moved to Savannah. One of their sons was Robert Godfrey Norton, a soldier of the Continental line during the Revolutionary war. Robert Godfrey Norton married his cousin, Sarah Mosse, and passed the greater part of his life at Robertsville, South Carolina. One of his sons was Dr. Robert Alexander Norton, a grandfather of Dr. George M. Norton, who for a number of years practiced medicine at Savannah and was the city's first port physician. He married Miss Julia Green, and after living for a number of years at Robertsville, South Carolina, moved, at the close of the Civil war, to Savannah, and here died in 1869.

Dr. Robert Godfrey Norton, father of Dr. George M. Norton, was born at Robertsville, South Carolina, March 17, 1841, and died at Savannah in 1900. He was a graduate of the Charleston Medical College and was one of the leading practitioners of medicine at Savannah for many years. In 1861 he was married to Martha Jane Edwards, of Effingham County, Georgia, and they became the parents of the following children: Fannie Cone, who is now the wife of Gordon L. Groover, of Savannah; Robert G.; William Edwards; Dr. George Mosse; and Dr. Walter Abell, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Savannah. Dr. William Edwards Norton, another of the family to follow the healing art, died in March, 1911, at Savannah.

Dr. George Mosse Norton received his early education in the public schools of Savannah, following which he entered the University of Georgia, at Athens. He also studied medicine at the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, from which he was graduated in 1898, and to further prepare himself went to New York and took a course of study in the New York Post Graduate Medi-

order to secure this broader field Doctor McGee in 1903, after his second course in the New York Polyclinic, moved to Savannah, and has since given his entire time to his profession in that city. He is recognized as a man of the higher character, a diligent and thorough student, and has those qualities which are in the highest degree necessary to successful work as a physician and surgeon.

It was on January 1, 1915, that Doctor McGee was elected president of the Georgia Medical Society. This is one of the oldest medical societies in the country having been authorized in 1804. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and is well known to physicians all over the country. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman of the World, and belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Savannah.

On September 29, 1889, in Screven County, he was married by Rev. H. J. Arnett to Miss Anna Evans, who was also born in Screven County. Her parents are James H. and Theresa (Ziegler) Evans. Mr. Evans is a well known planter and banker of Screven County, and the present representative in the Georgia State Legislature. To their union have been born four children: Annie Rosa, born in Screven County December 21, 1892, is a college graduate, is the wife of J. P. Boyd of Elba, Alabama, and they have a daughter Elinor Boyd, born August 30, 1914. Eli K. McGee, the second child, was born at Plains, Georgia, June 30, 1895, is a graduate of the Savannah High School and is now a student in the Georgia Tech. Harry H. McGee, born in Plains, Georgia, January 5, 1901, is a student in the public schools. Theresa Jane McGee was born at Savannah September 30, 1909. Mrs. McGee is an active worker in the various societies of the Baptist Church, and is also a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Doctor McGee is a member of the Sons of the Confederacy, and is well known socially in Savannah, though his enthusiasm and all his time go into his professional work. He is a member of the St. Joseph and Savannah hospitals.

J. Hartridge Smith. To Judge Smith it has been given to so apply his natural and acquired talents as to achieve distinction and hold prestige as one of the able and representative lawyers and jurists of his native state, and he stands today as a leading member of the bar of the City of Savannah, where he maintains his office headquarters, his practice being widely disseminated and of most important order. Since his retirement from the bench he has given close attention to the demands of his extensive law business and has found time also to give personal supervision in a general way to his fine landed estate in Bryan County, where he is a progressive exponent of scientific agriculture.

In the year that marked the initiation of a crucial epoch in the history of his native state, that of the Civil war, Judge Smith was born in Bryan County, Georgia, on the 13th of December, 1861, and he is a son of Henry E. and Martha E. (Henry) Smith, the former of whom was born in Bryan County and the latter in Liberty County, this state. The judge is a direct descendant of John Schmidt, who immigrated from Salzburg, Austria, to America in the colonial days and whose name was finally changed to the present Anglacized form, Smith. On the maternal side Judge Smith is a descendant of Robert Henry, who came from Scotland to America and who served as a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, in which he was a member of the command of Gen. Harry Lee, familiarly designated at the time and in history as "Light Horse Harry Lee." After the close of the war Mr. Henry wedded Miss Nancy Lee, a niece of his former commander and, as may be inferred, a representative of one of the most distinguished of old southern families.

Henry E. Smith was reared and educated in Bryan County and there became a successful planter and influential citizen. After serving as sheriff for several

years he served twenty-five years as county clerk of Bryan County, holding the latter office both during and after the Civil war. During the war he served in the commissary department of the Confederate army, first as postmaster. He continued his residence in Bryan County until his death, which occurred in 1888, at which time he was seventy-two years of age. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in the preceding year, at the age of sixty-eight years. They became the parents of two sons and three daughters, and of the number three are living, Robert F. C., who is a prominent lawyer at Eden, Effingham County, Georgia; Mrs. Robert H. Guyton, of Guyton, Effingham County; and Judge Smith, of this review, who is the youngest of the number.

The boyhood days of Judge Smith were passed under the depressed conditions which obtained in the fair Southland after the close of the war between the states, and his early education was acquired in private and public schools in Bryan County and at Guyton, Effingham County. After this preliminary discipline he found employment for some time in a saw mill. Thereafter he continued his active association with agricultural pursuits in Bryan County until he found it possible to follow the course of his ambition and to initiate the work of preparing himself for the legal profession. In Effingham County he devoted himself assiduously to the reading of law under effective private preceptorship, and at Springfield, the county seat, he was finally admitted to the bar, in 1902. He forthwith established himself in the practice of his profession at Springfield, where he still maintains an office and makes regular visitations, for the accommodation of his numerous clientele in that county. In 1907 he was appointed, by Governor Smith, to the office of solicitor of the County Court of Effingham County, and in the following year he was appointed judge of the City Court of Springfield. At the expiration of his appointive term he was regularly elected to this office, and he continued his service on the municipal bench at Springfield for a term of four years. After this election, being then commissioned to the same office, by Governor Brown, and served an additional four years. He then resumed the private practice of his profession, and soon afterward removed his office headquarters to the City of Savannah, where he now controls a specially large and representative practice, the same extending into the courts of ten different counties. Judge Smith in October, 1915, moved to Savannah, but he still has his valuable farm property at Eden, to which he gives his personal supervision, as previously intimated in this sketch.

Judge Smith is well fortified in his opinions concerning economic and governmental policies and is a stalwart and effective advocate of the cause of the democratic party. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has served nearly a score of years as trustee and steward, besides having held for nine years the position of superintendent of the Sunday school.

On the 2d of June, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Smith to Miss Della Fender, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Banburg) Fender, of Brooks County. Of the children of Judge and Mrs. Smith the eldest is Mazie, who was born in Bryan County, in 1886, and who is now the wife of Mr. F. H. Scott, of Eden. Mary, who was born in Bryan County in 1888, is the wife of Samuel C. Burroughs and they reside at Statesboro, Bulloch County, their two children being Samuel C. and Della Lois. Julian F., who was born in Bryan County in 1890, is engaged in the hardware business at Statesboro. He married in December, 1915, Miss Bertha Gould. Thomas M., who was born in Effingham County, on the 4th of March, 1893, remains at the parental home and holds a position in the offices of the Central of Georgia Railroad at Savannah.

Charles Seton Hardee. A career of quiet but faithful performance of duty has been that of Charles Seton Hardee. As a young man he spent several

years in the Confederate service but in spite of the hardships of those years he has lived to celebrate his eighty-fifth birthday and is still efficient for duty. He is a Georgian whose name and career have a fine fitness in the records of the state.

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George Mosse Norton, M. D. One of the best known men in the medical profession of Savannah is Dr. George Mosse Norton, a member of one of the oldest southern families, who is capably maintaining the family reputation for professional skill, public-spirited citizenship and prominence in social

life. While one of the younger members of his honored calling, has already attained a degree of prominence that might well be envied by men many years his senior. Doctor Norton was born at Savannah, November 29, 1873, and is a son of Dr. Robert Godfrey and Martha Jane (Edwards) Norton.

The old and distinguished family of Norton was founded in the United States by Jonathan Norton, a native of England, who emigrated to this country at an early day and settled on the Island of Saint Helena, on the south coast of South Carolina, where he died in 1774, aged sixty-nine years. He married Mary Ann Chaplin, and one of their daughters, Dorothy Phoebe, became the wife of Dr. George Mosse, who became a notable character in the coast country of South Carolina and later at Savannah. He was born and reared at Dublin, Ireland, and there educated for the medical profession, and after his graduation from one of the leading medical institutions of that city, emigrated to America and settled on the Island of Saint Helena. There he subsequently became the owner of a large amount of landed property, was a prominent planter, and a leading manufacturer of leather. He carried on an extensive medical practice at the same time and was one of the most influential men of his locality. Both the Nortons and the Mosses had been originally members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but after coming to America joined the Baptist faith. Dr. George Mosse, at his own expense, built a house of worship at Saint Helena. Finding the opportunities for an educational training very limited there, in 1799 or 1800, in order to give his children better facilities, he removed with his family to Savannah. Here one of his daughters, Martha, became the wife of Col. Alexander Lawton, and they were the parents of Gen. A. R. Lawton, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Savannah, a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and for a long time general attorney for the Central of Georgia Railway.

Members of the Norton family have resided on the Island of Saint Helena for more than a century and have been closely identified with its history as well as with that of the nearby South Carolina towns of Beaufort, Bluffton, Robertsville and Black Swamp. The great-grandfather of Dr. George M. Norton was the son of the pioneer Nathan Norton. William Norton married Mary Godfrey and later moved to Savannah. One of their sons was Robert Godfrey Norton, a soldier of the Continental line during the Revolutionary war. Robert Godfrey Norton married his cousin, Sarah Mosse, and passed the greater part of his life at Robertsville, South Carolina. One of his sons was Dr. Robert Alexander Norton, a grandfather of Dr. George M. Norton, who for a number of years practiced medicine at Savannah and was the city's first port physician. He married Miss Julia Green, and after living for a number of years at Robertsville, South Carolina, moved, at the close of the Civil war, to Savannah, and here died in 1869.

Dr. Robert Godfrey Norton, father of Dr. George M. Norton, was born at Robertsville, South Carolina, March 17, 1841, and died at Savannah in 1900. He was a graduate of the Charleston Medical College and was one of the leading practitioners of medicine at Savannah for many years. In 1861 he was married to Martha Jane Edwards, of Effingham County, Georgia, and they became the parents of the following children: Fannie Cone, who is now the wife of Gordon L. Groover, of Savannah; Robert G.; William Edwards; Dr. George Mosse; and Dr. Walter Abell, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Savannah. Dr. William Edwards Norton, another of the family to follow the healing art, died in March, 1911, at Savannah.

Dr. George Mosse Norton received his early education in the public schools of Savannah, following which he entered the University of Georgia, at Athens. He also studied medicine at the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, from which he was graduated in 1898, and to further prepare himself went to New York and took a course of study in the New York Post Graduate Medi-

cal School. Returning to Savannah, he entered practice and shortly became recognized as one of the city's most thorough and talented practitioners. For some time he carried on a general practice, but of recent years has turned his attention more and more to major surgery, a field in which he has few rivals at this time. He is a member of the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and a member of the staff of the Park View Sanatorium. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he has maintained the family's military record as a member of the Georgia Hussars, in which he is surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, and from which organization he received a medal for superior horsemanship, in 1899.

Savannah is a city noted for its historic old mansions, and the home of Doctor Norton is an example of that substantial style of architecture which prevailed in the days when timber was plentiful and veneer a thing unknown. This residence was built by Joseph Waldburg, and after his death was occupied by his son-in-law, Colonel Clinch. The walls are two feet thick; the bricks all rosined, as are the hard-wood floors; the ceiling walls and partitions, and the inside woodwork, are all of the costliest material. A delightful garden on the Barnard Street side of the house is in keeping with the rest of the property and on the west side is another garden which offers an enticing playground for the children.

Doctor Norton was married October 6, 1902, at Savannah, to Miss Leila Exley, daughter of Marquis L. and Emma N. (Groveston) Exley, an old, prominent and distinguished family of this city. Four children have been born to this union: Elizabeth Emma, Leila Lucille and Angela Willie, who are all attending school; and George Mosse, Jr.

Raymond Victor Harris, M. D. For more than thirty years Savannah has recognized among its most successful physicians and surgeons men of the name Harris. The elder physician of that name was the late Dr. Raymond Benjamin Harris, who after a long and distinguished career not only as a physician but as a soldier and citizen, died at Savannah, March 15, 1910. His career has been closely followed in a professional way by his son Raymond Victor Harris, who is now in the enjoyment of a large and profitable practice at Savannah and is secretary of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

The late Raymond Benjamin Harris was born at Palmero, Bryan County, Georgia, May 15, 1838, and died March 15, 1910. His first American ancestor was Henry Harris who came from Wales in 1691 and obtained a grant of land in Virginia. The grandfather of the late Doctor Harris was Nathan Harris, a native of Brunswick County, Virginia. It was Dr. Raymond Harris who brought the family to Georgia, and thus for three successive generations the medical profession has had the services of members of this family. Dr. Raymond B. Harris studied medicine in the Savannah Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1859. He had hardly become established in his profession before the war broke out, and he went into the Confederate service as a surgeon in the Fifty-seventh Georgia Infantry, and remained throughout the four years of the strife. After the war he practiced medicine in Liberty County until 1876, then located at Darien in McIntosh County, and sought a still larger field for his competent abilities when he removed to Savannah in 1884. He continued active practice for twenty years until 1904. He was an active member of the Georgia and American Medical Associations, and was distinguished for his professional and public services to the community and the state. He fought gallantly against the yellow fever epidemic of 1876 and he had two brothers, Dr. Stephen Harris and Dr. Columbus Harris, the former of whom died from yellow fever contracted in the epidemic in Savannah in 1859, while the latter died from a similar cause during the epidemic of 1876. Doctor Harris also took some part in politics, and in

October, 1880, was elected after an exciting three cornered campaign as a member of the Georgia State Senate, having a very small majority over both his opponents. After his removal to Savannah he served two terms from 1889 to 1895 as an alderman and was also a member of the board of sanitary commissioners. While alderman he was instrumental in building the crematory and also the quarantine station, and seven years after its construction the latter was sold to the Government for $50,000. While alderman he was also chairman of the public health committee.

This worthy physician and citizen has been well described as a man of great ability and striking individuality. He was of that type of man, who, without effort, makes friends everywhere. In his size, physical makeup, mental qualities and in everything that goes to make a big, strong, broad-minded man of the widest sympathies, he was gifted by nature, and to nature's endowment he added the finer qualities that come from self-control, training and experience. His character was such as to inspire confidence, admiration and affection. He was honored by many positions of trust, served one year as chief surgeon to the United Confederate Veterans, having been elected at the annual reunion in New Orleans, and serving during the year when Gen. Clement A. Evans was commander-in-chief of the order. Doctor Harris owned and resided in a beautiful home known as Melrose on LaRoche Avenue. He married Ophelia Dasher, who is still living in Savannah at the age of sixty-five. Her ancestors were some of the Salzburger colonists in Tattnall and Effingham counties. She became the mother of two children, Dr. Raymond V. and Mrs. Mary Wynn Burroughs. The latter is also a resident of Savannah.

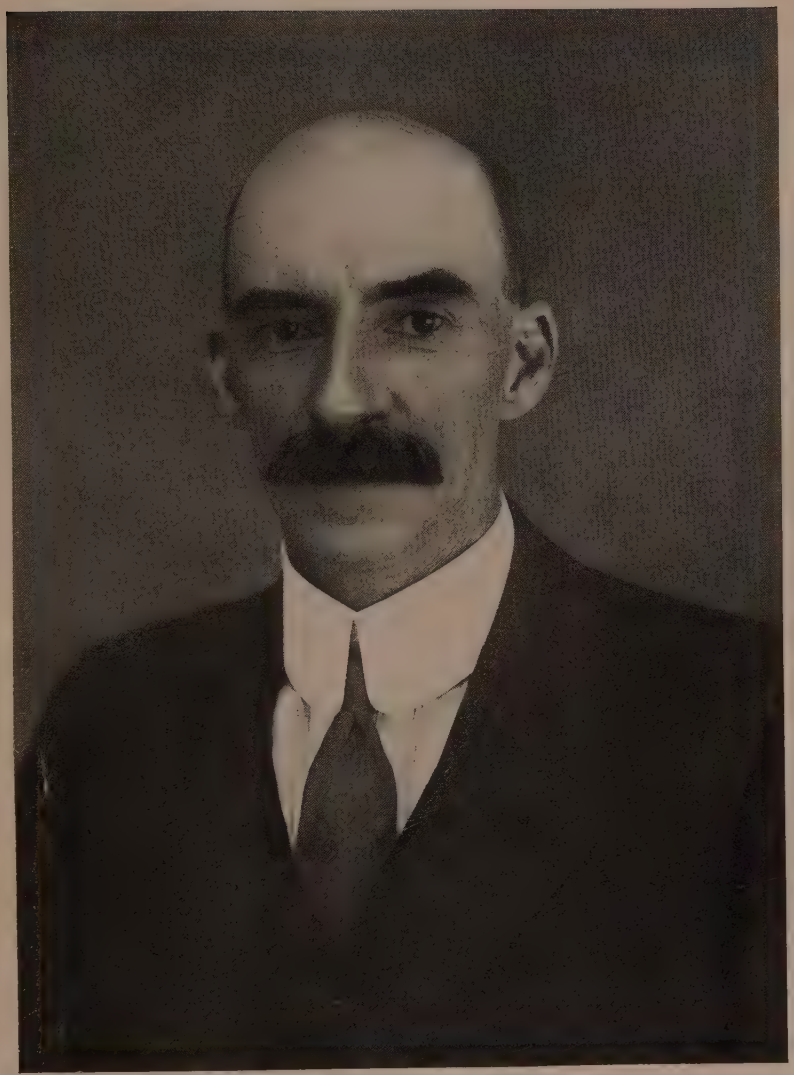
Raymond Victor Harris was born October 6, 1880, while his parents lived at Darien in McIntosh County. He attended the public schools of Savannah, prepared for college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and then entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he graduated M. D. in 1903. He completed his training by one year in the University of Maryland Hospital and also with an active practice at Baltimore for a year. It was at his father's request that he returned to Savannah in 1907 and here he has since enjoyed a large general practice, and for a time was city physician. He is an active member of the Chatham and Georgia State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Harris was one of the organizers of the Savannah Rotary Club. He is a democrat, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the First Presbyterian Church and takes a keen interest in public affairs, especially those affecting his home municipality.

On January 6, 1910, Doctor Harris married Miss Flora Middlebrooks, daughter of Thomas and Nettie (Hilsman) Middlebrooks of Oconee County, where her parents are still living. Her father owns a plantation of 2,500 acres and has long been one of the leading citizens. Doctor and Mrs. Harris have two daughters, Flora Middlebrooks Harris, born September 18, 1913, at Savannah, and Mary Louise Harris, born December 23, 1915, at Savannah.

Hon. Jefferson Randolph Anderson. Of the Georgians of the present generation whose work and influence are really of state-wide significance, it is sufficient to mention the name of this lawyer and citizen of Savannah to have his claim to recognition in that class immediately appreciated. He has been a member of the Georgia bar for thirty years. By his success as a lawyer he was led into the larger spheres of business affairs, and has assisted in the organization and direction of some of Georgia's leading business concerns. As a public leader he has been a strong conservative influence for civic wholesomeness and righteousness. His work as a member of the Georgia Legislature has been especially appreciated.

Of old and distinguished ancestry, he was born in Savannah September



J. Randolph Anderson

4, 1861, the oldest in a family of five children. In the paternal line he is descended from Capt. George Anderson of England, who came to this country from Berwick on the Tweed and was married in Trinity Church, New York, February 16, 1761, to Deborah Grant of that city. About the year 1763 he settled in Savannah. The grandfather of the Savannah lawyer was Mr. George Wayne Anderson, a nephew of Justice James M. Wayne of the Supreme Court of the United States. George W. Anderson was for forty years prior to the Civil war president of the old Planters Bank in Savannah, one of the strongest financial institutions in the South prior to the war. Mr. Anderson's father was Col. Edward Clifford Anderson, Jr., who at the bloody cavalry battle at Trevillians Station in Virginia in 1864, succeeded to the colonelcy of the Seventh Georgia Cavalry in the Army of the Confederacy. He fell a victim at the post of duty in the yellow fever epidemic in Savannah in 1876.

In the maternal line Mr. Anderson is equally distinguished. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence. His mother, Jane Margaret Randolph of Albemarle County, Virginia, was the granddaughter of Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph of "Edgehill" in that county, and who in turn was the eldest grandson of President Jefferson.

Jefferson Randolph Anderson during his youth attended several schools in Savannah, was graduated from the Chatham County High School in 1877, and for two consecutive years was a student in Hanover Academy in Hanover County, Virginia, while Col. Hilary P. Jones was its principal. In 1879 he matriculated in the University of Virginia and pursued his studies in the various branches in the academic department during 1879-81. He then went abroad and became a student in the famed University of Goettingen, Germany, for nearly two years pursuing studies in history, literature, and the Roman or Civil law under the celebrated jurist, Professor van Ihring. Returning to America in the summer of 1883, he resumed his work in the University of Virginia and, during 1883-84 he divided his time between the academic department and the law course. He attended the summer law school of Prof. John B. Minor during the summer of 1884, and in the regular school year 1884-85 took the remainder of the regular law course. He was graduated in 1885 B. L. While at the university Mr. Anderson was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, which he joined in 1879, and in 1883 became a member of the student social organization known as the Eli Banana, composed of the leading students of the various Greek Letter fraternities. He was prominent in all branches of student life. In the spring of 1884 he was the "bow oar" on the 'Varsity crew. In June, 1884, he was selected by his fellow students to the position of "Final President" of the Jefferson Literary Society. This was at that time regarded, and probably still is, as the highest honor which could be conferred by the students of the university upon a fellow associate.

After being admitted to the bar of Virginia, Mr. Anderson returned to his native state, and began practice at Savannah in November, 1885, in the office of his relative, the late Judge Walter S. Chisholm, one of the most distinguished lawyers in Georgia, and who at that time was the general counsel for the Plant System of Railways, the Southern Express Company and many other large interests. His brief experience as a lawyer caused Mr. Anderson to determine upon a general field of corporation and business law, and preparatory to his independent work in that department of the profession he entered in the summer of 1887 the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, where he took the practical business course. In the following October he opened his law office in Savannah, and in May, 1890, became junior partner with the law firm of Charlton & Mackall. The firm style in the following year was changed to Charlton, Mackall & Anderson,

and as such it remained until June, 1900, when the senior partner retired. In 1895 this firm became general counsel for the Georgia & Alabama Railway, and represented many large corporate as well as private interests. From July, 1900, to October, 1902, the firm was Mackall & Anderson, and after that Mr. Anderson continued for some years alone in practice. In February, 1908, he formed a copartnership with Hon. George T. Cann, who resigned from the bench of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia for that purpose. As Anderson & Cann they continued practice until January 1, 1911, when upon the entry into the firm of Hon. J. Ferris Cann, the title became Anderson, Cann & Cann. This firm, which represents a large and influential clientele conducts a general practice, though largely in the department of corporation law and admiralty. Among other interests it is Division Counsel for those portions in Georgia of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

As a business man Mr. Anderson is president of the Savannah and Statesboro Railway Company, whose management and affairs he personally directs. He is also president of the Georgia & Alabama Terminal Company, which owns the great export terminals used by the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company at Savannah. He is a director in a number of other business concerns. Among them being the Chatham Bank and Trust Company, the Savannah Electric Company, the Savannah Union Station Company, and the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company.

Over the state at large he is perhaps most favorably known as a high minded and disinterested worker in the sphere of politics. He represented his home county in the Legislature of 1905-06, and in that one session earned a reputation for ability, earnestness and fairness. He again represented his county in the house of representatives for 1909-10, and in that session was vice chairman of the committee on rules, the chairman of which is the speaker of the House by virtue of his office. Mr. Anderson was re-elected to the Legislature of 1911-12 and in 1912 was elected state senator from the First Senatorial District for the years 1913-14. At the state convention in May, 1912, he was selected as one of the delegates from the state at large to the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore June 25th to July 2d of that year, where he seconded the nomination of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood for president of the United States. In June, 1913, he was unanimously elected president of the State Senate in Georgia, and thereby became ex-officio successor to the governor. This position he held until June, 1915. As a legislator his work and influence have been especially valuable in behalf of conservatism in legislation and in matters relating to the education and improvement of the youth of his state. In the session of 1905 he was vice chairman of the House committee which created eight new counties in Georgia. He energetically supported the measure creating a juvenile reformatory, and was floor leader in the House for the movement which enacted the first child labor law in the state. In 1906 he actively assisted in the passage of the law which created the system of congressional agricultural schools in Georgia, and since its establishment he has been the chairman of the board of trustees of the agricultural school for the First Congressional District of Georgia. He was also chairman of the commission appointed by the state to erect in Savannah a monument to General Oglethorpe, the founder of the original colony of Georgia. In the Legislatures of 1909-10 and 1911-12 he took a prominent part in the creation of a bureau of labor; in the redistricting of the congressional districts under the new census; in the extension of the laws affecting child labor and in all measures for the improvement of the state's taxing system and financial methods. In the spring of 1916 he was appointed chairman of the Savannah Public Library Board, for the term of six years.

A number of years ago he was an active member of the Georgia Hussars

and later held a commission from the state as second lieutenant in the Savannah Volunteer Guards. These are two of the oldest and most historic military organizations in the South. He has congenial social relations with the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, of which he is vice president, with the Capital City Club and the University Club of Atlanta, the Savannah Golf Club, the Savannah Yacht Club and the Georgia Historical Society. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Sons of the American Revolution. In his religious belief Mr. Anderson is a member of the Episcopal Church and is one of the vestrymen of Christ Church at Savannah, the oldest church in Georgia.

On November 27, 1895, Mr. Anderson married Anne Page Wilder of Savannah, only child of Joseph J. and Georgia Page (King) Wilder. The three children of their marriage are: Page Randolph Anderson, born August 27, 1899; Jefferson Randolph Anderson, born September 3, 1902, and died November 29, 1903; and Joseph Wilder Anderson, born April 22, 1905. Besides the family home at Savannah, they have a summer home, "Oakton" at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain near Marietta.

James Oscar Baker, M. D. Now recognized as one of Savannah's ablest physicians and surgeons not many years ago Dr. J. O. Baker was a boy clerk in a drug store in his native district of South Carolina. His ambition was greater than his means, but he would recognize no discouragement or obstacles. He worked hard, saved his earnings, paid for a course in pharmacy, and then a few years later entered medical college and finally attained the goal for which he had been striving since early boyhood. He is still a close reader and student and his friends say that his best work in his profession is still ahead of him.

Born in Marion, South Carolina, July 27, 1867, Dr. James Oscar Baker is a son of William W. and Mattie (Tennant) Baker. His father was born in Marion, South Carolina, and his mother in Abbeyville. William W. Baker had finished his education in the grammar and high school and was engaged in the study of medicine when the Civil war broke out. He dropped his studies to enlist in the Confederate army and rose from the ranks to a captaincy. He was identified with the fortunes of the Confederacy until the end, and soon after the war he married. Having a family to look after, he was unable to continue his medical studies, but engaged in farming instead in his native county, and remained there until his death. He and his first wife had seven children: Dr. James O.; John Tennant Baker, who is a rancher in Brown County, Texas; Mary Baker of Florence, South Carolina; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; William, who died in infancy; Warren Caldwell Baker, a merchant in Marion County, South Carolina; and Lillian, wife of R. B. Hare of Florence, South Carolina. By a second marriage to Mrs. Sarah China the father had another child, Gordon Baker, who is now an attorney at law practicing in Florence, South Carolina.

James Oscar Baker after finishing the course of the grade schools at Marion started to earn his way as a boy of all work in a drug store at Marion. He subsequently clerked in another store in Darlington, South Carolina, for about four years. Then with the savings which he had accumulated by thrift and hard work he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for one term, then went before the Georgia State Board, passed the examinations and obtained an interstate license. He soon afterward continued clerking here in Savannah where he was employed as a regular pharmacist in several of the leading drug stores of that city.

Almost from the first he had determined upon medicine as his real career, but not until 1899 was he able to leave the work which meant a living to him and enter the Augusta Medical College. He was graduated M. D. with the class of 1902, and soon afterwards started a general practice as a physician

and surgeon. Doctor Baker has a recognized prominence in the successful treatment of tuberculous diseases. He is also surgeon for the Southern Box & Lumber Company of Savannah, a firm that employs 200 or more people. His private clientele is large and well established.

Doctor Baker is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In Masonry he is a Scottish Rite member and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is a Methodist while his wife belongs to the Lutheran Church. In 1907 at Savannah Doctor Baker married Miss Annie L. Wern. Her father, the late Frank Wern, came as a boy with his father from Germany, was reared and educated in Savannah, served in the Confederate army and for many years was known to Savannah people as a jeweler. His death occurred in that city in 1912. Mrs. Wern is still living in Savannah.

Walter J. Millican. Though a member of the Carroll County bar since 1907, Judge Millican's work as a practicing lawyer has been somewhat abbreviated since continuously for seven years he has given most of his time to the office of ordinary in that county.

Walter Jackson Millican was born on a farm in Carroll County, Georgia, July 25, 1876, a son of S. W. and Mary Frances (Pentecost) Millican. The Millican family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Millican, was a native of South Carolina, in early manhood moved to Georgia and settled in DeKalb County, and in 1849 located in Carroll County. Thomas Millican married Louisa Wiles Ward. The maternal grandfather of Judge Millican was Joseph Pentecost, a native of Georgia, who enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861 and was killed in battle at Baker's Creek. Joseph Pentecost married Frances C. Burnett, who was also born in Georgia and is now living in Carroll County at the age of eighty-two.

S. W. Millican served as a private in Company F of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, Colquitt's Brigade, for 3½ years during the war between the states. He was educated in Bowdon College in Carroll County, was a farmer, and spent most of his life in that occupation with the exception of some work as civil engineer at intervals. His life was one characterized by honesty and integrity, simplicity and frankness. His wife, a daughter of Joseph and Frances C. Pentecost, was born and reared in Carroll County, was educated in the common schools, and was a consecrated member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Her life and interests centered in her husband, children and home. She and her husband now sleep together in the little cemetery at New Lebanon Church.

Judge Millican grew up on a farm, and his early activities were largely shaped by that environment until twenty-one years of age. He attended the common and high schools of the county, and in June, 1898, received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy at Gaylesville Normal in Cherokee County, Alabama. From 1899 until 1905 inclusive he did some successful work as a teacher, and then spent the years 1906 and 1907 in the study of law at Mercer University, from which he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1907. He was admitted to the bar of the state by Judge W. H. Felton at Macon in June, 1907, and to the Federal courts by Judge Emory Speer on the same date. From the time of his admission until January 1, 1909, he practiced law, and at the latter date assumed the duties of ordinary of Carroll County. He was elected to that position in October, 1908, and in October, 1912, was re-elected without opposition. His present term expires December 31, 1916.

It has been a matter of special gratification to Judge Millican that he has received his official honors and has been able to serve with satisfactory results the people among whom he was born and reared. His life has been one of

generous and kindly fellowship and neither he nor any members of his family have been notable for the accumulation of wealth. His attainments have in some degree measured up to his high ideals, and in all the varied relationships of his life he has endeavored strenuously to keep his feet in the "straight and narrow way." Judge Millican in politics is neither a progressive nor an ultra-conservative, but is content with the classification of a plain old fashioned democrat. At the present time he is a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Carroll County. In Masonry he is affiliated with the Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Royal and Select Masters, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Missionary Baptist.

On December 26, 1900, in Carroll County, Judge Millican married Miss Maude May Davis.

THOMAS H. CRAWFORD. One of the representative men of Blue Ridge, Georgia, intelligent, keenly alive to every movement of the times, interested in matters professional, business and philanthropic, is Thomas H. Crawford, a man who may justly be called self-made because of his unaided and successful struggle from oppressed boyhood to his present position of comparative affluence and public regard. There is no doubt but that proper influence smooths the way to success for many a youth, and when success comes without the help of any such adjunct, it must be attributed to individual merit and personal effort.

Thomas H. Crawford was born in Fannin County, Georgia, April 5, 1878. His parents were William D. and Emma (Addington) Crawford, the latter of whom was born in 1849 in Union County, Georgia, and is an esteemed resident of Blue Ridge. The father of Mr. Crawford passed away at the age of fifty-two years. He was born in Macon County, North Carolina, and in early manhood came to Georgia, locating first in Union County and moving later to Fannin County where he engaged in keeping a hotel for some years. During the entire war period he served as a soldier in the Confederate army.

The fourth in a family of eight children, Thomas H. Crawford early became self-supporting and had fewer advantages as to education than many others, attending school, however, for a time at Morganton, Georgia. For some years he was variously employed, for a while being in the office of Blackhorn & Hughes, at Atlanta, and it was then that he decided to apply himself to the study of law although at that time there was little promise that a favorable opportunity would arrive. Mr. Crawford, however, is a man who makes opportunity and later, through the closest of application for some years to his law books, while engaged in business at Blue Ridge, he accomplished his ambition and on November 1, 1912, was admitted to practice law by the Superior Court. He immediately opened an office at Blue Ridge and has had the satisfaction of enjoying from the first a good practice as the result of his legal ability and also because of the confidence felt in him by people who have known him from childhood.

Mr. Crawford has been quite active in political affairs in Fannin County and in 1904 was elected county treasurer and for some years has been secretary and treasurer of the board of education of Blue Ridge. He has always given loyal support to the democratic party.

In June, 1900, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Butt, who died in March, 1908. She was a daughter of prominent people of Fannin County. Three daughters survive her: Lorene, who was born in 1901; Madeline, who was born in 1903; and Ruth, who was born in 1906, all residents of Blue Ridge. In June, 1909, Mr. Crawford was married to Mrs. Lillian (Parham) Jenkins, who was the widow of Thomas Jenkins, of Epworth, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have one daughter, Mildred, who was born in 1911.

Social by nature, Mr. Crawford has identified himself with many of the leading fraternal organizations of the country. He is a Mason and past master of his lodge; a Knight of Pythias and past chancellor; a member of the Red Men and past grand deputy, and belongs also to the Odd Fellows. With his family he belongs to the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon and very active worker in all Christian endeavor. A very interesting side of his character is shown in the effort he has made for years to provide education and uplift for boys, those who have no natural guardians in particular. He was one of the founders of the North Georgia Baptist College, an institution which not only offers chances for educational advancement and social training but supplies what most boys sadly need, a sympathetic home environment. He has had the satisfaction of seeing much good result from this philanthropic effort, but this institution is not the only proof of his sincere benevolence.

Judge John T. Clarke was born in Putnam County on the 20th day of January, 1834, and lost his life as the result of a railroad accident on the 22d day of July, 1889, while on his way from his home at Lumpkin to hold court for Judge Gustin in Macon. When he was about three years old his father moved to Lumpkin, and practically the whole of Judge Clarke's life was spent in that section. In 1849-50 he attended the Columbian College in Washington City, and in 1850 entered Mercer University and was graduated from that school in 1853. He began the study of law at Columbus, Georgia, under the instruction of an uncle, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar and became at once a partner of Judge Wellborn in his extensive practice, and thus escaped the hard years of drudgery which so many young lawyers have to undergo before gaining a foothold.

Shortly after his marriage in 1855 Judge Clarke settled in Lumpkin and formed a law partnership with his father. The practice prospered; but while thus engaged he became satisfied that it was his duty to preach the gospel. He was ordained to the ministry in 1868, called to the pastoral care of the Second Baptist Church in Atlanta, and took charge of it in 1859. After two years of service in the pulpit, attacked by a throat disease, he was warned by his physician that he must cease preaching, and he therefore resigned his charge and retired to his farm in Stewart County, where he spent two years of quiet study and leisurely farming. In January, 1863, he was appointed by Governor Brown judge of the Pataula Circuit to fill the unexpired term of Judge William C. Perkins, deceased. Later he was appointed and confirmed by the Senate for the succeeding term, and in the fall of 1866 elected for the term commencing January, 1867. While discharging the duties of his office he found that it would be necessary to run counter to certain orders issued by General Meade, at that time Federal military commander in the state, and was therefore removed from office. Judge Clarke quietly acquiesced and resumed the practice of law as soon as the courts were re-established under the Constitution of 1868. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1883 was elected by the Legislature as judge of the Pataula Circuit. He thus served during the winter of 1886 and was re-elected without opposition for the term commencing January 1, 1887. While serving his term he was killed, as previously mentioned.

For many years Judge Clarke was a trustee of Mercer University, which, in 1856, honored him with the degree A. M., and in 1884 with that of LL. D. At one time it also elected him to a professorship, which he was unable to accept.

In conjunction with Judge Hood, he secured a branch of the university, known as the Southwest Georgia Agricultural College, for his section of the state, and was for a number of years president of its local board of trustees. Every educational enterprise had his support.

CLEMENT A. EVANS, soldier, clergyman and author, was one of the electors on the Breckenridge and Lane presidential ticket in 1860, and in the Confederate service rose from the rank of major to that of brigadier-general commanding a division returning from the army. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Church and gave twenty-seven years to the work of preaching the gospel. Emory College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He organized the Educational Loan Fund Association, and also served at one time as commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans' Association. His most prominent literary work was his "Confederate Military History," in twelve volumes. He died in July, 1911.

OTIS ASHMORE. He whose name initiates this brief review has achieved distinctive success and influence in connection with the educational affairs of his native state, and for twenty years he was the able and valued superintendent of the school of the City of Savannah and County of Chatham. He is a man of high attainments, and he has brought to bear great enthusiasm and earnestness in his work as an educator, in which he has honored the state of his nativity, and upheld the prestige of a name that has been identified with Georgia history for nearly 1½ centuries.

Otis Ashmore was born in Lincoln County, Georgia, on the 6th of March, 1853, and is a son of Jeremiah and Malinda (Wright) Ashmore, of whose children two others likewise attained to years of maturity—Lucinda, who became the wife of George W. Partridge, and Emma, who became the wife of William A. Tankersley.

The lineage of the Ashmore family may be traced back to staunch English origin, but unfortunately representatives of the earlier generations in America failed to leave more than nominal family data, so that the genealogical record can not be traced in detail by scions of the present-day generations. It is known that the progenitors of the family in America came from England and settled in Virginia long before the War of the Revolution. Frederick Ashmore, the founder of the Georgia branch, was born and reared in the historic Old Dominion, whence, about the year 1768, with a family of five children, he came to Georgia and established his residence in what is now McDuffie County. He became one of the pioneers of that section of the state, and through his well ordered endeavors as an agriculturist and loyal and sturdy citizen he contributed his quota to development and progress along both civic and industrial lines, adequate record concerning his career being now unobtainable.

Peter Ashmore was the sixth child of the Georgia pioneer, Frederick Ashmore, and he maintained his home in Lincoln County for many years prior to his demise, his active career having been given principally to farming and to work along mechanical lines. He wedded Miss Elizabeth Howard, and their son Jeremiah, father of Otis Ashmore of this sketch, was born in Lincoln County, Georgia, on the 20th of September, 1808.

Jeremiah Ashmore was reared to the sturdy discipline of a semi-pioneer farm, and largely through his self-application he acquired a good general education, becoming a man who, in recognition of the conditions of the locality and period in which he was reared, was specially "well read," as the colloquial expression goes, and who was known for his broad and accurate mental ken and mature judgment. For a number of years he taught school, and he was several times called upon to serve in the offices of tax collector and tax receiver. The greater part of his active life was one marked by close and measureably successful identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, and he developed and owned three excellent farms of Lincoln County. He held the office of tax receiver at the time of the Civil war, and as the office during that time was one of unusual importance to the Confederate states, he was not justified in abandoning the post to enlist for service as a soldier in the Confederate ranks. His political allegiance was given without reservation to the democratic

party. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and his wife was a Baptist. Concerning Jeremiah Ashmore the following pertinent and consistent statement has been written: "He was a man of remarkably good common sense, with a well balanced mind, and he had a great love for reading. His entire life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor." On his old homestead farm, two miles east of Lincolnton, Lincoln County, his death occurred on the 24th of May, 1883, and in the family burying plot, "God's Acre," as such sacred places may well be designated, on the old homestead, his mortal remains rest beside those of his cherished and devoted wife, who long survived him and who was summoned to the life eternal on the 20th of October, 1901, she having passed her entire life in Lincoln County, where her birth occurred on the 12th of June, 1819. She was the widow of John Gresham at the time of her marriage to Jeremiah Ashmore, on the 18th of December, 1851, and was a daughter of Samuel and Agnes Wright. Her paternal grandfather, William Wright, came from North Carolina to Georgia soon after the close of the War of the Revolution and became one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln County as now constituted. Concerning Mrs. Ashmore the following appreciative estimate has been offered: "She was a woman of high ideals, of unbounded generosity and kindliness, was possessed of a wonderful memory, and was remarkable for her industry, orderliness and immaculate housekeeping."

Otis Ashmore is indebted to the Lincolnton Academy and other schools of his native county for his early educational discipline. The Civil war had disorganized the schools of the South and ruined its people in a financial way, so that conditions were much depressed during the period of his boyhood and youth. Mr. Ashmore read and studied much in an independent way while assisting in the work and management of the home farm. In 1874-75 he attended the Gainesville College, where he completed an effective course of higher academic order. Prior to this he had learned surveying, under the direction of his uncle, Thomas P. Ashmore, a noted mathematician and astronomer. Mr. Ashmore did much surveying work prior to attaining to his legal majority, and from his youth to the present time he has been an intuitive and indefatigable student and reader, ever striving to widen his intellectual horizon and fully appreciating the truth of the statement that progress is "man's eternal mark alone." While he is not a college graduate, the University of Georgia conferred upon him, in 1893, the degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his attainments and his admirable achievement in the educational field. As a young man Mr. Ashmore taught school in turn at Lincolnton, in Wilkes County, and at Harlem, Columbia County. In 1885 and 1886 he held the position of president of Middle Georgia College, at Jonesboro, and in 1887 he established his home in the City of Savannah, where he was teacher of science in the high school until 1896, when he was elected to the important office of superintendent of the city and county schools. His administration, covering a period of twenty years, has been marked by much discrimination and progressiveness, and by distinctive executive ability, so that the schools of Savannah have been maintained at a high standard, and have been kept in full touch with modern methods.

Mr. Ashmore is corresponding secretary of the Georgia Historical Society, a curator of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Savannah Public Library. He is a member of the Savannah Board of Trade, the Union Society, and the National Educational Association, as is he also of the Georgia Educational Association, of which he was at one time president. He is also a member of the board of commissioners of the Georgia State Industrial College.

Since 1882 Mr. Ashmore has made the astronomical calculations for "Grier's Almanac," a well known publication in the South. In 1900 he was a member of the observing staff of the United States Observatory, in connection with

In 1904 Major Williamson married Miss Corinne Heyward, daughter of Robert and Mary Elizabeth (Stoney) Heyward. Mrs. Williamson is now deceased and of her two children the only one surviving is William Wayne Williamson, Jr.

GEORGE W. YOUNG. Many students and observers of municipal government are of the opinion that efficiency and worthy management of city affairs depend upon the personnel rather than upon the form of civic machinery. For a number of years the commission form of government has been very popular all over America, and its adoption has undoubtedly brought about a great advance and improvement in the administration of urban affairs. Even under the commission form of government the success of the plan depends upon the quality of the commissioners elected. When Cartersville adopted this form of government August 18, 1911, the citizens selected George W. Young for the post of mayor or president of the commission, one of the city's capable business men and with a reputation for integrity and ability, whose subsequent services as mayor have contributed a great deal to the era of good government inaugurated under the commission charter.

George W. Young was born in Cartersville, and is a son of Col. James Young, one of Bartow County's prominent and influential citizens. Mr. Young is a member of the firm of Young & Young, pharmacists at Cartersville.

HON. W. H. CONE. Throughout Bulloch County there are few citizens who have not been personally acquainted with Judge W. H. Cone, of Statesboro, who has aided in the development of the resources of the county, and who is now serving in the capacity of ordinary, a position to which he was elevated by his fellow-citizens in 1912. Judge Cone's entire life, covering a period of sixty-five years, has been passed in Bulloch County, and by his integrity and public spirit and his comprehensive knowledge of men and things, of both of which he has been a close student, has contributed signally to his community's prestige and prowess.

Judge Cone was born in the lower part of Bulloch County, on his father's plantation, which was situated on the banks of the Ogeechee River, December 22, 1850, and is a son of Aaron and Sophronia (Wise) Cone. The family for many years has been noted for its military connections, William Cone, the great-grandfather of Judge Cone, having been a soldier of the Continental line during the Revolutionary war, while a granduncle was with the company of patriots that drove the English from Bulloch County soil. Aaron Cone was fifty-five years when he answered the call of the Confederacy and fought through the last year of the Civil war, being with Governor Joe Brown. After the close of the war he returned to his Bulloch County plantation, where he continued to carry on agricultural operations during the remainder of his life and died in 1885, when seventy years of age. He and Mrs. Cone, who also died in this county, were the parents of ten children, of whom W. H. was the sixth in order of birth.

W. H. Cone attended the country schools in his boyhood and worked on his father's farm, thus growing to a sturdy and intelligent manhood. After several years spent in agricultural pursuits, he turned his attention to teaching, and for twenty years was one of the best known and most popular educators of Bulloch County. Many of his pupils have since risen to positions of distinction, and not a few of them credit a large part of their success to the thorough and efficient training given them in their youth by Judge Cone. While he was employed as a teacher, Judge Cone, in order to occupy his busy mind, studied law and fitted himself for the profession, but never engaged in practice, for when he gave up his labors as an instructor he turned again to the farm and cultivated a handsome and valuable property in the south-

east part of Bulloch County, which he still owns. In 1912 the people of this locality voiced their confidence in his integrity and ability by electing him to the office of ordinary, and in this judicial capacity he has served with dignity, impartiality and conscientiousness, adding to the reputation he gained as a teacher and agriculturist. For a short time also he served as superintendent of schools of Bulloch County. Judge Cone is a democrat, and his religious connection is with the Baptist Church. A close student of humanity and events, Judge Cone has been a constant scholar, and has developed marked literary talent. At this time he is engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive history of Bulloch County, which when completed will be the first real history of this part of the state.

Judge Cone was married in 1872, in Bulloch County, to Miss Margaret A. Groover, daughter of the late S. E. Groover, a Bulloch County planter. Five children have been born to this union: Miss Mattie; Howell, a well known attorney of Statesboro, is married and has three children—Howell Cobb, Sarah Calhoun and Constance; Edgar, of Manchester, England, is married and has three children—Marguerite, Zona and Edgar, Jr.; and Misses Anna and Josie, who are single and reside with their parents.

Francis B. Hunter. Among the legal fraternity of Statesboro, one who is rapidly gaining position and reputation is Francis B. Hunter, who has passed his entire professional career at this place and has already been connected with much important litigation. A member of an old and honored Georgia family, he was reared in a home of culture and refinement, was given excellent educational advantages, and entered upon his career thoroughly equipped in every way for competition with legists who, as a class, admit no superiors in the country.

Mr. Hunter was born April 10, 1886, in Twiggs County, Georgia, and is a son of Iverson L. and Gertrude (Moore) Hunter. Iverson L. Hunter was born in Baldwin County, Georgia, was there educated in the public schools, and after some preparation entered business life. He was the head of a prosperous insurance agency for many years, and also carried on mercantile operations both in Twiggs and Baldwin counties, and died in the latter in 1913, at the age of fifty-four years. While he was not an aspirant for public honors, preferring to devote himself to his various business enterprises, he was a man of influence in his community, and had the support and friendship of its best citizens. Mrs. Hunter was born in Screven County, Georgia, and died in 1907, in Baldwin County, aged fifty-three years. She had been the mother of four children, of whom Francis B. was the first in order of birth.

Francis B. Hunter attended as a boy the public schools of Statesboro, following which he pursued a course at a military academy, the Alexander Street School, at Macon, Georgia. He was given the choice of a professional career, and had no hesitation in adopting the law, for which he had an inherent predilection. Subsequent events have proven that he made no mistake in his choice. Mr. Hunter read law in the office and under the wise and thorough preceptorship of his uncle, Col. R. Lee Moore, of Statesboro, and was admitted to the bar here in December, 1910. He immediately opened an office and began practice, and has already firmly established himself in the confidence of the people as an able, thorough legist. Mr. Hunter is a democrat, but not a politician. His professional connection is with the Statesboro Bar Association, while fraternally he holds membership in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 16, 1911, at Statesboro, Georgia, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage with Mrs. Terrah Trapnell Brannen, and they have two children: Lee Moore, born in 1912; and Lewis F., born in 1915.

William Arnold Hemphill. The Atlanta Constitution is a standing monument to the financial and managing ability of Col. William A. Hemphill.

J. L. Farmer.

ents in our country. This John Farmer is said to have spent the closing years of his life in Alabama. The name of his wife is unknown.

Jacob Farmer, the grandfather of Doctor Farmer, was born in 1752, in that section of Burke County that is now Jefferson County. About the close of the Revolutionary war, he married a Miss Cox, and after her death, married Amelia Underwood, who was the grandmother of Doctor Farmer and was a daughter of William and Agnes (Wright) Underwood, the latter a native of Ireland. After the death of his second wife, Jacob Farmer married once more and probably spent his last days in Jefferson County.

John Lee Farmer's parents were John Jackson and Ruth Streetman, a daughter of William and Sarah (Young) Streetman, the latter of whom was of English extraction and the former of Welsh.

John Jackson Farmer was a farmer by occupation as well as name. He was a man of enterprise and far in advance of his day in progressive methods. He kept well informed through the reading of the best agricultural literature obtainable. He introduced the growing of sugar cane in his section and was one of the first men in Georgia to discard old-style boilers and install evaporators for the making of syrups. He gave great attention also to improving his land. He had three sons: William Enoch, George S., and John Lee.

William Enoch Farmer was born in Jefferson County, Georgia, January 7, 1850, and was eighteen years of age when he went to Texas, there becoming a leading and influential citizen, prominent in the political life of the Lone Star State. On January 7, 1875, he was married to Leonora Simpson, and his death occurred January 6, 1907. He was a man of strong individuality and great attainments. About 1880 he became interested in what was known as the "Greenback movement," and edited several newspapers in different parts of Texas. He was affiliated with the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist party and became one of the best known campaign speakers in Texas and the Middle West. He served in the Texas Legislature and was a candidate for Congress from the Third District in 1886, his successful opponent being C. B. Kilgore. In this contest undoubtedly Mr. Farmer suffered from political methods thoroughly well understood in those days. In 1896 he was again a candidate but in this contest he was fairly defeated by R. L. Graffenreid.

Between 1890 and 1907 Mr. Farmer paid two visits to his relatives in Georgia, impressing them each time more than ever with his wealth of ability and his elevated plane of thought. He was a conscientious leader in what was known as the populist party and was a delegate to that remarkable convention at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1892 which formulated the strongest declaration ever perhaps, presented to the American people by any political party. Its platform has been justified in the march of events, nearly every one of its paragraphs being incorporated in one or other of the political parties' doctrines. Although unsuccessful as an organization, the propaganda of the populists left a mark on the public conscience and its underlying principles may yet be acceptable to the majority. That William Enoch Farmer should have been a leader in that movement is the best possible evidence that he was a man of political insight with a thorough grasp of the fundamental principles of just government.

John Lee Farmer had liberal educational advantages in his youth, after attending the local schools becoming a student in the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College at Milledgeville. After deciding upon the study of medicine, in 1886 he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, subsequently becoming a student in the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and was there graduated February 17, 1888. In the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Millen, in Screven County, where he remained for twelve years, building

up a successful practice and taking such part in public affairs as to be regarded in the light of a valued citizen. He served as a member of the city council for five years and from 1892 to 1896 inclusive was, in this connection firm, practical and public spirited, and in 1897 was elected mayor and served two years. Doctor Farmer recalls with pleasure that he signed the first issue of bonds made by the city of Millen for educational purposes and the building of schoolhouses.

With expanding horizon, the time came when Doctor Farmer began to desire a wider field of professional effort, and on February 6, 1900, moved to Savannah, at this time abandoning the field of general practice and becoming a specialist and since then has devoted himself rigidly to this scientific branch of his profession, in which he is an expert.

On November 13, 1893, Doctor Farmer was united in marriage with Miss Cora Irene Parker, who died July 11, 1914. She was a daughter of Crawford and Janet (Burke) Parker. To Doctor and Mrs. Farmer three children were born, a daughter, Inez, surviving. Doctor Farmer and daughter belong to the Baptist Church.

Doctor Farmer's political affiliation has been with the democratic party, but, like many other busy professional men he has given no special attention to political affairs beyond voting. It is not amiss, however to state, that although not active in political life he has strong convictions and prefers to associate himself with the advanced type of progressive democrats, even preferring a progressive republican, minus his protective tariff ideas, to an old line or mossback democrat. His political creed may be summed up in a sentence—he wants to see a republic of equal rights to all instead of one apparently run for the protection of trusts.

Doctor Farmer is a member of the county, state and congressional medical societies and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, to the fraternal orders of Elks and Knights of Pythias and to numerous local organizations, more or less social in character, these including the Georgia Hussars, the Savannah Rifle Association, and the Savannah Yacht, the Savannah Automobile and the University clubs.

Although Doctor Farmer's personal high standing is such as to need no line of notable ancestry as a background, nevertheless there is a dignity in being able to trace one's line nine hundred years back and a feeling of some pride that it was of such importance as to have gained the right to a coat of arms.

James Furse. One of the popular and valued executives of the municipal government of the City of Savannah is James Furse, who holds the responsible office of city comptroller and whose administration has proved signally efficient and commendable.

Mr. Furse was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, on the 24th of June, 1873, and is a son of Stephen S. and Annie Margaret (Thompson) Furse, both of whom were born and reared in that state, where the father became a prosperous planter and influential and honored citizen of Barnwell County; there he continued his residence until 1897, when he established his residence in Savannah, Georgia, where his death occurred in 1912. He was born in 1842, and when the Civil war cast its pall over the national horizon he was one of the ardent and loyal young Sothrons who tendered their services in defense of the cause of the Confederate States. He served during the entire period of the war as a member of a South Carolina regiment, and with his command surrendered at Greensboro, South Carolina. In later years he perpetuated his association with his old comrades by retaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. His wife was born in 1847 and is still a resident of Savannah. They became the parents of four sons and five daughters, and of the number the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

James Furse gained his early education under the instruction of a private governess and by attending the rural schools in the vicinity of the old homestead farm in South Carolina. Thereafter he continued his studies in the graded schools at Barnwell, the judicial center of his native county, and finally he entered the University of South Carolina, in which he completed courses that gave to him, upon his graduation, in 1892, the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer.

In the year of his graduation in the university Mr. Furse came to Georgia and established his residence at Savannah, where he assumed a position in the accounting department of the offices of the Central of Georgia Railway Company. Here he won advancement to a post of distinctive executive responsibility and he continued his service with this railway company until December 31, 1911, when he retired from the position of chief clerk to the comptroller and accepted a place in the office of Charles Neville & Co., certified public accountants, Savannah, Georgia, having obtained the degree of C. P. A. by examination under the laws of Georgia and being one of the firm. This position he retained until November 10, 1913, when he was appointed city comptroller by Mayor Davant. He became the first incumbent of this newly created and important municipal office, the work of which he has thoroughly systematized, and he has continued the able and valued incumbent of the office to the present time.

Mr. Furse is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was master of his lodge—Solomons No. 1—in Savannah in 1904, and Sigma Nu fraternity of his alma mater, the University of South Carolina. His political proclivities are manifest in his stalwart allegiance to the democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church. He is a man of fine civic ideals, of pronounced literary tastes, as shown by the fine library assembled in his attractive home, and he has gained many influential friends in both business and social circles during the period of his residence in Savannah.

July 9, 1902, recorded the marriage of Mr. Furse to Miss Christianna Thomson, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Crockatt) Thomson of Washington, District of Columbia, and the two children of this union are Margaret, born June 27, 1903, and Christianna, born July 30, 1910.

Harry Curns Anderson. It was regarded as a remarkable piece of constructive financiering when the American Bank & Trust Company of Savannah was organized and started prosperously in the midst of the most widespread financial depression the South has known since the war. This is the youngest financial institution in Savannah, and opened its doors for business on January 1, 1915, with a capital of $200,000, all subscribed in and about the City of Savannah, and divided for the most part in very small individual holdings. The vice president and one of the leaders in organizing this institution is Harry Curns Anderson, who is regarded by his friends and associates as an expert in business affairs generally and particularly in banking.

Though of southern parentage and ancestry, Harry C. Anderson was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1875, son of George W. and Catherine (Henderson) Anderson. Both parents were born in Virginia. His father was born at Fredericksburg in 1834 and died at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1889. At Altoona he had been engaged in the manufacture of shoes and as a wholesale shoe merchant from 1874. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. His widow died May 30, 1916, at Cape Charles, Virginia, the state where she was born.

Harry C. Anderson gained his early education in the public schools of Altoona, graduating from high school in 1891 at the age of sixteen. He then left Altoona and went back to the native state of his parents, Virginia, and at Cape Charles found a position as storekeeper for the N. Y. & P. N. Railroad.

For four years he held that position, and from that time forward his advancement was rapid in railway circles. In 1895 he came to Savannah, and took a place in the accounting department with the Plant System of railroads. From a minor position he rose step by step to auditor of supplies. From this he resigned in 1901 to join the staff of the Savannah Trust Company, beginning as stenographer and all around man in the clerical department. Here his previous experience and his thorough ability counted in his favor, and during the next thirteen years he went ahead from one responsibility to another until he was secretary and treasurer of the institution, when, in 1914, it was consolidated with another Savannah bank, and for several months he remained with the larger institution. He then resigned and with W. V. Davis, who had formerly been vice president of the Savannah Trust Company, he effected the organization of the American Bank & Trust Company of Savannah. This organization was perfected during the first six months after the outbreak of the great world's war, and when business conditions on the whole were entirely unfavorable throughout the South and many of the older and more conservative financiers would never have attempted any extensive or anything entirely new like the American Bank & Trust Company. However, Mr. Anderson and his associate Mr. Davis believed that in Savannah there was room and need for a small man's bank. Their plans and by-laws provided for the selling of stock with a limit of twenty-five shares to any individual subscriber. Within thirty days the entire amount was subscribed, almost entirely by residents of Savannah, and this indicated not only a sounder economic condition in Georgia than was generally known and also the complete confidence felt by the business men and citizens of Savannah in this particular enterprise and in the character and integrity of the men at its head. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Davis bought the old home of the Savannah Bank at a cost of $40,000, tore down the old building and made room for the handsome new five-story modern banking and office building which was completed about the beginning of 1916, at a cost of $125,000. In the meantime within less than a year the American Bank & Trust Company has steadily grown and prospered, and its deposits already aggregate more than $300,000. W. V. Davis is president; H. C. Anderson, vice president; and V. W. Levey, secretary.

For a man of forty years Harry C. Anderson has a business record such as many older men might envy. He has naturally had little time for other affairs than banking, but is interested in a public spirited way in Savannah institutions, is a member of its chamber of commerce, board of trade and cotton exchange, the military organization known as the Guards Club, is a member of the Oglethorpe and Golf clubs, is a Mason, a member of the Baptist Church and in politics a democrat. His wife is also an active worker in the Baptist Church of Savannah.

At Savannah October 12, 1898, Mr. Anderson married Eva Haltiwanger. She was born in Savannah, daughter of Dr. J. R. and Emily (Morgan) Haltiwanger. Her father was for a great many years one of the best known physicians of Savannah. To their marriage have been born two children: Langford, born September 1, 1902; and Harry Curns, Jr., born November 19, 1906, but the last named died May 12, 1916.

JOHN J. RAUERS. While the name Rauers has long been prominently associated with various commercial and industrial enterprises in the City of Savannah, the association which will recall this family to the largest number of people in the South is the ownership of the famous game preserve, St. Catherine's Island, off the coast of Georgia. For forty years St. Catherine's Island has been owned chiefly by members of the Rauers family, having been bought by the late Jacob Rauers. He was an ardent sportsman, and had a broad and rare knowledge of game animals, birds and flora and fauna, and was in fact a great practical naturalist. In his time he headed many hunting parties, made up of

prominent men in the South, and an invitation to St. Catherine's Island was always greatly coveted. The island is more than fifteen miles long and several miles wide, and is not only a haunt for all kinds of game, but has been put to other productive use as a plantation and stock ranch.

The eldest son of this family at Savannah is John J. Rauers, who is vice president of the Williamson & Rauers Company, steamship and forwarding agents, and is also connected with several other large business concerns. He was born in Savannah August 31, 1877, son of Jacob and Joanna (McDonald) Rauers. His father was the son of Jacob Rauers, Sr., a prominent and wealthy merchant at Bremen, Germany. When a young man Jacob Rauers, Jr., at the age of twenty-one in 1858, left his native home and voluntarily and independent of any financial assistance from his father determined to win his own fortune in the New World. Going to New York City, he was employed in various responsible positions there until 1865, when he came to Savannah, and turned his attention to the cotton business. He became very successful, and was long recognized as one of the foremost business men of the city. He organized and was the active head and president of the DeSoto Hotel Company, which put up the $350,000 hotel that has long been a recognized institution in the city. He also was one of the builders and owners of the Savannah brewery and was its president.

It was in 1876 that Jacob Rauers bought St. Catherine Island, only a few hours ride by water from Savannah. He purchased it from a Mr. Rodriguez, a Cuban, who had owned it a short period and had bought it from Jacob Waldberg. This island contains between 35,000 and 40,000 acres of land. It has long been known as a preserve for deer and all kinds of game birds, and the late Jacob Rauers kept there a fine stock farm, grazing horses and cattle, and his plantation was noted for its crops of high grade sea island cotton. His death occurred at the age of sixty-seven years in 1904. His wife, who was born in Scotland, came to Savannah when a young woman to live with her aunt and uncle, and she was married in that city to Mr. Rauers. She was long an active member of the Independent Presbyterian Church. Her death occurred February 27, 1913. There were six children: Elise, wife of Camille Thesmar of Savannah; John J.; Katherine, wife of Wayne Cunningham of Savannah, and Frieda, wife of Augustus Oemler of Savannah—these daughters being twins; James Henry, a resident of Savannah; and A. McDonald, who was the fifth in age, died April 30, 1914, at the age of thirty. These children were given the very best of home and school training. They attended private schools in Savannah, and each one spent two years in Germany attending school at Hamburg.

The son of one of Savannah's wealthy and highly esteemed citizens, John J. Rauers had a very fortunate start in life, but has also distinguished himself for his individual ability as a business man. His first experience was as clerk for the firm of the Baldwin Fertilizer Company of Savannah, with which concern he remained three years. Going to New York City he had considerable experience in the marine insurance business until 1901, when he returned to Savannah and became a partner in the firm of Williamson & Rauers, which was incorporated in 1915. The president of this company is William W. Williamson. They operate one of the principal steamship and forwarding agencies in Savannah. Mr. Rauers is also vice president and a director in the DeSoto Hotel Company of Savannah, is vice president and was one of the organizers of the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical Company of that city. Since the death of his father he has taken much interest in St. Catherine's Island both as a game resort and as an agricultural and stock raising center. He has carried on many successful experiments in cattle raising on the island. Mr. Rauers finds his chief diversion in fishing, hunting and the various water sports, is a member of the Oglethorpe Club, the Savannah Yacht Club, the Savannah Automobile Club, the Savannah Golf Club, and belongs to the cham-

ber of commerce and the Savannah Cotton Exchange. He and his family worship in St. John's Episcopal Church.

On January 1, 1902, at Savannah he married Miss Marion Hammond, of Savannah, daughter of John L. and Marion (Morrell) Hammond. This is one of the old and prominent families of Georgia. Mr. Hammond is now deceased, while his widow still lives in Savannah. To their marriage were born five children: Marion, Jacob, Joan, Katherine and Hammond.

Richard Peters, civil engineer, capitalist, developer, and for at least fifty years a potent factor in building up the City of Atlanta, was born in Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia, on November 10, 1810. In February, 1835, he located at Atlanta as an employee of the Georgia Railroad and was its superintendent from 1837 to 1845. It was completed to what is now Atlanta in the following year. For fifty years Mr. Peters supported every public movement which developed Atlanta, the success of the cotton exposition of 1881 being largely placed to his credit. His death occurred on February 6, 1889.

Brig.-Gen. Dudley M. DuBose, one of the famous soldiers of Georgia during the war between the states, belonged to the Tennessee branch of the family, and was born in Memphis on October 28, 1834. His people were in good position, and he had the best educational advantages, being properly trained for college, and a graduate of the University of Mississippi. After leaving the University of Mississippi, he studied law in the famous Lebanon (Tennessee) Law School, and was admitted to the bar. He decided upon Georgia as the scene of his labors, and located at Washington, Wilkes County, where he married a daughter of Robert Toombs. Toombs was a leader of the secessionists, and DuBose, then too young a man to have taken much part in public affairs, was strongly impregnated with the doctrine of secession. When Georgia seceded, therefore, he instantly offered his services as a soldier in the war which was inevitable. He was commissioned lieutenant in one of the Augusta companies, which was attached to Toombs' brigade, and served in the campaign of Northern Virginia up to January, 1863, when he was promoted colonel of the Fifteenth Georgia. At Gettysburg his regiment was attached to Benning's brigade of Hood's division. This was the first occasion on which he commanded it in battle, and was the beginning of his career as colonel. He led his regiment through all the hard campaigns of the army, taking part in the fierce Wilderness campaign, until 1864, when he was commissioned brigadier-general. He was then thirty years old. When General Lee abandoned Petersburg, DuBose's brigade was attached to Ewell's corps and shared in the disastrous battle of Sailor's Creek, in which, notwithstanding the disaster, the desperate bravery of the Confederates aroused the admiration of their foes. What remained of Ewell's corps, including DuBose's brigade, was here captured, and General DuBose was held prisoner in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, for several months.

Returning home, he took up the practice of his profession in Washington, Georgia, and devoted himself steadily to that for the remainder of his life, with the exception of two years in Washington as a member of the Forty-second Congress. General DuBose died in his home in Washington, March 4, 1883, in his forty-ninth year.

Maj. William Berry Stephens. A record of well-won success has been established by Maj. William Berry Stephens, a stalwart member of the Chatham county bar, who has proved his thorough mastery of his profession in the heat of constant and important legal battles. Among his many claims to distinction is his prominence in Georgia's military affairs, having been the commander of the Savannah Volunteer Guards for about ten years and a veteran of the

Spanish-American war, in which he served as sergeant of Company B, Second Georgia Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Major Stephens is the scion of one of the oldest and most distinguished American families, with the members of which through many generations patriotism has stood for far more than a mere rhetorical expression. He shares his natal day with the Father of the Country, his birth having occurred February 22, 1870, near Morven, Brooks County, Georgia. He is a son of John Hugh and Sarah C. (Hendry) Stephens, the former born at Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, September 19, 1842, and the latter at Morven, Brooks County, August 19, 1846. It is a matter of well-confirmed tradition that Major Stephens' maternal great-great-grandfather, Robert Hendry, who came from Virginia to Georgia and lies burned at Taylors Creek, Liberty County, served under "Lighthorse Harry" Lee in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather of Major Stephens served with the South Carolina troops in Florida during the Seminole Indian war of 1835-42, and two maternal granduncles, William Hendry and Norman Campbell, are known to have served against the Indians in Georgia, participating in the Battle of Brushy Creek. Major Stephens' maternal grandfather, Neal Hendry, was one whose conscientious conviction of the supreme right of the states to sever their union with the National Government led him to give his influence and service to the Confederacy during the Civil war. He was major in command of a detachment in Middle Florida guarding salt works along the coast and supplying cattle to the Southern armies. The father of Major Stephens, as a youth of nineteen, entered the service of the South, enlisting August 1, 1861, at Madison, Florida, as a private of Company C, Fourth Florida Volunteer Infantry, and served in turn in the brigades of Preston, Palmer, Anderson, Finlay, Stovall and Smith. He was in the sanguine engagements in which his regiment took part, was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and later participated in the bloody battles of Jackson, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, as well as at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, April 9, 1865, thus serving until the close of the war. This highly respected gentleman died at Jacksonville, Florida, at sixty-seven years of age. The Stephens family comprises a race of soldiers, and three of the sons of John Hugh Stephens upheld its military prestige at the time of our war with Spain. John Hugh, Jr., and Robert D. were members of the First Florida Infantry, United States Volunteers, and the former lost his life by disease while in the service.

William Berry Stephens received his early education in the public schools of Thomas and Mitchell counties, and his higher academic studies were prosecuted under the direction of private tutors. In early youth he became imbued with the desire to enter the profession of law and in 1889 he became a clerical assistant in the law office of Chisholm & Erwin, of Savannah, under whose able preceptorship he carried on his legal studies. In 1896 he was admitted to the bar and, his excellent preliminary training having given him a grasp upon essentials which he utilized to the fullest degree, he at once entered upon a career which has secured for him both material success and high reputation. From 1898 until January 1, 1900, he was division counsel for the Plant system of railways and then, upon the dissolution of the firm of Erwin, DuBignon, Chisholm & Clay, resigned his position and entered into a professional partnership with Hon. Fleming G. DuBignon, under the firm name of DuBignon & Stephens, this association continuing until the latter part of the year 1902 when it was dissolved upon the removal of Mr. DuBignon to the City of Atlanta. Since that time Major Stephens has conducted an individual professional business at Savannah.

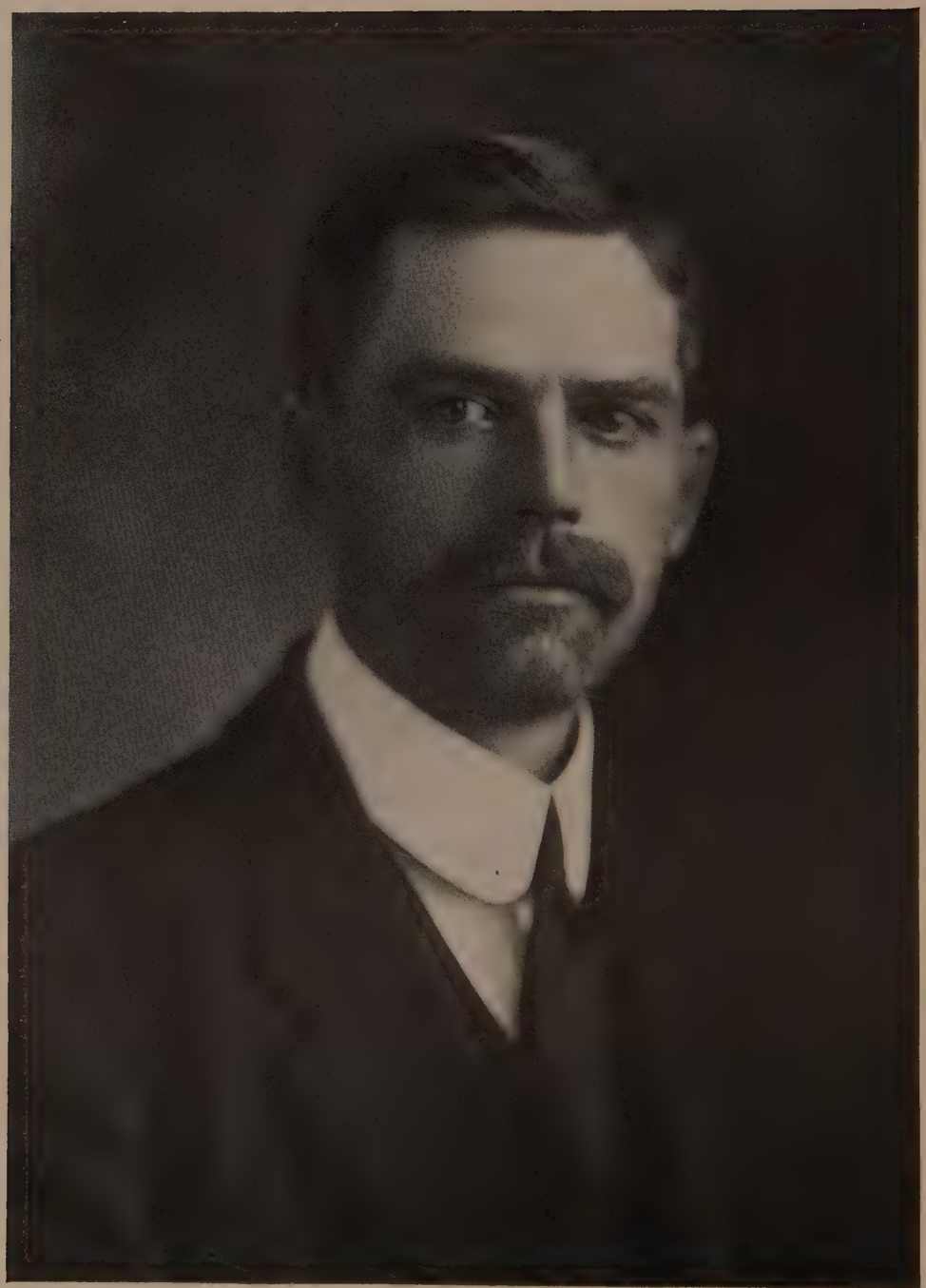
Major Stephens' connection with military affairs dates from May, 1890, when he became a private in Company B, Savannah Volunteer Guards, and was later promoted to corporal, and to sergeant. On May 2, 1898, he was

enrolled as a private of Company B, Second Georgia Infantry, United States Volunteers, for service in the war between the United States and Spain. As soon as mustered in he was appointed sergeant and proceeded with his command to the reserve camp at Tampa, Florida, where he remained in service until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Huntsville, Alabama, August 29, 1898, in compliance with his own request. Upon his return to Savannah he immediately re-enlisted as a private in Company B, Savannah Volunteer Guards, serving as such until he was commissioned captain of his company, February 1, 1900, and in March, 1904, resigned the captaincy and re-enlisted as a private, continuing as such until the following November, when he was commissioned major of the battalion of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, the battalion having been converted into heavy artillery by act of the General Assembly, December 18, 1900, and served in this capacity until the early part of 1914. He is also a member of Francis S. Bartow Camp No. 35, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, at Savannah.

Major Stephens has always been loyal to the principles of the democratic party. In 1906 he was urged by a strong representation of Savannah's best citizenship to become a candidate for the Georgia State Senate, in opposition to an already nominated candidate, who, although personally a man of the highest character, represented a political element of the city that a great many people deemed dangerous and inimical to Savannah's best interests. Major Stephens, responding to this call in a spirit of patriotism, entered the race, just seven days prior to the election, and, after a spirited and exciting contest, was elected by a good majority as a member of the Georgia State Senate, representing the First Senatorial District comprising the counties of Chatham, Bryan and Effingham. Major Stephens' most notable achievement in the Senate was his success in bringing the upper and lower houses together in the passage of the law which terminated the convict lease system in Georgia, thus taking the hire of convicts out of the hands of corporations and putting them to work on the public roads. Public opinion upholds this as one of the most beneficent enactments of legislation that has taken place in Georgia in many years. Major Stephens accomplished this by skillful parliamentary tactics and a final speech in the Senate in the face of the strongest and most bitter opposition.

The following tribute to Major Stephens is contributed by Judge Walter G. Charlton, of Savannah, judge of the Superior Court, and one of the most able judges in the state: "In the pursuit of his profession Major Stephens has not only attained to success, but his career has always been marked by a thorough devotion to the highest ideals of his calling. This has been his dominant purpose of life, to which his active participation in public affairs has been the natural incident. Of a singularly open and candid nature, rapid in conclusions, and entirely bold in expression, he has been an effective soldier because he has been a consistent and fearless lawyer."

On September 6, 1899, Major Stephens was married to Miss Clifford B. Dasher, daughter of Frank W. and Grace B. (Lovell) Dasher, of Savannah, Georgia. In their household, one of the favorite social gathering-places of the city, has been born one son, William Hugh, the date of whose birth was December 18, 1900. Major Stephens is identified with Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 231, Free and Accepted Masons; Georgia Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Georgia Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery No. 7, Knights Templars; Alee Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Alpha Lodge No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Savannah Bar Association, the Guards Club, the Oglethorpe Club and the Savannah Yacht Club. Major and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are active in church and philanthropic work.



John Hardy Lewis

F. L. Underwood, M. D. In professional circles of Savannah, a name that is becoming well and favorably known is that of Dr. F. L. Underwood, who since engaging in practice here in 1910 has established himself firmly as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. Doctor Underwood belongs to the younger generation of medical men, having been born April 16, 1886, at Milledgeville, Georgia, and is a son of George W. and Ada Eugenia (Clay) Underwood.

The paternal grandfather of Doctor Underwood was John D. Underwood, who followed planting throughout his life in Georgia, and fought as a soldier of the Confederacy throughout the period of the Civil war. He died in 1915, at the age of seventy-five years, while the grandmother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Coleman, passed away in 1895. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Underwood was Adam Clay, who met a soldier's death on a southern battlefield, while fighting under the flag of the Confederacy. He married Georgia Robinson, who died in 1904, at the age of seventy years. George W. Underwood was born in Georgia, in 1863, and has been engaged in planting and mercantile pursuits throughout his life, being at this time a resident of Milledgeville. The mother also survives, at the age of fifty-two years, as do the five children: Howard, of Milledgeville; Guy, of Milledgeville; Dr. F. L.; Louis, of Milledgeville; and Wilbur, of Macon.

As a boy F. L. Underwood attended the Georgia Military College, from which he was graduated in 1905, having taken an academic course, and his medical studies were started in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta. At the time of his graduation, in 1910, he took up his residence and opened an office at Savannah, and here has since built up a large and representative general practice. He is well known and popular in professional circles, and holds membership in the Georgia State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the Chatham County Medical Society. He is a democrat, but his political interest has been only that taken by every good and public-spirited citizen. He attends the Baptist Church.

John Hardy Purvis. With a record of nearly twenty years in the real estate business at Savannah, Mr. Purvis has brought to his work a keen judgment, an unflagging industry, and a vigilance in behalf of his interests and those of his clients which have been the chief factor in his success. Mr. Purvis has recently put on the market one of the large subdivisions in the vicinity of Savannah and has developed it as one of the most attractive homesites around that city.

Born in Webster County, Georgia, in 1874, he is a son of Edward B. and Welthea Evelyn (Watson) Purvis. His grandfather, John Purvis, was an Englishman by birth, but when a small boy came with his parents and several brothers to America, locating in Virginia. After reaching maturity John Purvis came to Georgia, taking up his residence in Webster County, where he married Mrs. Mary Ann Askew. The Askews and the Purvises formed a large family, and many of them are still living in Webster County and in that section of Southern Georgia. Edward B. Purvis was born in Webster County, and when quite young enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He was in many of the campaigns up to and including the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded. The sufferings caused by that wound undoubtedly abbreviated his life many years, and he sacrificed health and a large part of his fortune to the lost cause. His wife, Welthea Evelyn Watson, was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Hardy Watson of Raleigh.

While growing up in his native county John Hardy Purvis attended school, but in 1885 at the age of eleven came to Savannah and finished his education in that city. In his earlier employment he showed a vigorous determination to succeed and make the best of his opportunities, and his

enterprise and prompt efficiency with the main factors and capital with which he set up in the real estate and collection business about 1897. He has continued to work along constantly broadening lines, and in various ways he has made his business a source of benefit to his home city.

In politics, though the son of a Confederate soldier Mr. Purvis is a republican and is interested in both local and state politics. On November 13, 1906, he married Mrs. Honora O'Keefe of Savannah.

HENRY DAVIS WEED. It is with well justified pride that a business firm refers to a century of continuous and successful existence. There are very few cases in America where this is possible. A century old business organization in Savannah is that of Weed & Company, wholesale hardware merchants. This business was established more than a century ago and as a family partnership it has been in existence just 100 years. The present senior member of the company is Henry Davis Weed, one of the grandsons of the original proprietor.

The Weed family were of sturdy English stock, and in earlier generations some of its members were connected with the royal blood of England. The founder of the Weed family in America was Jonas Weed, who came from that country in 1630. He was of the sturdy yeomanry and a colonist who did his full share in the early development of Salem, Massachusetts. He lived there until as a result of a church quarrel he left Salem and joined the New Haven Colonists in Connecticut, and still later he became one of the founders of the Stamford Colony.

Henry Davis Weed, paternal grandfather of the Henry Davis Weed first mentioned, was born in Connecticut, but came to Savannah, Georgia, in 1808. His brother, Nathaniel B. Weed, had located in Savannah in 1806 and started on a modest scale a retail hardware business. In 1816 these brothers, Nathaniel and Henry, organized a partnership and started a wholesale and retail hardware business which has recently celebrated its centennial. It is the oldest hardware house in the entire South, and one of the oldest in the country as well as one of the largest. The business of the firm can partly be judged by the force of six traveling salesmen who cover the states of Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and various other parts of the South. Grandfather Henry D. Weed married Sarah Dunning, a daughter of William H. Dunning. The latter was of the old type of southern aristocracy, but of thoroughly democratic character and at one time he refused to accept an English title.

Joseph Dunning Weed, a son of Henry Davis and Sarah (Dunning) Weed, was born in Savannah, Georgia, March 15, 1838, and was one of the South's most successful business men. He lived in that city continuously until his death on February 11, 1906. Besides his commanding position as senior member of the firm of J. D. Weed & Company, wholesale hardware merchants, he was at the time of his death president of the Savannah Bank & Trust Company and president of the Augusta & Savannah Railroad. He drew up the present and the last lease which turned over the management of the Augusta & Savannah Railroad to the present operating company, the Central of Georgia. He also constructed the Middle Georgia & Atlantic Railroad, and was one of the largest subscribers to that important project. It should also be mentioned that the elder Henry Davis Weed was the builder of the S. F. & W. Railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line. The Weed family have long been prominent in the Episcopal Church, and a brother of the late Joseph Dunning Weed is Bishop Edwin Weed, Episcopal Bishop of Florida. Joseph D. Weed married Sarah F. Maury, who died in Connecticut in 1915 at the age of seventy-eight. She was born at the American Consulate at Liverpool, England. Her grandfather, Hon. James Maury, was the first American consul to represent the United States at Liverpool. At the age

of fourteen she returned with her parents to New York City, continued her education there, and finished it in Fredericksburg, Virginia. To the marriage of Joseph D. and Sarah Weed were born four children: Gertrude, wife of Robert Billington, and they live in Savannah, Georgia; William M., who is in the bond and brokerage business in New York City; Henry D.; and Josephine, wife of John Morris of Savannah.

Henry Davis Weed, who is now the chief representative in a business way of the family name in Savannah, was born in that city January 26, 1872. After attending the Savannah public schools he went north to King's Academy at Stamford, Connecticut, and completed his education by graduating A. B. from Harvard University with the class of 1894. After leaving college he spent six years in the West, largely in railroad service with different lines and in different positions. Returning to Savannah in 1899, he became associated with his father in the old hardware house above mentioned, and he is now the senior member of this firm, which is a close corporation. Mr. Weed is also a director in the Savannah Bank & Trust Company, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a democrat in politics, and belongs to the Episcopal Church. Though a member of one of Georgia's oldest and most highly successful families he is thoroughly democratic in his tastes and he allows none of the conventional distinctions to disturb his estimate of a man as a man. He is popular in social circles, and for recreation he finds his chief pastime in out of doors sports and hunting.

At Savannah Mr. Weed married Miss Jeanie G. Haines, who was born in Savannah, a daughter of George S. and Virginia (Owens) Haines of Savannah. They are the parents of three children: Henry D., Jr., Joseph D. and Virginia. Mrs. Weed is active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church.

Gen. Peter W. Meldrim. For upwards of half a century one of the distinguished lawyers and citizens of Georgia has been General Meldrim of Savannah. Few men have accumulated more of the better distinctions of an active and useful life than General Meldrim. His success as a lawyer, his eminence in the profession not only in his home state but as a former president of the American Bar Association, his ability as an orator, his leadership in public affairs, and his record as a boy soldier in the war of the Confederacy and later as an officer in the Georgia National Guard, all have combined to give him a place of regard such as few citizens possess.

Born in Savannah December 4, 1848, Peter Wiltberger Meldrim is a son of Ralph and Jane (Fawcett) Meldrim. He was reared in a home of comfort and good ideals; was privately tutored and also attended Chatham Academy, and in 1868 was graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree A. B. and in 1869 graduated LL. B. from the law department of the same university. In 1871 he received his degree as Master of Arts and in 1913 the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, organized in 1776.

Since 1869 Mr. Meldrim has practiced steadily at Savannah and in the courts of lower Georgia, and in a few years came to rank with the ablest lawyers of the city and the state. For years he was associated with Col. William Garrard in the practice of law. Many compliments have been paid General Meldrim by the supreme bench and his fellow attorneys for the successful handling of intricate and difficult cases. He served for a time as president of the Georgia Bar Association, and until January 1, 1915, was officially identified with the American Bar Association, having served as chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, and also as a member of the executive committee. For several years he has been one of the commissioners on the uniformity of laws for the State of Georgia.

In 1868, the year he graduated from the University of Georgia, he was chosen anniversary orator of the Phi Kappa Society. The reputation which

began in his college career for oratorical ability has followed him in all subsequent years. His many speeches, not only in the profession but on a wide variety of subjects, have been much admired for thought, form and diction as well as for the oratorical graces. He has delivered some of the important addresses before the American Bar Association as well as the bar associations of other states, and has frequently been a speaker on literary and historical subjects. Again and again he has presented the address of welcome as the official spokesman for the City of Savannah.

His public career and his leadership in democratic politics deserve some special mention. Two days before the state election of 1881 he was nominated for state senator and elected, filling the office for two terms. Of his work in the Legislature the following comments have been made: "It was active, brilliant and of a high order. He was ever ready to give his vote and his voice to those measures or to those statutes which seemed to him to be essential to individual and public welfare. In all his acts he reflected the liberality and intelligence of his constituents, and for this was beloved and admired by all who witnessed his course. As chairman of the committee on military affairs, he was indefatigable in his labors in behalf of perfect organization, equipment and discipline of the volunteer troops of the state. His speeches on this subject before the committee and in the Senate, were models of eloquence and logic. Then, when the bill to make tuition forever free at the State University was put upon its passage and the measure was violently opposed, he came to its rescue fearlessly and grandly, aiding materially in bringing about the happy result of its triumphant passage. His constituents and the people of Georgia have reason to be proud of his talents and character."

In his home city General Meldrim was elected an alderman in 1891 and in January, 1897, mayor of Savannah. His administration as mayor was characterized by much improvement in the way of street paving, the construction of the jail as an addition to the police barracks, and several new fire department buildings. In 1908 he was chairman of the Georgia delegation at the Democratic National Convention in Denver.

His interest in military affairs and his career as a soldier began when a boy of fifteen, when in December, 1864, he reported for duty to Capt. Walter S. Chisholm at the time of Sherman's advance on Savannah. He was made corporal in the Home Guard and served in the trenches on the right of the line near the river and did guard duty in the city. Later he became a private in the historic Georgia Hussars, was promoted second lieutenant in January, 1889, after which he was made adjutant of the first squadron of Georgia Cavalry, and promoted to major, from that to lieutenant-colonel and in February, 1900, became colonel commanding the First Regiment of Georgia Cavalry. In July, 1906, he became brevet brigadier-general of the Georgia State troops, and on September 24, 1907, brigadier-general, with which rank he retired from the service.

General Meldrim for many years has been a member of the board of trustees of the State University. It was he who first suggested the erection of the monument to Sergeant Jasper in Madison Square of Savannah, and he aided the movement which brought about the building of this memorial. General Meldrim's home is one of the most beautiful and stately in the South and is of historic interest from the fact that it was the headquarters of General Sherman upon the occupation of the city by the Federal army in December, 1864. General Meldrim is a Mason, a member of the Oglethorpe Club, Capital City Club of Atlanta, Hussars Club, Yacht Club, the University Club of Atlanta, and is president of the Savannah University Club and the Law Alumni Society of the University of Georgia.

On June 30, 1881, he married Miss Frances P. Casey, a daughter of Dr. Henry R. and Caroline (Harris) Casey of Columbia County, Georgia, and a grand-niece of Maj. John McPherson Berrien, one of Savannah's distin-

guished citizens of earlier days. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Meldrim are: Caroline Louise; Frances Casey, who married Col. G. Noble Jones; Sophia d'A., who married E. H. (Ted) Coy; and Jane.

Col. William Leon Grayson. One of the most distinctive honors ever conferred upon a Savannah citizen was given to Col. William L. Grayson at the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Spokane, Washington, in 1913, when he was elected grand worthy president. In addition to that honor the order also chose Savannah as the convention city for 1915. This becomes the more significant when it is recalled that only ten per cent of the members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in Ameriica live south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi. It was due to the dominating personality of Colonel Grayson and to his energy and enthusiasm that this duplicate honor was so fittingly bestowed.

When the people of Savannah turned out in throngs to greet the returning national head of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, it was a recognition not only of his new distinction but also of his long standing prominence in fraternal, business, social and military affairs in Georgia. Colonel Grayson represents a long line of military men, and while his own active field service was confined to a brief campaign during the Spanish-American war, he has for years been active in organizing and maintaining Georgia's militia, and his work was the basis for a tribute from one of Georgia's governors, who once said that no braver, more efficient or more reliable officer ever held a commission from the state than Colonel Grayson.

Born in Savannah, August 21, 1870, he comes of a noted old Virginia stock. His great-great-grandfather, Rev. Spence Grayson, was chaplain in Grayson's Regiment during the Revolution, and the commander of this regiment was William Grayson, great-great-uncle of Colonel Grayson. That revolutionary officer subsequently became one of the first senators from Virginia. The great-grandfather was John Robinson Grayson, who was a lieutenant in the United States navy during the War of 1812. The grandfather, Langston Grayson, served as a private in the Florida or Seminole war of 1836, though only a boy at the time. In 1848 he was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Towns to serve in the Mexican war, but never was called upon to serve since the quota from Savannah was already practically filled. The parents of Colonel Grayson were Edward Fahn Recker and Laura Amanda (Patterson) Grayson, the former born at Savannah, March 3, 1847, and the latter in Hampton County, South Carolina, on June 11, 1847. Colonel Grayson's father, though but fourteen years of age at the outbreak of the war between the states, afterwards did his part as a boy soldier and assisted in the defense of Savannah under Major Shellman.

Col. William L. Grayson received his early education in the public schools of Savannah. At the age of seventeen, in 1887, he began his business career as office boy for Jacob S. Collins, a wholesale grain and produce dealer. In June, 1891, on reaching his majority, he was made a partner of the firm, the title of which then became Collins, Grayson & Company. For the past fifteen years Colonel Grayson has exerted a large influence in local business affairs. He became secretary and treasurer of the Savannah Candy Company when it was organized in 1903. He has long been identified with the fighting forces of the local democracy and has been of great service to his own municipality. In January, 1896, he was appointed a member of the city board of fire commissioners, became chairman of the commission, and served until May, 1898, when he resigned in order to take his place with the volunteer forces of the United States army. Some years later, in January, 1903, he was elected an alderman and re-elected in 1905, and during that term served as chairman of the police committee. In September, 1911, he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Savannah to fill out the unexpired term of James K. P. Carr,

was subsequently regularly elected to the office and that is his present official position in the city.

However, it is through his connections and numerous distinctions in Georgia military affairs that William Leon Grayson is best known. He first became identified with the Georgia militia in 1886, as a member of the noted Republican Blues. He held the rank of second lieutenant in that organization at the time the Spanish-American war began. In May, 1898, he volunteered, was commissioned first lieutenant on the second day of that month by Governor Atkinson. He was assigned to Company M and subsequently was appointed adjutant of the First Battalion by Col. Jordan F. Brooks. Colonel Lawton put him in charge of the regimental post exchange and he made that a very popular and profitable institution in the regiment. On November 18, 1898, he was mustered out with his regiment at Macon and continuously since then Colonel Grayson has manifested the deepest interest and has taken an increased part in the Georgia National Guard. His associations have been particularly beneficial to his old company, and after the Spanish war he reunited the organization and on December 6, 1898, was elected captain of the Republican Blues. This company soon reached a standard of efficiency second to none among the units of the state's military troops. He has been an officer with his command at different times when the troops were called out for state duty. In August, 1899, during the Darien riot he commanded a composite company from the regiment under direct authority from Governor Allen D. Candler. Later, on December 9, 1899, he was unanimously elected major of the First Battalion, First Infantry. Governor Candler in 1901 appointed him a member of the state advisory board on military matters, and he has been able to render a great service to the state military organization in that capacity. He was also a member of the committee of three who revised and codified the military laws of the state in 1902. Very shortly after his election as major he was offered the office of lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment in December, 1900, but declined in order that his fitness might be proved to the battalion which had chosen him major. In March, 1901, Governor Candler ordered him to Sylvania to protect from violence seven negroes who were in jail and in danger of being lynched. He assumed charge of the local company and succeeded in conducting the prisoners safely to Savannah. He was also in charge of the local military company at Savannah during the lynching at Statesboro, but was not ordered to that point for the purpose of protecting the prisoners until too late, since the crime had been done before he could arrive. On December 2, 1902, Major Grayson was elected, examined and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on February 10, 1903, he was appointed a member of the field officers' examining board of the state. He also qualified for three years as a sharpshooter in the Georgia state troops, and took part in the combined army and militia maneuvers at Manassas. In September, 1904, he was second in command of the Second Georgia Provisional Regiment. He has also served as secretary and treasurer of the Officers' Association of Georgia.

Colonel Grayson and wife are members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Savannah. He is one of the board of managers of the Georgia Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; is affiliated with Zerubebel Lodge No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being past master; Savannah Lodge No. 52, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; Savannah Company No. 15 of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, of which he was captain; DeKalb Lodge No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Savannah Lodge No. 183, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and has long been prominent in the local and national affairs of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, terminating in the honor bestowed upon him at Spokane in 1915, as already mentioned. He is also a member of the Military Society of Foreign Wars and the J. S. Polant Camp No. 2 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of which he has served as commander.

On February 7, 1893, Colonel Grayson married Miss Lillian Turner, daughter of the late George T. and Margaret Alice (Johnson) Turner, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Colonel Grayson has a beautiful home and a very happy family. The home circle comprises seven children: Lynne, born December 20, 1893; William Turner, born May 17, 1897; Spence Monroe, born December 7, 1900; Dorothy Thomasson, born August 4, 1903; Leon Harman, born December 15, 1906; Edith Hering, born August 16, 1912; and William Morris, born September 25, 1915.

GEN. LUCIUS J. GARTRELL was born in Wilkes County January 7, 1821, and died in Atlanta April 7, 1891. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, from 1838 to 1841, and was one year in the University of Georgia. He read law in the office of Robert Toombs, at Washington, Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in the Lincoln County Superior Court in 1842. In 1843 he was elected solicitor-general of the Northern Judicial Circuit.

In 1847 General Gartrell was elected to the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1849, and in 1854 moved to Atlanta, which continued his home for the remainder of his life. In 1856 he was an elector on the Buchanan ticket, and in 1857 was chosen to the Federal Congress as a democrat. He was re-elected in 1859, and was a member of Congress when the troubles between the sections culminated in 1861. When Georgia seceded he withdrew from Congress and organized the Seventh Georgia Regiment, of which he was elected colonel. At the first battle of Manassas he led this now famous regiment with distinction. In October, 1861, he was almost unanimously elected to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia in the Confederate Congress. Retaining his membership in the army, he retired from active military service long enough to serve this term, and upon the conclusion of the term returned to his military duties. He was commissioned brigadier-general August 2, 1864. He then organized four regiments of Georgia reserves into a brigade known as "Gartrell's Brigade," command of which he held until the close of the war.

At the close of the war, General Gartrell took up the practice of his profession in Atlanta and continued in the active practice for the remainder of his life. In 1877 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

BRIG.-GEN. VICTOR J. B. GIRARDEY had the remarkable distinction of being jumped from staff captain to brigadier-general at one promotion. He was a native Georgian, of French extraction, and a resident of Augusta. He was engaged in commercial pursuits on the outbreak of the war, had always kept entirely aloof from politics, a man of retiring manners, and had attracted to himself no special attention. He was heart and soul, however, in sympathy with the South in the quarrel with the North. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a member of the Third Georgia Regiment, which was sent to Virginia, and for the greater part of the year 1861 was on duty in North Carolina. When General Wright was promoted from colonel to be commander of a brigade, having noted Girardey's qualifications, he appointed him his adjutant-general with the rank of captain. In that capacity his active service with the Army of Northern Virginia was very noteworthy, but up to July 1864, Girardey had never held any rank higher than captain and assistant adjutant-general. His extraordinary gallantry, coolness and ability to direct the men intelligently while in action had, however, attracted the attention of the authorities, and on July 30, 1864, an emergency having arisen, Girardey was appointed brigadier-general and placed in command of Wright's brigade—the old brigadier having been promoted to major-general, and the brigade was sent across the river from Petersburg to resist a movement in force made by General Grant. The fighting was very desperate, and Girardey—whose only fault was an excess of

gallantry—exposed himself recklessly in leading the brigade and was instantly killed.

Francis McDonald Oliver. It is probably true that Francis M. Oliver during twenty years of practice at the Savannah bar has organized more corporations which have been of public interest than any other lawyer in the city. He possesses a rare combination of business judgment and professional ability, and is equally at home in the trial of an important case or in the board rooms of a large business organization.

He represents an old Southern family, and one that has been more or less closely identified with Georgia for many years. Francis McDonald Oliver himself was born in Barbour County, Alabama, April 11, 1872, the second child and oldest son of Joseph Samuel and Nannie (Roberts) Oliver. Both parents were born in Quitman County, Georgia. The paternal grandparents were James M. and Mary Ann (Reddish) Oliver, the former born in Twiggs County, Georgia, while his wife was a native of Warrenton, Georgia. James M. Oliver was a Confederate soldier, served as a private in Company F of the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, enlisting in Charleston, South Carolina, May 9, 1864, and continuing until the surrender of his brigade at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. Following the war he served as sheriff of Quitman County for several terms, was tax receiver four years, and was clerk of the Superior Court sixteen years. Shortly before his death he was again elected clerk for his ninth successive term. His death occurred January 13, 1903.

Joseph Samuel Oliver, father of the Savannah attorney and business man, was born May 20, 1849, and was married January 9, 1868, to Miss Nannie Roberts. From April, 1885, until his death on November 20, 1901, Joseph S. Oliver had his home at Kissimee, Osceola County, Florida. However, his profession and business affairs took him all over the South. He was a civil engineer and a railroad contractor and builder. He constructed the Toccoa & Elberton; a portion of the Spartanburg & Asheville line; a part of the Georgia Southern & Florida; the Pemberton Ferry Branch, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line; the line from Savannah, Georgia, to Columbia, South Carolina, now a part of the Seaboard Air Line; the Carolina Midland from Barnwell to Allendale, South Carolina, now part of the Southern Railway; the Florida East Coast from Daytona to Rockledge; the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railway; and he also built a part of the Georgia & Alabama Railroad from Savannah to Montgomery, Alabama. While a resident of Florida he represented Osceola County for two terms of the State Legislature.

As a boy Francis McDonald Oliver gained his early education in the public schools at Buford and Douglasville, Georgia, and after the removal of his parents to Florida attended school at Kissimee from 1885 to 1888. He then entered the University of Florida and graduated with the first honors of his class and the degree A. B. in 1892. In 1894, entering Vanderbilt University, he was graduated LL. B. from the law department in 1896. At the same time he carried on post-graduate studies in history and economics in Vanderbilt. While there he won the Founders medal in oratory and another medal given by the university for excellence in debating. He represented the Bema Society in the university debate.

When Mr. Oliver came to Savannah in 1896 he began practice with the firm of Barrow & Osborne, one of the principal law firms of the city. January 1, 1898, he became junior member with Judge H. D. D. Twiggs in the firm of Twiggs & Oliver, and continued to be associated in practice with Judge Twiggs for ten years. This firm was dissolved in 1908, and Mr. Oliver is now senior member of the firm of Oliver & Oliver, his partner being a younger brother, Edgar J. Oliver, who is a graduate of the University of Georgia.

Most of his practice has been in the field of insurance, real estate and cor-

poration law. He organized, and is a director in, and attorney for the Peoples Bank of Savannah. He is vice president of the Greater Savannah Company and also its attorney. This company was organized in 1911 for the purpose of constructing the Hotel Savannah, now the leading hotel of that city, which cost about $700,000. He is vice president and general counsel of the Georgia Land & Securities Company, a corporation with a capital of $200,000, and which is engaged in the development of farm lands in South Georgia. In 1908 he became one of the organizers of the South Atlantic Packing & Provision Company, with a capital of $150,000. This corporation has been a potent factor in furthering the stock raising industry in South Georgia. As the attorney for and director of the Chatham Land & Hotel Company he has been of great assistance to his associates in the development of Chatham Crescent, Savannah's beautiful and exclusive residential addition.

He was the attorney who secured from the Superior Court of Chatham County, Georgia, the charter for the Savannah Automobile Club in March, 1908, and has continued to serve that organization as attorney and member of the executive board up to the present time. The Savannah Automobile Club has done more than any similar organization in the South to promote the building and maintaining of good roads. Among its notable achievements was the holding of the international automobile races and the Vanderbilt cup races on the superb roads of Chatham County in 1908, and similar races in 1911.

Well known in civic and social affairs, Mr. Oliver was a member of the city council under the Myers administration from 1904 to 1908, and took an influential part in building the present city hall of Savannah, an institution that is a credit to the city. As a member of the board of trade he has done much for the progress and upbuilding of Savannah. He is a deacon in the First Baptist Church and teacher of the Business Men's Bible Class. He is a member of the Georgia Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He also belongs to the college fraternity Delta Tau Delta. He is a member of the Oglethorpe Club and the Savannah Golf Club. His principal recreations are found in golf and fishing.

Mr. Oliver married Miss Julia Peck Ashurst. She was born at Montgomery, Alabama, a daughter of Charles F. and Caroline (Peck) Ashurst. They have two children, both born in Savannah. Joseph McDonald Oliver was born November 4, 1907, and Frances Whittington was born February 14, 1914. Mrs. Oliver is active in church and woman's organizations, is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Arch K. McGill. A native Georgian, Arch K. McGill demonstrated his ability as a successful newspaper manager while a resident of Oklahoma, in which country he was one of the pioneer settlers as well as pioneer newspaper men, but finally retired from business there and returned to the state of his first love, Georgia, and is now editor and proprietor of the Lyons Progress, at Lyons, Toombs County. He has succeeded in making the Progress a paper worthy of its name, and has given it a circulation and prestige all over Toombs and adjoining counties.

Born in Webster County, Georgia, September 12, 1875, he is a son of Charles and Julia (Brightwell) McGill, who were also born in Webster County. The McGill family came originally to this country from Ireland. Charles McGill was a farmer, an occupation which he followed for many years in Webster County, and died there in 1908 at the age of fifty-six. While he was only moderately prosperous, he was a man of high character, and always enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large community. He affiliated with the Primitive Baptist Church, while his widow, who still occupies the old homestead, is a member of the Methodist Church. Their six children were: John B. McGill, a farmer in Webster County; Arch K.; Rosa, wife of J. W.

Chambliss of Parrott, Terrell County; Rev. W. C., a Methodist minister of the South Georgia Conference; Pearl, wife of Ray Fletcher of Parrott, Georgia; and Ross of Webster County.

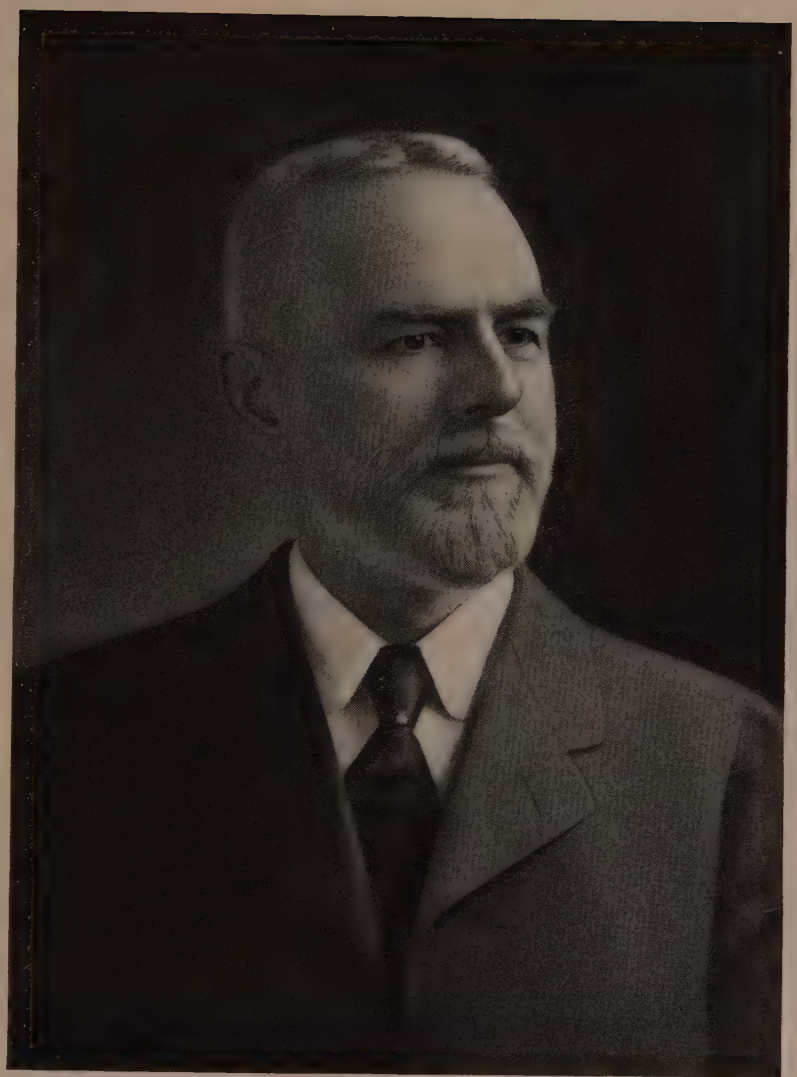
After getting the fundamentals of a common school education in Webster County, Arch K. McGill followed farm employment until he was twenty-two years of age, and then took up a trade which has been the basis of his subsequent successful career. In the meantime he had gone to Lumberton, Mississippi, and while there acquired the printing trade in the office of The Lumberton Headblock, the proprietor of which was P. E. Williams. After learning the trade and remaining at Lumberton two years, his desire to see as much of the world as possible led him to follow the actual experience of a journeyman printer, and from one place to another he took his skill and knowledge of printing until finally in 1901 he drifted into the Indian Territory. He was present at the opening of a new townsite at Wapanucka in what is now Southern Oklahoma, and pleased with the prospects of the community he invested a modest capital in press and other materials and established a paper, the first copy of which was printed in a cornfield. Wapanucka was soon prosperous and rapidly expanding, and his enterprise shared in the success of the community and at the same time was a great aid in boosting the resources and development of the town. For nearly thirteen years Mr. McGill was editor and proprietor of the Wapanucka Press, and made it a success from every standpoint. He used its columns to advocate the principles and support the candidates of the democratic party in many hotly contested campaigns.

However, his native State of Georgia was always dearest to his heart, and in 1913 he made a profitable disposition of his interests in Oklahoma, and came to Lyons and bought the Lyons Progress. This is an old and well established weekly journal, and was founded by L. W. Moore, from whom Mr. McGill bought the property. Few newspaper plants in cities of the size of Lyons have so modern equipment as the Progress. There is a linotype machine, big power presses, and the equipment and fixtures represent an investment of $5,000. The paper has a circulation of 1,400 subscribers, and is the official organ of Toombs County, the City of Lyons and the United States Court in the Southern District of Georgia.

Mr. McGill is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is active as a democrat. On June 9, 1915, at Lyons he married Miss Maggie Walker. She was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Mr .and Mrs. M. O. Walker. Her father is now deceased and her mother is living at Lyons.

William Wayne Williamson. For more than a century the Williamson family has been an important part of the commercial, civic and social life of Savannah. The prestige of an old family name has been notably increased by Major William W. Williamson, whose position in the city for the last forty years has been such that it cannot be described in a single word of praise. He has helped build up Savannah as a great commercial center and ocean port, not only through his own business as a cotton exporter, but also through his active relations with many public and semi-public organizations. His name has been closely associated with nearly every movement for good and benefit in the community during the last quarter of a century.

He was born in the City of Savannah September 1, 1854, son of John and Julia C. (Wayne) Williamson. His grandfather, John Postell Williamson, a native of South Carolina, came to Savannah in early life and became one of the wealthiest real estate owners and planters in the vicinity of that city during the first of the last century. His home in Savannah was the rendezvous for army officers following the Mexican war and the Indian wars in Florida, and among noted men who received hospitality there were Sherman, Pope, Bragg, Ridgeley, Wade, Beckwith and Rankin. The old home-



W. W. Williamson

stead was at the northwest corner of Montgomery and State streets, which at that time was the fashionable residential section of the city. John P. Williamson also owned Brampton and much other real property in and about the city. Among other industries he operated a brick yard and is said to have built the old county courthouse. The Williamson family is of English origin, and was established in South Carolina as early as 1690.

Judge John Williamson, father of Major Williamson, was born in Savannah February 3, 1810, and became prominent as a merchant, cotton factor and rice planter. He was essentially a business man, though many honors came to him in a public way and he repaid every such honor with a service that cannot be reckoned in words alone. He was long known as Judge Williamson because of his service as justice of the Superior Court of Chatham County before and during the war. He was chairman of the Savannah City Council when Sherman's army came into the city. During the war period he devoted himself to measures of much beneficence for his city and the cause of the Confederacy. He resigned from the city council to accept the post of city treasurer in 1866, and in 1872 was elected county treasurer, an office he filled consecutively until his death in 1885. He was a member of the first board of public education in Savannah organized soon after the war, and at his death was the only surviving member of the original board and was serving as treasurer. He was also the oldest living member of the Georgia Hussars. The last twenty years of his life were almost entirely devoted to public affairs. He was a warden and vestryman of Christ Church, and was a member of the Union Society and the Georgia Historical Society.

Judge Williamson married Julia C. Wayne, who was born in Savannah in 1822 and died in 1892. Her parents were Gen. William C. Wayne and Ann (Gordon) Wayne. Her grandfather, Richard Wayne, came from England to America in 1760 and on September 14, 1769, in South Carolina, married Elizabeth Clifford, whose family were among the first settlers of that province and were connected with the families of DeSaussure and Bacots. In an act of the South Carolina Legislature Richard Wayne was designated as a "leading merchant" of Charleston, and at the beginning of the Revolution he headed a petition to be armed on the side of the Crown. In consequence of this act his property was confiscated and he was banished from the colony. These facts and the record of the subsequent restoration of his property are found in the reports of the Acts of the South Carolina Assembly. On being banished Richard Wayne moved with his wife and children to Savannah about 1782 and became a successful planter. Gen. Anthony Wayne was one of the executors of his will. Other representatives of this eminent family were his son, Hon. James Moore Wayne, judge of the Superior Court of the city, congressman and finally associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; and Gen. William Clifford Wayne; while a grandson of Richard Wayne was Dr. Richard W. Wayne, at one time mayor of Savannah.

To live worthily of such ancestors is in itself a distinction, but Major Williamson has done more than that. He was reared in Savannah, attended the public schools of the city, also Professor McLellan's private school, and prepared for business in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Still a youth he entered business with the firm of J. H. Gardner & Company, shop agents, afterwards was with the cotton firm of Andrew Low & Company, and two years later was sent by this firm to New Orleans and afterwards to Galveston. Returning to Savannah in 1879, a young man of twenty-five, he was made confidential clerk with the firm of Wilder & Company. In the second year of his service he was given power of attorney and put in charge of the freight business, a position he filled until 1901. His entire service with that firm covered a period of twenty-two years. On the death of Mr. Wilder in 1901 Mr. Williamson associated himself with

Mr. J. J. Rauers under the name Williamson & Rauers and succeeded to the business of Wilder & Company. The firm of Williamson & Rauers has since been one of the most prominent and successful in the export business of the South. It has represented a number of the prominent steamship companies.

For many years Major Williamson has devoted himself unreservedly to a great variety of business and civic interests and organizations. Naturally he has never sought politics on account of its financial remuneration, and has been content to serve in those offices where the opportunity for real services is out of all proportion to the compensation attached. In 1895-96 he was president of the Savannah Cotton Exchange and again filled that office in 1902-03. He is vice president of the National Bank of Savannah, president of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, and from 1906 to 1910 was president of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1907 while president of the chamber in company with Governor Hoke Smith and G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Georgia Immigration Association, he visited Europe and the efforts of this trio were successful in securing the establishment of direct steamship communication with the Port of Savannah, so that the state received in 1907 the first cargo of selected immigrants arriving in Georgia since colonial days.

His title has come to him by a service of more than a third of a century in the state militia. In 1872 he joined the Savannah Volunteer Guard, which was organized in 1802. He has since held every office from private to captain, and in 1901 was advanced to major, from which he finally retired in 1904. Major Williamson was largely responsible for the establishment of Georgia's reputation in the rifle contest. Beginning 1895 he was appointed by the governor captain of the state rifle team to represent the state at the annual rifle matches at Sea Girt, New Jersey. He captained the team for five years, and in that time the Georgia team came into competition with the best teams from many other states, and in 1897 the Georgia men won, out of five team matches and twelve individual matches, all except one individual match.

Among other varied services and associations Major Williamson has been a director in the Cotton Press Association, the Cotton Exchange, the Tow Boat Company, Henderson-Hull Buggy Company, Young Men's Christian Association, has been a curator in the Georgia Historical Society, a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church, a commissioner of pilotage, and has been Georgia's vice president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. As chairman of the delegates representing the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Cotton Exchange and Board of Aldermen, Major Williamson several times appeared before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress, and secured large appropriations for the improvement of the Savannah Harbor. As a result of this campaign, largely directed and influenced by Major Williamson, Savannah has in the last quarter of a century deepened its ports from a depth of twelve feet until now some of the largest vessels afloat can come up to the dock.

Major Williamson also helped to promote the automobile races of Savannah, an event which has brought much fame to the city. Socially he is a member of the Oglethorpe Club, the Savannah Yacht Club, the Golf Club, the Savannah Volunteer Guards' Club, and for many years was chairman of the board of the Cotillion Club. He is a democrat, and in 1913 was elected an alderman of the city. He is a man of wide and varied interests both in a business way and intellectually. He has a fine home and has always taken much enjoyment in the resources of a well stocked private library, much of his reading having been directed along the lines of history and world politics and economics. He is unusually well informed in those departments of knowledge.

In 1904 Major Williamson married Miss Corinne Heyward, daughter of Robert and Mary Elizabeth (Stoney) Heyward. Mrs. Williamson is now deceased and of her two children the only one surviving is William Wayne Williamson, Jr.

GEORGE W. YOUNG. Many students and observers of municipal government are of the opinion that efficiency and worthy management of city affairs depend upon the personnel rather than upon the form of civic machinery. For a number of years the commission form of government has been very popular all over America, and its adoption has undoubtedly brought about a great advance and improvement in the administration of urban affairs. Even under the commission form of government the success of the plan depends upon the quality of the commissioners elected. When Cartersville adopted this form of government August 18, 1911, the citizens selected George W. Young for the post of mayor or president of the commission, one of the city's capable business men and with a reputation for integrity and ability, whose subsequent services as mayor have contributed a great deal to the era of good government inaugurated under the commission charter.

George W. Young was born in Cartersville, and is a son of Col. James Young, one of Bartow County's prominent and influential citizens. Mr. Young is a member of the firm of Young & Young, pharmacists at Cartersville.

HON. W. H. CONE. Throughout Bulloch County there are few citizens who have not been personally acquainted with Judge W. H. Cone, of Statesboro, who has aided in the development of the resources of the county, and who is now serving in the capacity of ordinary, a position to which he was elevated by his fellow-citizens in 1912. Judge Cone's entire life, covering a period of sixty-five years, has been passed in Bulloch County, and by his integrity and public spirit and his comprehensive knowledge of men and things, of both of which he has been a close student, has contributed signally to his community's prestige and prowess.

Judge Cone was born in the lower part of Bulloch County, on his father's plantation, which was situated on the banks of the Ogeechee River, December 22, 1850, and is a son of Aaron and Sophronia (Wise) Cone. The family for many years has been noted for its military connections, William Cone, the great-grandfather of Judge Cone, having been a soldier of the Continental line during the Revolutionary war, while a granduncle was with the company of patriots that drove the English from Bulloch County soil. Aaron Cone was fifty-five years when he answered the call of the Confederacy and fought through the last year of the Civil war, being with Governor Joe Brown. After the close of the war he returned to his Bulloch County plantation, where he continued to carry on agricultural operations during the remainder of his life and died in 1885, when seventy years of age. He and Mrs. Cone, who also died in this county, were the parents of ten children, of whom W. H. was the sixth in order of birth.

W. H. Cone attended the country schools in his boyhood and worked on his father's farm, thus growing to a sturdy and intelligent manhood. After several years spent in agricultural pursuits, he turned his attention to teaching, and for twenty years was one of the best known and most popular educators of Bulloch County. Many of his pupils have since risen to positions of distinction, and not a few of them credit a large part of their success to the thorough and efficient training given them in their youth by Judge Cone. While he was employed as a teacher, Judge Cone, in order to occupy his busy mind, studied law and fitted himself for the profession, but never engaged in practice, for when he gave up his labors as an instructor he turned again to the farm and cultivated a handsome and valuable property in the south-

east part of Bulloch County, which he still owns. In 1912 the people of this locality voiced their confidence in his integrity and ability by electing him to the office of ordinary, and in this judicial capacity he has served with dignity, impartiality and conscientiousness, adding to the reputation he gained as a teacher and agriculturist. For a short time also he served as superintendent of schools of Bulloch County. Judge Cone is a democrat, and his religious connection is with the Baptist Church. A close student of humanity and events, Judge Cone has been a constant scholar, and has developed marked literary talent. At this time he is engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive history of Bulloch County, which when completed will be the first real history of this part of the state.

Judge Cone was married in 1872, in Bulloch County, to Miss Margaret A. Groover, daughter of the late S. E. Groover, a Bulloch County planter. Five children have been born to this union: Miss Mattie; Howell, a well known attorney of Statesboro, is married and has three children—Howell Cobb, Sarah Calhoun and Constance; Edgar, of Manchester, England, is married and has three children—Marguerite, Zona and Edgar, Jr.; and Misses Anna and Josie, who are single and reside with their parents.

Francis B. Hunter. Among the legal fraternity of Statesboro, one who is rapidly gaining position and reputation is Francis B. Hunter, who has passed his entire professional career at this place and has already been connected with much important litigation. A member of an old and honored Georgia family, he was reared in a home of culture and refinement, was given excellent educational advantages, and entered upon his career thoroughly equipped in every way for competition with legists who, as a class, admit no superiors in the country.

Mr. Hunter was born April 10, 1886, in Twiggs County, Georgia, and is a son of Iverson L. and Gertrude (Moore) Hunter. Iverson L. Hunter was born in Baldwin County, Georgia, was there educated in the public schools, and after some preparation entered business life. He was the head of a prosperous insurance agency for many years, and also carried on mercantile operations both in Twiggs and Baldwin counties, and died in the latter in 1913, at the age of fifty-four years. While he was not an aspirant for public honors, preferring to devote himself to his various business enterprises, he was a man of influence in his community, and had the support and friendship of its best citizens. Mrs. Hunter was born in Screven County, Georgia, and died in 1907, in Baldwin County, aged fifty-three years. She had been the mother of four children, of whom Francis B. was the first in order of birth.

Francis B. Hunter attended as a boy the public schools of Statesboro, following which he pursued a course at a military academy, the Alexander Street School, at Macon, Georgia. He was given the choice of a professional career, and had no hesitation in adopting the law, for which he had an inherent predilection. Subsequent events have proven that he made no mistake in his choice. Mr. Hunter read law in the office and under the wise and thorough preceptorship of his uncle, Col. R. Lee Moore, of Statesboro, and was admitted to the bar here in December, 1910. He immediately opened an office and began practice, and has already firmly established himself in the confidence of the people as an able, thorough legist. Mr. Hunter is a democrat, but not a politician. His professional connection is with the Statesboro Bar Association, while fraternally he holds membership in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 16, 1911, at Statesboro, Georgia, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage with Mrs. Terrah Trapnell Brannen, and they have two children: Lee Moore, born in 1912; and Lewis F., born in 1915.

William Arnold Hemphill. The Atlanta Constitution is a standing monument to the financial and managing ability of Col. William A. Hemphill.

Colonel Hemphill was a Georgian, born in Athens, May 5, 1842; was educated in his native town and graduated from the State University in 1861. A boy of nineteen, immediately upon leaving college he enlisted in the Confederate Army and went to the front with the regiment in which he served during the entire four years' struggle, emerging from it with the rank of colonel. He was desperately wounded in the head at Gettysburg, but recovered and was able to re-enter the service.

Immediately after the war, Colonel Hemphill returned to his native town, and in 1867, removed to Atlanta. In conjunction with J. H. Anderson, he established The Atlanta Constitution in 1868, and Colonel Hemphill was made business manager. From that time to the day of his death, Colonel Hemphill's history and his fortunes were linked with the paper to which he gave not only devotion, but a rare business ability. The Constitution continued to be his principal interest up to December, 1901, when he sold out and retired from active business, though not an old man. Strangely enough, within a short time after his retirement, his health began to fail, and on August 17, 1902, he died suddenly from an attack of angina pectoris.

He was a leading spirit in the organization of the great expositions which did so much toward the building up of Atlanta. In the very first years of his residence in the city, in 1869, he served as a member of the board of education, and held this position some years. In 1891-92, after having served as an alderman, he was elected mayor, and served one term. He was at one time president of the Capital City Bank; was connected with the Atlanta Loan and Trust Company, and had been interested in many other financial institutions. He served as president of the Young Men's Library Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a liberal contributor to all of the leading charitable institutions of the city, and his devotion to Atlanta was unstinted. Atlanta and its interests could always command his time, his labor and his money.

Hon. Albert H. Cox, one of the successful lawyers of Georgia, was born on December 25, 1848, in Troup County, that state. His boyhood was spent at La Grange, Georgia, and in April, 1865, he was mustered into the Confederate service, in Col. James H. Fannin's command, and was in the desperate battle fought at West Point, where not more than 150 men resisted several charges of over 1,500 veterans, and the fort, held by these few (composed of young lads, old men, and a few veterans), was only surrendered after two commanding officers had been killed, and there was not a cartridge nor hand grenade left in the fort. From January, 1867, to August, 1868, he attended the State University at Athens, from which he graduated at the date named. In 1871, he was appointed solicitor general of the Coweta Circuit, and has since given his best energies to the law, to agriculture, and to purification of politics. From 1876 to 1881 he represented Troup County in the Georgia Legislature, in which Legislature he was a leading figure. He was author of the bill passed at that session to protect the treasury of the state, and was elected leading manager by the House of Representatives in a celebrated impeachment trial before the Senate of Georgia of the then treasurer of Georgia. The first public school commissioner of Georgia secured his aid in the establishment of the common schools in Georgia, when it was a difficult task, and to that end Mr. Cox made a most approved campaigning tour through West Georgia. He was a delegate from the state-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and also of 1908.

Mark Madison Lively, M. D., now in practice at Statesboro, is a physician and surgeon of forty years' experience. He was born in Burke County, Georgia, September 17, 1854, a son of Alexander and Verlinda (Godby) Lively. Both parents were natives of Georgia, and spent most of their years

on a farm in Burke County. The father was born in April, 1832, and during the latter part of the war served in the Georgia Militia as a private. He died October 1, 1912. The mother was born in 1837 and died in June, 1862.

Doctor Lively spent his early youth and boyhood in the troubled period of the Civil war, and had limited opportunities, though he attended the country schools as long as possible, and paid his way by farm work and finally entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1876, and at once began practice in his native county. That was his home for more than a quarter of a century, but in 1902 he removed to Statesboro. He also spent five years in practice at Macon. At Statesboro he established the Lively Drug Store, and this thriving business is now conducted by his son.

Doctor Lively is a member of the county medical society and is a member of the Georgia Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a democrat, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Church.

In July, 1876, he married Miss Martha V. Ellison. She died in 1883 in Burke County. Her parents were Robert J. and Cynthia Ellison. To this union were born two daughters. Mrs. Nina V. Hendricks, the older, was born in Burke County, Georgia, and is the mother of three sons and one daughter: J. Walter, Charles, Martha and Edwin Hendricks. The second daughter is Miss Emory Mattie Lively, who is a teacher in the public schools of Statesboro. In 1885 in Burke County Doctor Lively married Miss Susan Oliver, daughter of Richard and Caroline Oliver. There are two sons of this marriage. George P. Lively, the owner of his father's old drug business at Statesboro, while Mark O. Lively assists his brother in the drug business. Both sons were natives of Burke County.

Frank F. Floyd, M. D. The medical profession of Bulloch County has been honored in recent years by the labors and achievements of Dr. Frank F. Floyd, of Statesboro, who is not only a careful, thorough and learned practitioner, but an excellent example of self-made manhood, and a citizen whose support has been given to every good movement launched in his community. Doctor Floyd is a native of Liberty County, Georgia, born January 26, 1875, and a son of Washington A. and Lucretia (Tomlinson) Floyd.

Washington A. Floyd was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, and here reared and educated, and his early life was devoted to the blacksmith trade. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in Company I, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, with which he served through many engagements, but was never wounded or captured, and at the time of the close of the struggle was with the forces of General Hood. When he returned to his home he again took up blacksmithing, but began to give more and more attention to farming, until his interests in that direction grew and developed until they demanded his entire time. He finally became one of the substantial men of his community, and died in Liberty County, in 1905, aged seventy years. The mother, a native of Echols County, Georgia, is still living at the age of seventy years and makes her home at Statesboro. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd: Allen J., residing near Groveland, Bulloch County, W. R., of Liberty County; Frank F.; Jessie G., of Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. Mamie Martin, of Liberty County; and Mrs. Ola Kitclie, of Liberty County.

The early education of Frank F. Floyd was secured in the public schools of Belleville, Higston and Claxton, where the family resided at different times, and with this training he was forced to be content for a time. He did not, however, give up his cherished ambition of entering the medical profession, and after searching around for a vocation in which he could earn the

Geo W Heriot

means necessary for a professional training, finally adopted teaching, a vocation which he followed in the public schools of Bulloch County for six years. In 1896 he began his medical studies in the medical department of the University of Georgia, from which institution he was graduated in 1899, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Doctor Floyd began his professional labors at Stilson, Bulloch County, which continued to be his field of practice during a period of ten years, and in 1908 came to Statesboro, where he at once took his place among the leaders of the medical fraternity. Since that time his practice and his reputation have steadily developed and he is now in the enjoyment of an excellent business. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the Bulloch County Medical Society, of the last named of which he is secretary at the present time. He is interested in the cause of education, and as a member of the Statesboro Board of Education has done much to elevate the standard of the city's school system. His political support is given to the democratic party and its candidates. Doctor Floyd is a member of the Baptist Church, to which his family also belongs.

On June 6, 1899, at Stilson, Georgia, Doctor Floyd was united in marriage with Miss Agnes McElveen, daughter of William and America McElveen, now both deceased. To this union there have been born two children: Waldo F., born in 1900, at Stilson, and now in ninth grade of the public schools at Statesboro; and Irma Theresa, born in 1903, at Stilson, and also attending school.

George W. Heriot, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose work has brought him into prominence since he began practice at Savannah, Doctor Heriot is of old southern stock, and has accomplished a great deal of good for himself and others in the world. He began life in comparatively humble circumstances, and worked his way beginning at wages of a $1.50 a week, until he had earned the money necessary to complete his professional education. In 1905 he graduated from medical college with first honorable mention, and has since been carrying on a very successful practice.

He was born December 7, 1868, in Liberty County, Georgia. His father, Theodore Septimus Heriot, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, and was descended from a George Heriot, who was a very prominent citizen of Edinburgh, Scotland. He became a civil engineer, practiced that profession in Coffee County, Georgia, and during the war was engaged in the erection of fortifications around Savannah and in different places in Florida. He served at one time as county surveyor of Coffee County, Georgia. He died at Pearson in Coffee County in 1907 at the age of seventy-seven. Theodore S. Heriot married Georgia Ann Allen, who was born in Liberty County and was educated in the common schools. She died in Coffee County in 1885 at the age of fifty-two. Her parents were among the early settlers of Liberty County and these worthy old people, David and Martha Allen, died about war time. Theodore S. Heriot and wife were the parents of seven children, the two now living being George W., and C. L.

Dr. George W. Heriot attended the common schools of Coffee County, and after finishing a public school education chose to be dependent upon his own resources. As already stated he began work at very humble wages, and for five years was a clerk in the offices of A. C. L. Railway, rising to the position of expert calculator. He gave up that position to enter the Atlanta Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1905, and since then has been in practice at Savannah.

Successful in his profession, Doctor Heriot is almost equally well known in Savannah as president of the Heriot Development Company, a $50,000 corporation, which has carried forward some of the important improvements in the city. The only important public office Doctor Heriot has held was as

oil inspector for the State of Georgia. He is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the Georgia State Medical Society, and comes of a Baptist family.

At Jewell in Hancock County, Georgia, on June 11, 1906, he married Miss Eva Fannie Hardwick. She is a daughter of Rev. Judson and Sarah (Litimer) Hardwick, her father having been a minister of the Baptist Church. Both her parents are now deceased. Seven children have been born to Doctor Heriot and wife: Georgia Eva, born in Hancock County, is attending high school; E. Maria, born at Pearson in Coffee County, is in high school; Theodore Ben was born in Savannah; George W., Jr., Judson James, Julian Clarence and Robert Litimer, were all born in Savannah, and all are attending school except the youngest.

THOMAS D. VAN OSTEN. With the coming of Thomas D. Van Osten to Statesboro, in March, 1915, there was added to the citizenship of this thriving community of Bulloch County one who had the talents and abilities to become a strong force for civic usefulness. Mr. Van Osten has traveled extensively, in various parts of the world, and his experience, gained in the promotion of enterprises of importance and large extent, is proving a factor in the commercial development of Statesboro, as it had at Savannah, from which city he came.

Mr. Van Osten was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1863, and is a son of Abraham and Julia (Pickering) Van Osten. On the paternal side he belongs to one of the families which settled Amsterdam, New York, while on the maternal side he is descended from Gen. Timothy Pickering, noted American statesman, lawyer, general in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and member of the cabinets of Presidents Washington and Adams. Abraham Van Osten was born in Ohio, and as a young man moved to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, where he became engaged in mercantile pursuits and spent his subsequent career, his death occurring August 28, 1915, when he was eighty-two years of age. There he married Julia Pickering, a native of the Keystone State, and in 1911 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the house in which they had lived for forty-nine years. Mrs. Van Osten died May 8, 1915, at the age of eighty years. They were the parents of two children: Grant S., who resides at Newark, New Jersey; and Thomas D.

As a boy Thomas D. Van Osten received a public school education and during his leisure hours was employed as a printer's "devil," work in which he received his introduction to a business that was to later figure largely in his career. After attending the Tioga High School, he entered the State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1876, and almost immediately began to travel in the interests of theatrical concerns. He began his connection with this business as a musician, but later developed a positive genius for advertising work and eventually gave his entire time to that department. To his abilities as an advertising man may be accredited much of the success which attended the gigantic spectacle and circus of Barnum & Bailey, with which enterprise he was connected until 1907. In that year Mr. Van Osten gave up his travels and settled at Memphis, Tennessee, where he conducted an advertising and music business for four years, and in 1911 removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he became publicity manager for the firm of Stone & Webster and for the Savannah Electric and Street Railway Company, and for the latter concern also edited a monthly newspaper, work for which he was singularly and even admirably fitted. In March, 1915, Mr. Van Osten was induced to come to Statesboro, where he has since taken an active and helpful part in civic and commercial affairs. Here he acquired by purchase the Statesboro News, a publication which is modern in every respect, with a large circulation, and an excellent advertising medium. He

also conducts a music publishing department, which has likewise attained public favor. In 1915 Mr. Van Osten organized the Statesboro Board of Trade, of which he is secretary, his associates being R. F. Donaldson, president; D. B. Turner, treasurer; S. T. Grimshaw, vice president; Hinton Booth, chairman of organization; Dr. A. J. Mooney, chairman of public affairs; R. Lee Moore, chairman of publicity; J. Gordon Blitch, chairman of business development; and J. A. McDougald, chairman of agriculture. Mr. Van Osten gives his support unreservedly to the principles and candidates of the democratic party. With his family, he belongs to the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Van Osten was married January 5, 1905, in New York City, to Miss Lillian C. Champlin, daughter of the late William C. and Lottie C. (Hodge) Champlin, of Canada, the former of whom is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Van Osten have no children.

F. W. Padgett. An interesting and seemingly indispensable feature of modern life is the newspaper, and the story of its development is the story of progress in every line of development. Eliminate steam and electricity, the telegraph and the telephone, railroads, ocean greyhounds and automobiles and for the latter substitute the camel or the human carrier and then consider the making of a newspaper. Naturally one may wonder what the first recorded daily newspaper, the Peking Gazette, printed in A. D., 1350, may have contained, but doubtless there was a demand for such an issue or it would never have been developed. While the making of a newspaper in all its many details is interesting to consider, it is to the successful makers that the most interest should attach, for it is no light task to produce a modern daily or weekly journal and to maintain its standing so that it may prove acceptable to a large body of readers and also that as an investment it may be profitable. In large measure the problem has been solved by an experienced and practical newspaper man of Fannin County, F. W. Padgett, owner and founder of the Blue Ridge Summit, which he has made the leading journal of the county.

F. W. Padgett was born in Pickens County, Georgia, June 8, 1871, and is a son of John and Hannah (California) Padgett, both natives of Pickett County. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Padgett, came to Georgia, from South Carolina, and settled among the Indians yet residing in Pickens County, and when they were removed by the Government to a reservation, he was one appointed to assist in the transfer. Locating in Pickens County in the '30s, he remained there the rest of his life. He was born in 1812 and died in 1864. He married Artilla Cowart, who was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on Green River, and was a young woman when she came to Georgia. After marriage Isaac Padgett and wife lived in a primitive cabin, on some of the land he had secured, and they became well known in that section although, for a time, they had no neighbors nearer than seven miles. In spite of the hardships of a pioneer life she survived to the age of eighty-nine years and reared a large family, two sons and four daughters.

A maternal grandfather of F. W. Padgett was Robert Roe, who lived near Jasper, Georgia, a watchmaker and a millwright. During the Civil war he was unfortunate enough to be the victim of a guerilla band and was taken from his home to a place near Canton, called Hickory Flats, and was there hanged to a tree and his body was later discovered by some children, after his family had searched for him for weeks. His widow, formerly Mrs. Ara (Tally) Roe, then took upon herself the rearing of the children. She died in 1900, when nearly seventy-one years of age. Her parents were natives of South Carolina and settled in Dawson County, Georgia.

F. W. Padgett was the eldest born of a family of nine children and his mother, born in 1849, still survives. His father, who died at the age of sixty-five years, in July, 1911, was a farmer during his active years. During

the Civil war he served four years in the Federal army and was honorably discharged, in 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The eldest of a large family, the burden of self support fell early on young Padgett and as soon as he completed a rather limited period of school attendance he went to Jasper and became an apprentice in a printing office, this being as fair a general school as any ambitious youth may desire. For ten years he remained in the same printing office, climbing up from the low estate of "devil" to foreman, and from there came to Blue Ridge and for three years was employed on the Southern World. Mr. Padgett then leased one of the weekly newspapers and successfully conducted it until 1910, when he established the Blue Ridge Summit, a journal of which he may be justly proud. He has shown much business ability in making it a necessity in most of the households of Fannin County, and through his able editorials has made its name known over the state. Mr. Padgett possesses what is known as the "newspaper sense" and his journal shows it. In politics it is republican and exerts a wide influence. He has taken a very active part in local affairs and has served as city clerk and treasurer of Blue Ridge for four years.

In January, 1895, Mr. Padgett was united in marriage with Miss Addie Hazelwood, a daughter of J. J. Hazelwood, a well known resident of Jasper, for a number of years, but now of Carterville. Mr. and Mrs. Padgett are the parents of five children: Pauline, who was born in 1899, is a student at Blue Ridge; Harry, who was born in 1902, attends school at Blue Ridge; and Carlotta, born in 1905, Susie, born in 1909, and Kathleen, who was born in 1912. Mr. Padgett and family belong to the Baptist Church. For many years he has been identified with the Odd Fellows and for a term of five years served as secretary of Blue Ridge Lodge No. 463.

B. M. Frizzelle. For more than thirty years Colonel Frizzelle, as he is familiarly known, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Southern Georgia, where he has gained secure vantage place as one of the representative lawyers of this part of the state, as well as a citizen of broad public spirit and distinctive civic loyalty. He is one of the leading members of the bar of McRae, the judicial center of Telfair County, has served as mayor of this city and has otherwise been influential in community affairs. His loyalty to Southern Georgia is specially fortified by the fact that in the health-giving turpentine forests of this section of the state he regained, when a young man, his physical vigor after he had been informed that consumption must soon terminate his life.

Colonel Frizzelle was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, on the 30th of October, 1860, only a few months before his native state became the stage of military activities incidental to the inception of the Civil war. He is a son of David W. and Harriet (Stuhl) Frizzelle, who were born and reared in Maryland, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they removed to Virginia in 1856, the father becoming a prosperous farmer and merchant in Montgomery County and having passed the residue of his life in the historic Old Dominion State. When the Civil war was precipitated he subordinated the home ties and responsibilities to the call of loyalty to the South, and enlisted in defense of the Confederate cause. His regiment mobilized in the City of Richmond, and with his command he took part in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, his service as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy continuing for a term of two years. He was a resident of Montgomery County, Virginia, at the time of his death, in 1904, and passed away at the age of seventy-one years, his widow having been summoned to the life eternal in 1907, at the age of seventy-four years. Of their seven children Colonel Frizzelle of this review was the first born.

As a boy Colonel Frizzelle was afforded the advantages of the academy at Macon, Virginia, and in preparing for his chosen profession he entered the

celebrated old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in the law department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The high aspirations of the ambitious young lawyer were soon shadowed by the statement of medical authorities that he was destined soon to become a victim of pulmonary tuberculosis, and with the forlorn hope of prolonging his life he came to Southern Georgia and settled in the midst of the turpentine forests, where, within the short period of six months, he fully recuperated his physical powers and set at naught the previous diagnosis and prophecy of the physicians. In August, 1882, Colonel Frizzelle engaged in the practice of his profession, and to the same he has brought the vigor of strong physical and mental powers, with the result that success has been in logical sequence and has given him his present high standing at the bar of Telfair County, where he controls a large and representative practice. The colonel has served as county attorney and as solicitor of the City Court at McRae, besides which he gave a most progressive and effective administration of municipal affairs during his incumbency of the office of mayor of McRae, in which position he served two years, 1903-5. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party and he is an effective exponent of its principles and policies. Through his professional activities Colonel Frizzelle has achieved worthy financial success, and he is the owner of property in his home city as well as of valuable farm lands in Telfair County.

On the 30th of April, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Frizzelle to Miss Evelyn Henley, daughter of William H. Henley, of Rome County, Tennessee, and she passed to the life eternal on the 18th of December, 1898, and whose only child is William Henley Frizzelle, a member of the class of 1916 in the McRae High School.

Richard W. Habersham was a member of a famous Revolutionary family of Georgia. He was born in Savannah, December 10, 1786. He graduated from Princeton College in 1805, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and speedily gained prominence both as a lawyer and as an active participant in the political life of the time. He was elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress as a states-rights democrat, and re-elected to the Twenty-seventh, serving from December 21, 1839, to December 2, 1842, when he died at his home in Clarksville, Habersham County, Georgia, to which place he had moved from Savannah prior to his first election to Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Harris, a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary war, was a native Georgian. When the troubles between England and the colonies became acute, he was at college in that country, but immediately left and arrived in Georgia just in time to be one of the first to take up arms in behalf of his native state. He was commissioned captain in the Continental Army, and in a little while raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of a battalion, participating in the expedition to relieve Charleston and in the engagements at Camden and Eutaw. After the active campaigns were over and while General Greene's army was encamped on the high hills of Santee, in 1782, Colonel Harris died, and was buried near the camp.

James Thomas Plunkett. To be elected to an important public office usually means that the man so honored possesses sterling qualities of character that have been generally recognized by his fellow citizens. This mark of confidence has been bestowed upon James Thomas Plunkett, now serving as sheriff of Richmond County, who has long been one of the most popular citizens of Augusta, and who bids fair to retain his popularity for many years

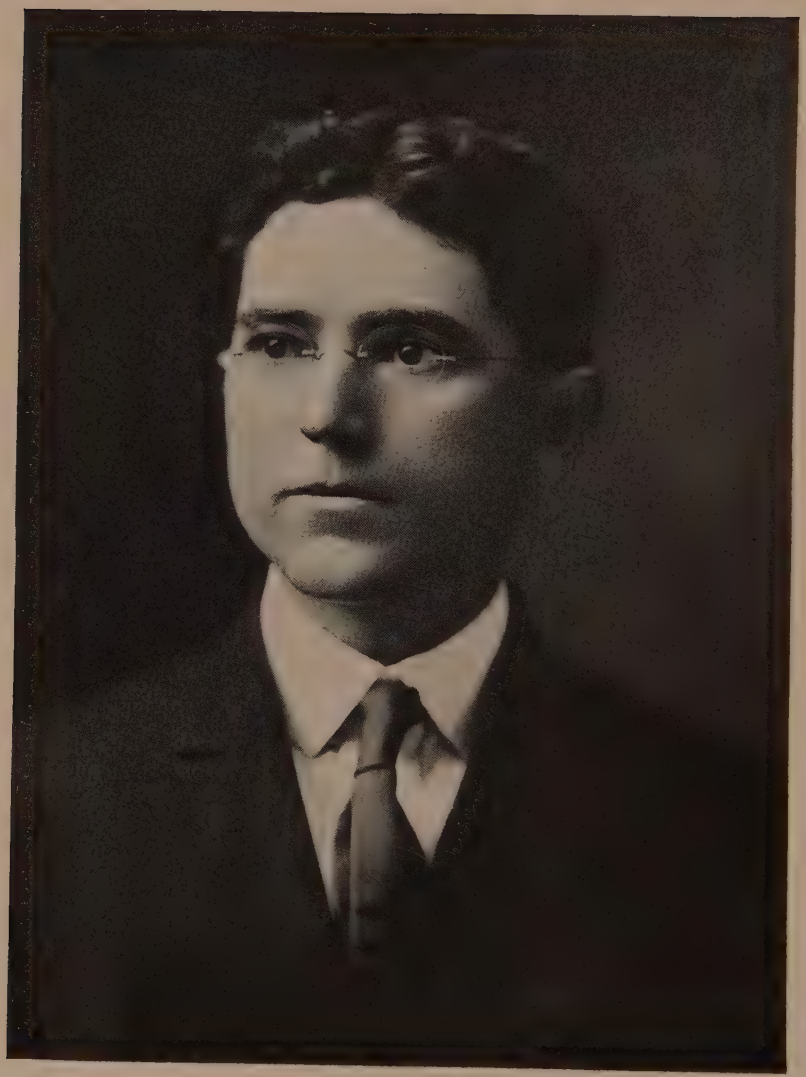
to come. Sheriff Plunkett was born in Aiken, South Carolina, September 25, 1881, the son of James C. and Mary (Arthur) Plunkett. His parents also were natives of South Carolina and come of North Irish and Scotch stock. The father is a retired farmer and both he and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church.

John Thomas Plunkett, who was the fifth born of his parents' seven children, was educated in the public schools of Augusta and at a business college, from which he graduated. When a young man he worked on the farm, but subsequently came to Augusta, where he first entered the public service as a police official. After serving two years as patrolman he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, which he held for one year, at the end of that time being appointed—in 1908—as deputy sheriff and jailor for Richmond County. This appointment he secured by virtue of his fine record both as patrolman and sergeant. As undersheriff he served six years, and so acceptably that his election to the office of sheriff, July 1, 1914, was no surprise to those who had closely followed his career. In this office he is the successor of John W. Clark, another very popular citizen of Augusta, who resigned it in order to accept the office of postmaster. Mr. Plunkett is the youngest man elected sheriff of Richmond County during the last half century and the only one to be elected without opposition. He is an active member of the democratic party and as a citizen is progressive and public spirited, willing at any time to correspond with outside parties desiring information in regard to local possibilities, whether commercial, industrial or agricultural. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In religion he is a Baptist.

On October 8, 1908, Sheriff Plunkett was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Mabel Kent, of Augusta, a daughter of Lewis W. and Isabelle (Touchstone) Kent. Mrs. Plunkett's father, who was a Confederate soldier, died August 28, 1911. Her mother is still living and resides in Augusta. Sheriff Plunkett and wife are the parents of three children: Edna Lewis, born September 5, 1911; Rhoda Isabelle, born November 11, 1913; and James Thomas, Jr., born November 16, 1915. The second was named Rhoda after her great-grandmother, grandmother and aunt. Although concerned with the enforcement of law Sheriff Plunkett is a generous and kind-hearted man, and has a host of friends in all walks of life, whose confidence he has never betrayed and who may be counted upon to support him in any legitimate aspiration of his future career.

Alonzo Lee Franklin. One of the ablest advocates of the Georgia bar is Alonzo L. Franklin, solicitor general for the Augusta Circuit. As Mr. Franklin has reached, but not passed, his mature prime, much strong professional work attaches to both his past and future career. A native of Georgia, Mr. Franklin is a son of that ardent southern patriot, John E. Franklin, who joined the army at the age of sixteen years, who served a four-years' term and who lost an eye at the Battle of Gettysburg. After the war, his strong personality made itself felt in various public affairs. Settling in Burke County, his native community, he engaged in school-teaching as his first vocational activity. He was moreover deeply interested in local civic affairs and among his political honors and services was his incumbency of the office of tax collector for Burke County. In 1881 he removed to Richmond County, where he became identified with Augusta's mercantile enterprises. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1895, at the age of fifty-six years. The companion of his manhood home was Emma Youngblood Franklin, who yet survives her husband, and who resides in Mathews, Georgia. Their children were two and both were sons. Benjamin Franklin died in Augusta in 1896. His brother is the special subject of this sketch.

Alonzo Lee Franklin was born to the above-mentioned parents on Decem-



W. V. Ogletree

ber 16, 1873, at their home in Burke County, Georgia. He was given the advantages of the Richmond County public schools and particularly those of Augusta. His academic education was further extended through courses in the Kimberlin Heights School of Tennessee, where he spent two years, and in the Milligan College of the same state, where he studied for four additional years. Having selected the law as his profession, he then proceeded to take up its practical study in the office of the Hon. Henry C. Hammond, who has since become the judge of the Superior Court of Augusta Circuit. When Mr. Franklin had completed his research under that capable tutelage, he was admitted to the bar by the Hon. E. L. Brinton, judge of the Superior Court of the Augusta Circuit. The date of that auspicious circumstance was January 25, 1901, and immediately thereafter the young lawyer entered upon practice in Augusta. The first office tendered him by his townsmen as a political tribute was that of commissioner of police. In that office he served for five years. In 1912 Mr. Franklin was elected solicitor general of the Augusta Circuit. He entered upon the duties of the office on the first day of the succeeding year and still continues in the able and efficient performance of its duties. His term for the elected office ends on January 1, 1921, he having since been elected to succeed himself.

Mr. Franklin is a true Southerner in his gracious social qualities and his firm loyalty to state and city. He has many fraternal connections. He is a Mason, a Shriner of both Savannah and Augusta, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Red Men and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The variety and extent of his interests in the social fraternities in no wise diminishes his consistent faithfulness to church responsibilities. The Disciples' or Christian Church is that of Mr. Franklin's membership. He is a deacon in the organization of the First Church of Augusta and since the departure of the Very Honorable Justice Lamar from the city, Mr. Franklin has been the teacher and lecturer of the Bible class of the same church. These labors and enthusiasms are shared by Mrs. Franklin, who is active in numerous movements of the church society and is a teacher in its Sunday-school.

Mrs. Franklin is a South Carolina lady and formerly resided in Edgefield of that state, where her parents, John A. and Lucinda McDaniel, have long been well known. It was on December 22, 1902, that Katherine McDaniel became Mrs. Alonzo L. Franklin. The Franklin home is one of attractive atmosphere and its owners among Augusta's most popular people.

William V. Ogletree. A scion in the fourth generation of one of the old and honored families of Georgia, with whose history the name of Ogletree has been worthily identified since the early pioneer epoch, William Vernon Ogletree has gained precedence as one of the progressive and influential business men of his native City of Atlanta, where he is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Phoenix Planing Mill Company, of which his father is president, the two being associated in the ownership and control of an extensive business which had its inception prior to the Civil war, the Phoenix Planing Mill being the largest and most important in Atlanta and one of the oldest in the state, so that it stands as a veritable landmark in the capital city. The present company was incorporated in 1888, and the business is now owned exclusively by the father and son, Samuel H. and William V. Ogletree. The business of the company is of broad scope and importance, and in connection with the various operations employment is given, under normal conditions, to a corps of about 175 men, so that it represents one of the staunch industrial enterprises contributing to the commercial supremacy of the Georgia metropolis. The secretary, treasurer and general manager of this company has been identified with the same from

his youth, has familiarized himself thoroughly with all details of the lumber business in its varied phases, and won his way through the various minor grades of advancement until he assumed his present executive position, in which he has the supervision of one of the most extensive manufactories and enterprises of its kind in the entire South.

William Vernon Ogletree was born in Atlanta on the 4th of October, 1872, and is a son of Samuel Harrison Ogletree and Josephine (Cash) Ogletree, the former of whom was born in Atlanta and the latter at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The father has now virtually retired from active business, though still retaining the presidency of the Phoenix Planing Mill Company, and he and his wife reside at Clermont, Florida. Of their children four sons and one daughter are living, and all are residents of Atlanta. Samuel H. Ogletree is a son of George Troup Ogletree, who was born in Troup County, Georgia, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that section of the state, but who passed the major part of his life in Atlanta, where he was a successful business man and influential citizen, his son, Samuel H., having been born March 4, 1847, and having been for many years one of the most prominent and honored citizens of his native city, in the upbuilding of which he gave substantial co-operation and to which he accords the utmost loyalty, though now living retired in Florida. He was a gallant soldier in the Confederate service during the war between the states, as a member of a company commanded by Captain Lewis, and in this connection he signally honored his native state and the cause in whose defense he was arrayed. He is a stalwart and lifelong democrat and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

After having duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of Atlanta William V. Ogletree here completed a course in a business college, and thus fortified himself the more adequately for commercial life. He identified himself with the Phoenix Planing Mill Company, and he has become one of the southern authorities in knowledge of and administrative facility in this important line of industrial and commercial enterprise. He is one of the progressive and vigorous business men who are effectually upholding the commercial precedence of Atlanta and his civic loyalty and public spirit are of the most insistent type. He is a valued member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and is at the present time, 1915, treasurer of the Yellow Pine Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers Association. Though never a seeker of official preferment, Mr. Ogletree is unwavering in his allegiance to the democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of Trinity Church, Methodist Episcopal, South. In the Masonic fraternity he has received, up to the time of this writing, fourteen degrees. The family home, at 80 Wabash Avenue, is a center of much representative social activity, and the offices of the Phoenix Company are at 321 Highland Avenue.

On the 24th of June, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ogletree to Miss Pearl Nolley, and they have two children, Lucille Vernon, who was born in June, 1909, and Virginia, who was born in April, 1911.

Hon. Sheldon Perkins Smith. When someone speaks of the grand old man of Lyons and Toombs County it is only the stranger in that community who has to be informed that reference is made to the venerable judge of the Probate Court, Sheldon Perkins Smith. Now nearly eighty-five years of age, practically his entire life has been one of unselfish service and devotion to his fellow men and his home community. It is common report in Toombs County that Judge Smith, as a result of his impulsive and broad-minded generosity, has given away a fortune. In fact he has apparently found his chief pleasure in helping those that needed help, regardless of politics, reli-

gion or creed. It would be difficult to conceive a higher degree of esteem than that paid by his fellow citizens to this fine old citizen of Lyons.

Born in the State of Rhode Island June 27, 1831, Judge Smith is a son of Nicholas Peck and Urania (Turtelott) Smith. America has been the home of this branch of the Smith family for about two centuries. The immigrant ancestor was Christopher Smith, who came from England and settled in Rhode Island, and his oldest son was Benjamin. The line of descent thenceforward is traced through Stephen, Simeon, Nicholas and finally Judge Smith. On the maternal side the Turtelott family were French Huguenots. Judge Smith's grandmother Dorcas Turtelott married Capt. Jonathan Aborn, who was master of a sailing vessel, and he died while on a voyage at Calcutta, India, in June, 1820. The family was established in Georgia by Nicholas Peck Smith, who in 1824 came to Tattnall County and established a mercantile enterprise. In 1832 he sent North for his family, and they made their home on the Altamaha River in Tattnall County, where he continued his career as a successful merchant and planter until his death in 1867 at the age of eighty years. His wife passed away in 1841. There was a large family of children, including the following: Dorcas, who died in Toombs County in February, 1911; Daniel, who died in Plainfield, New York; Urania, who married Farquhar McRae, and she died at Mount Vernon; Sheldon Perkins, next in age; Nicholas P., who died of yellow fever at Savannah in 1876; Mary A., who first married Dr. Lucien Tucker, and is now the widow of Dr. James Harrison and resides in Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth died in Liberty County, Georgia, in 1858; Robert A. died at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1863 from typhoid fever while in the Confederate army. The daughters were all educated in the Ladies' Seminary at Warren, Rhode Island.

Judge Smith finished his education under a private tutor, Col. J. S. Bradwell, at Hinesville, Georgia. For a number of years he was with his father in the store, until the latter's death, and then employed his resources in merchandising and planting in Tattnall County. The most prominent feature of his career, however, has not been his business success, but his official service. During the Civil war Governor Joseph E. Brown, the war governor of Georgia, appointed him justice of the peace for Tattnall, later Toombs County, and that office he filled with admirable ability and with an administration of justice which was firm but kindly, sympathetic and interested, for fully half a century, from 1863 until 1913. In 1913 Judge Smith was elected Judge of Probate or Ordinary for Toombs County, and in that dignified and useful office it is likely that he will spend his last days. Judge Smith has always been an admirer of the principles of Masonry, though he has never joined the order himself.

On December 5, 1853, in Tattnall County he married Miss Frances Bell, who was born in Tattnall County, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth E. (Johnson) Bell. Her mother was the daughter of Allen E. Johnson. After more than half a century of married companionship Mrs. Smith passed away in June, 1908. Thirteen children were born to her, and a number of them are still living and filling dignified and useful positions in the world. Elizabeth died in 1871; Frances E. is the wife of Harrison Clifton, of Toombs County; Dorcas married Henry Mann and died in Toombs County; Joseph B. is a resident of Kingsland, Georgia; Sheldon P. lives in Geneva, Florida; Nicholas was accidentally killed by the Southern Railway at Baxley, Georgia; Mary, who married Dan McMillan died in Montgomery County, Georgia; Octavia died in Tattnall County; Robert is now state representative from Toombs County and a farmer in that locality; Allen is an engineer for the Georgia Southern Railway at Valdosta; Daisy is the wife of J. A. Pearson, who alternates in residence between Savannah and Tattnall County; Simeon died in infancy; Louise lives at home with her father in Lyons.

Prior to the war both Judge Smith and his father owned from forty to

fifty slaves and conducted one of the largest plantations in Tattnall County. However, slavery was not an institution which Judge Smith favored, and he literally fought the secession movement in Georgia, and for that reason aroused much ill feeling and prejudice against him. The unpopularity of that time has long since passed away, and the views which he advocated almost alone have long since been accepted by the great majority of right thinking people.

Simeon Isaac Hussey. There has been every evidence of success in the business career of Mr. Hussey, who for many years has been identified with Lyons, and his position as a citizen is indicated by his office as mayor and his service in many capacities in Toombs County and his home town. It is a matter of interest to recall that when Mr. Hussey was fifteen years of age he was doing a grown man's manual toil, and had neither education nor opportunity. Through his own efforts he enlarged the horizon of his endeavors, and few men deserve so thoroughly the honorable appellation of self-made man.

All his family were natives of Colleton County, South Carolina, where Simeon Isaac was born October 22, 1862, a son of Simeon Arthur and Lavinia (Wimberly) Hussey. His father served for four years in the Confederate army, was a farmer, and after the war moved to Florida where he still resides at seventy-seven years. His wife died at twenty-eight years of age. At the time of his mother's death Simeon was five years of age and he was sent to the home of his grandparents, who were people of modest means, and while giving him food and shelter during his growing years they were unable to extend to him the advantages of schools. His grandmother, Annie (Moorer) Hussey, was the widow of Edward Hussey, and about the time the boy entered her home had married James Heaton. There were few cheerful features of Mr. Hussey's boyhood. However, ambition was with him and he early determined to get some kind of schooling, and in order to pay his way he did a man's work in sawmills, turning the logs with a cant hook, and from time to time attended school and secured books which he studied, and thus gained the equivalent of a common school education. He was skillful with the use of tools, and in time learned the trades of wheelwright, blacksmith and horse shoer.

Coming to Jefferson County, Georgia, he was for seven years on the track department of the Central of Georgia Railway. Later he moved to Toombs County, and set up a blacksmith and wagon shop, and that was the substantial basis for his successful business career. After three years he sold his shop and business to advantage, and then entered merchandising. A year later he became a member of the firm known as The Lyons Trading Company, but two years afterwards sold his interests to J. P. Brown. Then began a partnership with John Thompson, under the name Hussey & Thompson. Following the panic of 1907 Mr. Hussey bought his partner's stock and continued business alone until 1912. In that year he sold his general store and has since directed his attention to the upbuilding of a general hardware and implement business, and his is now the largest and most prosperous individual enterprise in Lyons.

With business prosperity has come many honors of a civic nature. He is a member of the board of roads and revenues and since January 1, 1915, has served as a county commissioner of Toombs County. For eight years he was a member of the city council and is now in his second term as mayor of Lyons. Mr. Hussey owns valuable residence property in Lyons and in spite of inauspicious beginning has accumulated a competence when hardly past his prime. He is a democrat, is a member of the Masonic order, and while not a member of any church supports and attends the different denominations.

At Wadley, Georgia, December 14, 1887, he married Miss Fannie Thigken.

She was born in Washington County, Georgia, but was reared in Jefferson County and is a daughter of Alfred and Malissa (Coleman) Thigken, who were also native Georgians. Mr. Hussey and wife have two children, both born in Jefferson County. Venice is the wife of Dr. F. S. Pike, who was born in Virginia and is in active practice at Lyons. Cecil Guise Hussey is now assistant cashier in the Bank of Toombs County at Lyons, and is one of the most promising of the younger business men of that city. Mr. Hussey has naturally realized the handicaps imposed upon his own career through lack of early educational training, and for that reason has been exceedingly ambitious to give his own children the best of opportunities. This he has accomplished though at the expense of much self denial, and he and his wife in earlier years frequently denied themselves in order that their children might never know restriction to their advancement. It should also be noted that Mr. Hussey has a brother, Dr. S. A. Hussey, who educates himself and is now a successful dentist at Newberry, Florida.

William Pitt Calaway Smith. No more striking illustration of the possibilities lying in American grit, energy and enterprise could be presented than the career of William Pitt Calaway Smith, of Lyons. Seventeen years ago, when he first came to the county seat of Toombs County, he had naught save a cherished ambition to become a merchant, an energetic spirit and great determination, with which he started to work at a salary of $30 per month. Today he is at the head of a concern that does an annual business amounting to $100,000, the leading factor in the commercial life of the city. Truly, here is one worthily entitled to be named as a self-made man.

Mr. Smith was born at Cotton Hill, Clay County, Georgia, February 22, 1875, and is a son of Albert H. and Sally J. (Hobbs) Smith, natives respectively of Macon and Clay counties, Georgia, born in 1840 and 1842. The father, who devoted the active years of his life to teaching, and became a well-known educator in Clay, Early and other counties of Southwest Georgia, is now living a retired life at Bainbridge, Georgia, where the mother also resides. They have been active members of the Baptist Church, have been earnest workers in the religious and educational life of their community, and through years of Christian and upright living have earned and retained the confidence and respect of the people of their community. They have been the parents of six children, as follows: Miss Beulah, who lives with her parents at Bainbridge; Charles H., who is engaged in the hardware business at Graceville, Florida; Lela, who died January 1, 1899, at Lyons, Georgia, as the wife of W. G. Norton; William Pitt Calaway; Maggie, who is the wife of T. J. Forrester, of Dothan, Alabama; and Hattie, who is the wife of W. T. Ivey, of Pinehurst, Georgia.

The early education of William P. C. Smth was secured under the preceptorship of his father, following which he attended the public schools of Blakely, Early County, and later took a course at Bethel College, Cuthbert, Randolph County, where he was graduated at the age of twenty years. In the meantime, however, he had entered upon his career. He was only fourteen years of age when his industry secured him a position in the postoffice, and while he was attending school at Blakely and Cuthbert he spent his spare hours in working in stores, it having been his earliest ambition to become a hardware merchant. Mr. Smith came to Lyons in 1898, a young man of twenty-three years, without capital, but with much ambition, energy and experience. His first position was with J. C. Strange, who paid him $30 per month for clerking in his general store and when Mr. Strange sold out to W. C. Oliver, Mr. Smith remained with the new management. By the year 1905 he was receiving a salary of $125 and had saved $1,500, and with this modest sum he decided to venture upon an enterprise of his own. Accordingly he invested his capital in a hardware concern, the first exclusive business of its kind at Lyons, and thus realized

the ambition of his youth when he threw its doors open to the public. To many the new venture seemed doubtful, but Mr. Smith had faith in his ability and judgment, which were vindicated when the business made a net profit of $3,000 during the first twelve months of its existence. In 1907, desiring to expand, he organized the Minter-Smith Hardware Company, selling a one-fourth interest to W. R. Minter, a local banker, and a one-fourth interest to F. M. Smith, for which interest he received a bonus of $1,000 and 100 cents on the dollar for his stock in trade. One year later, under his management, the business paid 125 per cent in dividends, and since that time he has paid no less than 25 per cent annually to his partners, while frequently the dividends have reached 45 per cent. In 1910 Mr. Smith purchased the interest of W. R. Minter and sold it to R. L. O'Neill, one of his former clerks, a chosen friend and sturdy co-worker, who has steadily increased his holdings in the company and is now Mr. Smith's associate. The new company built a modern brick store building that would be a credit to a city many times the size of Lyons, having a floor space of 6,375 square feet, in addition to a large and modern warehouse and other buldings. The business handles general hardware, furniture, automobiles, etc., does a general jobbing business in plows and farming implements, and buys largely in carload lots for spot cash, on one occasion having purchased as much as twenty-six carloads of fence wire. In the first two months of the year 1914, the firm sold forty-five Ford automobiles as agents for that concern, and at this time handles also the agency for the Buick automobile. The firm conducts also the only undertaking establishment at Lyons, a department of the business which is operated in the most up-to-date manner, having modern equipment and every appliance for the reverent and sanitary handling of the dead. In 1910 a branch store was started at Uvalda and this also has been a successful venture and is sharing the main establishment's rapid growth.

Mr. Smith is vice president of the First National Bank of Lyons, of which he was one of the incorporators, this institution having been founded in 1900, with a capital of $25,000, and now having a surplus of $5,000. Like all the ventures with which Mr. Smith's name is connected, it is sound and substantial, and bears an excellent reputation in banking circles in this part of Georgia. Mr. Smith's contribution to the upbuilding of Lyons includes two modern business blocks, erected by him in 1914 and his own residence, one of the finest in Lyons, in addition to which he is the owner of much city realty and valuable farming lands, the latter being rented to tenants. He has served Lyons one term, 1910, in the office of mayor, but declined other offices until the spring of 1916, when he was again elected mayor of the city. He has always been a stanch supporter of the cause of education, and has served as a member of the school board. With his family, he belongs to the Baptist Church. While he is a genial and companionable man, with numerous friends, he probably finds his greatest pleasure in the bosom of his family, and his yearly vacations consist of a trip of one month in his automobile, accompanied by his wife and children. He is a man of generous disposition, large in his benevolences and always desirous of helping young men, four of whom unreservedly attribute their success in life to the start given them by Mr. Smith. He is justly proud of his success, which he attributes solely to hard work and honorable dealing, but his prosperity has not turned his head, and he is as easily approached as he was seventeen years ago, when, a humble and modest youth, he was glad to enter the life of a rising young community and share its fortunes.

Mr. Smith was married September 19, 1900, to Miss Minnie Lee Coleman, who was born September 4, 1883, in Emanuel County, Georgia, and reared and educated at Lyons, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Sallie (Johnson) Coleman, natives of South Carolina. Mr. Coleman settled in Emanuel County as a young man, engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years, and then turned his attention to general merchandising, being at this time one of the leading

merchants of Paisley, Florida. Mrs. Coleman died in Georgia, in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children: Tiny Maud, born August 24, 1903; and Embry Maxwell, born September 7, 1906. Mrs. Smith, a lady of many accomplishments, is a general favorite in social circles of Lyons and has taken an active and helpful part in church, club and charitable work.

DAVID BLACKSHEAR: On the banks of the Chinquapin Creek not far from Trenton, North Carolina, January 31, 1764, David Blackshear was born, being the third of eight children. While still a boy of twelve years of age he followed his older brothers into the Revolutionary struggle for liberty of the colonies. He was present at the battle of Moore's Creek and at the skirmish at Buford's Bridge. After the close of the war he made several trips to Georgia in a surveying party, running lines and measuring lands in Wilkes County, under the old head-rights system of granting lands to those who chose to take them up from the Government. Those trips taught him the hardships of border life, and attracted him to the new soil of a frontier state. Accordingly, in 1790, David Blackshear moved to Georgia and settled in the limits of the present County of Laurens, which was then a part of Washington County. The remainder of the Blackshear family soon followed him, took up lands in his neighborhood, and from them have sprung a large number of descendants who now reside in the state. His skill as a planter and his general integrity as a citizen soon made him a man of note among his neighbors, and in 1796 and 1797 he served as justice of the peace. In the latter year he was also a major and received orders for organizing his brigade in view of a prospective war with France at that time. His interest in military affairs continued all his life and led him to his greatest fame in the War of 1812. The approach of that conflict found Georgia taking active measures to provide herself with defenses, and Governor David B. Mitchell, in 1812, promoted Major Blackshear to the rank of a brigadier-general. He was at once called into active service to assist in defending the state against threatened attacks of the British from the south, as well as from the uprising of the Creeks in Alabama and the Seminoles in Florida.

Gen. Andrew Jackson had successfully carried on the war against the Creeks in Alabama, but hastened to Mobile, where he learned that the British had landed troops at Pensacola and at Appalachicola and were inciting the Indians to overrun Georgia. Governor Peter Early appointed General Blackshear to the command of the frontier.

News soon came that the Seminoles had risen along Flint River, and General Blackshear was sent with a body of troops to subdue them. When he reached the Flint River he found that the Indians had dispersed and that General Jackson had moved to New Orleans. In January, 1815, a large fleet of British vessels appeared off the coast of Georgia. General Blackshear was promptly ordered to join General Floyd at Savannah. He started out at once and the road he built for his march on that occasion was called "The Blackshear Road," and as such is known at the present day. News of the victory at New Orleans came by Indian runners from Mobile to Fort Hawkins, the present site of the City of Macon. Soon after, news reached Georgia that the Treaty of Ghent had put a stop to the war. This ended the active military career of General Blackshear, who retired to his home in Laurens County on the Oconee River, and resumed his peaceful occupations of farming and wine growing. The Legislature of 1815 passed a resolution of thanks to General Blackshear and the other officers who had served the state in the war.

The Legislature of 1815 appointed him a member of the board of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Oconee River. This employment took much time and labor, with no reward except the commissioner's duty well done.

General Blackshear was senator from Laurens County in the Legislature from 1816 to 1825, up to the time he voluntarily withdrew from public life. He died on the 4th of July, 1837.

William B. Bulloch, son of Archibald Bulloch, patriot and first governor of South Carolina under the Revolutionary government, was born in 1776. He received the best education obtainable at that time, studied law, and commenced the practice of the profession at Savannah, in 1797. He promptly gained recognition at the bar, and in 1804 was appointed by President Jefferson United States attorney for the District of Georgia. In 1809 he became mayor of Savannah, and served until the War of 1812, when he became a major in the Savannah Heavy Artillery. In 1813, when William H. Crawford resigned from the United States Senate, Mr. Bulloch was appointed by the governor pro tempore senator, and served from May 24, 1813, to December 6, 1813, when W. Wyatt Bibb, who had been elected as Mr. Crawford's successor, took his seat. He also served the state as a solicitor general of his circuit. In 1816 he became one of the founders of the State Bank of Georgia and served as its president from that time until 1843, twenty-seven years. In 1844 he was appointed collector of customs at the Port of Savannah, receiving the strongest endorsements of such men as Howell Cobb, William H. Stiles, and John M. Berrien. Mr. Bulloch served in both branches of the State Legislature and several times as a presidential elector, and was one of the incorporators and a vice president of the Georgia Historical Society. He died at Savannah on May 6, 1852.

Charles Worth Sparks. The oldest resident lawyer of Vidalia and the second oldest in years of practice, Charles Worth Sparks, since his admission to the bar in 1903, has become known as one of the leading legists of the Middle Circuit. During the period of his practice he has been connected, on one side or another, with the majority of complications calling for adjustment in Toombs County, many of them requiring profound and expert legal experience. As a legislator he has also won commendation from the people and has rendered his community valuable service.

Mr. Sparks belongs to a family of Scotch lineage which traces its ancestry directly to royal blood, the good Queen Bess on one side and the Rob Roy clan on the other. Three brothers settled in this country prior to the Revolution, in which all took part, Jared P. locating in Massachusetts, William H. settling in Louisiana, and Thomas R., from whom Charles Worth Sparks is descended, coming to Georgia. Wilshire H. Sparks, the father of Charles W. Sparks, was born August 20, 1820, in Putnam County, Georgia, and was there reared and educated and entered his vocation as a planter. When the war between the states came on he enlisted in Company B, recruited in Putnam County, which became a part of the famous Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment, and with this organization served until 1863. In that year he returned to his home and planted a crop and then re-enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of the state militia, with which he served until the cessation of hostilities. His service was at all times characterized by the utmost bravery and faithful performance of duty, and no man in his regiment was more greatly admired by his comrades or held in higher esteem by his officers. He participated in numerous fiercely-fought engagements, including the Battle of Resaca and the Atlanta campaign, and at all times was found at his post, cheerfully fulfilling the commands of his superiors. Mr. Sparks belonged to that class of rich planters who left their all to fight for the cause which they believed just and who suffered great and irreparable loss. His rich plantation lay directly in the path of Slocum's Corps, of the great Union army of General Sherman, whose men took everything that could be removed and destroyed everything that could not. With the fall of the Lost Cause Mr. Sparks found himself a

ruined man in middle life, with the results of his labors swept away. This would have been enough, and was, to discourage the majority of men, but Mr. Sparks possessed the kind of courage and perseverance, the indomitable spirit and determination, that placed him above the majority. With resolute industry he applied himself to the accumulation of another fortune, and at the time of his death, November 19, 1901, had entirely recuperated his lost wealth. Mr. Sparks was a man of deep religious belief and of the Primitive Baptist faith, a close and thorough Bible student and a man of charitable and benevolent nature, strict integrity and constant probity. While he did not join any congregation he was made moderator of the old Salem Baptist Church and continued to serve in that capacity for thirty-five years. He married Nancy Smith, who was born in Jasper County, Georgia, and died February 29, 1904, and both were interred in the cemetery in Putnam County. Like her husband, Mrs. Sparks led a Christian life, and was beloved by her neighbors and friends and held in the highest regard by all who knew her. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are living: Emma, who is the widow of Capt. J. B. Reece, of Miami, Florida; James Robert, a merchant and farmer of Eatonton, Georgia; Charles Worth, of this review; Texiana, who is the wife of John S. Hardy, of Willard, Putnam County, Georgia; and Jeff Davis, who read law under Hon. Frank Jenkins, of Eatonton, served four years as judge of the city courts of Brunswick, Georgia, and is now one of the leading attorneys of Jacksonville, Florida.

Charles Worth Sparks was born in Putnam County, Georgia, June 29, 1856, and received his early education there in the old Field School. He then entered Mercer University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then a newspaper editor seven years and taught school about seven years. At that time he began the study of law by himself, being admitted to the bar after taking the state examination successfully, in 1903. Mr. Sparks at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Vidalia, and here he has since become one of the leading members of the bar of the Middle Circuit.

Mr. Sparks has never left any doubt as to his political preferences. He is emphatically and uncompromisingly democratic, and as law and politics ever were akin, he has gravitated irresistibly toward this unparalled combination of opportunities. In the fall of 1912 he was elected to the Georgia General Assembly, serving during the term of 1913-14. More than average zeal and effectiveness characterized the discharge of the duties of this office, and throughout his term the affairs of his constituency were given preference over all personal duties. His brilliant endowments and unusual resources never have been more telling than when enlisted on the side of law and order. He was the father of the law giving nine months of free tuition in the schools of Vidalia, the law amending roadways separating bridge and road funds, the law incorporating the Town of Normantown and the law improving the public school system of Lyons, the county seat of Toombs County. He was active on the general judiciary committee as well as the committee on engrossing, and his entire service was one in which he gave generously of his talents in an endeavor to advance the welfare of his community. Mr. Sparks has a wide acquaintance among prominent men in the state, among whom he is recognized as a southern gentleman of the old school. As a believer in the policy of raising foodstuffs and cotton as a surplus, he operates a fine farm in Toombs County, in addition to which he is the owner of one of the comfortable homes at Vidalia.

Mr. Sparks' first marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Putnam County, daughter of Capt. Benjamin F. and Pattie (Flournoy) Adams. She died in the faith of the Methodist Church, in which she had been an active worker all her life, November 19, 1902. On December 12, 1903, Colonel Sparks was married to Miss Nancy Anderson, of Johnson County, Georgia, daughter of Joel and Anna (Powell) Anderson.

J. F. Carter. A high-class young business man of Gainesville, J. F. Carter, became identified with merchandising while still a schoolboy, and has gone along in a progressive manner until he is now one of the conspicuous members of the large wholesale grocery house conducted under the name of Carter Grocery Company, at Gainesville, a business which supplies food commodities to the people of a large section about that city.

J. F. Carter was born in Hall County, Georgia, November 23, 1877, a son of Manning B. and Abbie B. (Pitman) Carter. Both parents were natives of Georgia and were reared and married in that state. The father was a merchant at Gillsville, in Hall County, for some fifteen or twenty years and is still living in the county and is identified with the wholesale grocery house at Gainesville. He is now fifty-seven years of age. The maternal grandfather was Dahlonega Pitman, a well-known citizen of Georgia, who died at the extreme age of ninety-seven years. His life was remarkable for the fact that he participated in three different wars. His first service was in the campaign against the Indians in Florida, about ten years later he went into the army in the brief struggle against Mexico, and finally participated as a soldier on the Confederate side during the war between the states. His daughter, Mrs. Carter, is still living at the age of forty-eight.

J. F. Carter is the oldest of eleven children, and as a boy received his education in the high school of Gillsville, Georgia, and in the Gillsville and John Gibson Institute of Bowman, Georgia, and on leaving high school gained his intimate knowledge of merchandising in his father's store. Some years ago he organized and established the present successful wholesale business, which has been developed from small capital and stock to one of large proportions. The company now keeps four traveling representatives covering the entire northern section of the state. It is incorporated at $50,000, the constituent members being J. F. Carter, Manning B. Carter and O. A. Carter.

Mr. Carter is independent in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. On October 6, 1900, at Gillsville, Georgia, he married Miss Nettie O. Day, daughter of Theo. S. and Missouri B. Day, a well-known family of Hall County. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have one child, Clyde Carter, born at Gainesville in 1901, and now attending the Riverside Military Academy of Gainesville, Georgia.

Hon. Charles Gordon Edwards. Now in his fifth consecutive term as a Georgia representative in Congress, Charles G. Edwards is one of the brilliant and resourceful public men of Georgia, and has shown real ability as a leader and successful worker in the domain of national politics. A lawyer by profession, he comes of one of the finest families of Tattnall County, where the name is one of the most respected in that section of Georgia. Congressman Edwards himself is a resident of Savannah, where he began his law practice fifteen years ago.

Born in Tatnall County July 2, 1878, he was one of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. One son, Robert H. Edwards, died two years ago leaving six sons. The brothers and sisters of Congressman Edwards are: J. C., Dr. T. M., Robert H., W. L., Dr. S. O., and Grover Cleveland Edwards; and Mrs. Jennie Hendricks and Mrs. Dr. B. E. Miller. All his brothers are highly respected citizens and are all living in the county of their birth, engaged in farming and other business and professional pursuits.

The first American ancestor of Congressman Edwards was Willis F. Edwards, who came from England to Virginia, moved from that state to North Carolina, and was one of the substantial farmers and planters in those states during colonial and early statehood times. The distinguishing part of his record was his service as a soldier in the Continental line during the Revolutionary war. He enlisted from North Carolina. The old powder

J. F. Carter. A leading business man of Gainesville, J. F. Carter has identified with many interesting phases of activity, and has come to be a progressive manufacturer as well as one of the conspicuous members of the large wholesale grocery house conducted under the name of Carter Grocery Company, at Gainesville, a business with 3 supplies four commodious the people of a large section about that city.

J. F. Carter was born in Hall County, Georgia, November 2, 1877, a son of Manning B. and Nilla E. (Williams) Carter. Both parents were natives of Georgia and were reared and married in that state. The father was a merchant at Gillsville, in Hall County, for some fifteen or twenty years and is still living in the county and is now there a member of the wholesale grocery house at Gainesville. He is now fifty-seven years of age. The maternal grandfather was Dabney Pitman, a well-known citizen of Georgia, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His life was remarkable for the fact that he participated in three different wars. His first service was in the campaign against the Indians in Florida about 1836, and later he saw service in the Mexican struggle. In the War between the States he served as a soldier in the Confederate army, and was [illegible] Carter, U.S. Carter is still living at the age of [illegible].

A. B. Carter is the [illegible] of the family and received his education in the high school of Gainesville, graduating [illegible]. He and Irvin Gibson established a business at Gainesville, and later [illegible] his brother-in-law, [illegible]. Since years ago he [illegible] and established the present splendid [illegible] business which has developed [illegible] and [illegible] large proportions. The company now [illegible] and [illegible] covering the entire northern section of [illegible]. It is composed of the three brothers, A. B. Carter being president, J. F. Carter [illegible] and W. L. Carter secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Carter is [illegible] and [illegible]. On October 6, 1903, at Gainesville, [illegible] Miss [illegible], daughter of Wm. S. and [illegible]. They have [illegible] Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Carter [illegible] Gainesville, [illegible] and [illegible] ville, Georgia.

Hon. Charles Gordon Edwards. Now in his fifth consecutive term as a Georgia representative in Congress, Charles G. Edwards is one of the brilliant and resourceful public men of Georgia, and has shown real ability as a leader and successful worker in the domain of national politics. A lawyer by profession, he comes of one of the prominent families of Tattnall County, where the name is one of the most respected in that section of Georgia. Congressman Edwards himself is a resident of Savannah, where he began his law practice fifteen years ago.

Born in Tattnall County July 2, 1878, he was one of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. One son, Robert H. Edwards, died two years ago leaving six sons. The brothers and sisters of Congressman Edwards are: J. G., Dr. T. M., Robert H., W. L., Dr. S. O., and Grover Cleveland Edwards, and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Dr. B. E. Miller. [illegible] in the county [illegible] farming and other business and professional pursuits.

The first American ancestor of Congressman Edwards was Willis F. Edwards who came from England to Virginia, moved from that state to North Carolina, and was one of the substantial farmers and planters in those states. [illegible] Maryland lines. [illegible] of the Revolutionary War [illegible] and [illegible] Carolina [illegible] Georgia.

Chas. G. Edwards.

gourd which he carried in the war is now in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. This patriot and first settler of the Edwards family married Sarah O'Neal. Her family first settled in Virginia, later moving to North Carolina, and her father, John O'Neal, was likewise a soldier in the Revolution, and as the name indicates came originally from Scotland. One of the sons of the Revolutionary soldier was also named Willis F. Edwards, and lived in North Carolina. In the next generation was Dr. William H. Edwards, grandfather of the Georgia congressman. He came to Georgia as a mere boy, settling in Tattnall County, where he earned the distinction of casting the first democratic vote in that county. He was a prominent physician and also a citizen and served as member of two constitutional conventions in this state. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He owned large tracts of land in Tattnall, Bryan and adjoining counties. Doctor Edwards married Miss Sands of Tattnall County. She was of Irish extraction, with some Scotch admixture. They reared a large family, only two of whom are now living: Hon. Willis F. Edwards, third, and Hon. Thomas J. Edwards of Tattnall County.

Hon. Thomas Jefferson Edwards, father of Charles G., was born in Tattnall County and in business lines has followed farming and merchandising. His early education was limited because of the fact that the war broke out in his early manhood and he was one of the boy soldiers of the Confederacy. He served throughout the war from 1861 until the close as a private in the ranks, and for a time was a courier with Gen. Bob Anderson. He and five brothers entered the war, one of them was killed on the battlefield and two wounded. Thomas J. Edwards represented Tattnall County two terms in the House of Representatives, and is an active democrat and Methodist. He married Miss Ann Conley, who died two years ago, and is buried in the Brenton Cemetery in Tattnall County (now Evans County). Her father was the late Rev. William Fletcher Conley, while her mother was a Miss Boring, who came from the vicinity of Ringgold, Georgia. Rev. William F. Conley was one of the ablest ministers of the Methodist Church in Tattnall County, and he likewise served as a member of the constitutional convention many years ago. The Conleys were also among the earliest American settlers and some of them saw service in the Revolutionary war.

With the example of so many courageous and worthy ancestors before him and around him, Charles Gordon Edwards may be said to have been fortunate from his very birth. As a boy he attended the common schools of Tattnall and Bryan counties, the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, the Florida Agricultural College at Lake City, Florida, and in 1898 took his degree LL. B. from the law department of the University of Georgia. He was a member of a graduating class in law school of forty men, and a number of others in the same class have since risen to distinction. Among them might be mentioned Richard M. Lester, prominent at the bar and in state politics, now a partner in the law practice with Mr. Edwards under the firm name of Edwards & Lester; Congressman J. R. Walker; Railroad Commissioner J. A. Perry; Representatives Fowler of Bibb County, J. F. Mitchell of Thomas County, J. O. Adams of Gainesville, Georgia, and Assistant United States Attorney Charles Akerman.

When only twenty years of age Mr. Edwards began practice at Reidsville in Tattnall County, but from there moved to Savannah and has been a member of the bar of that city since January, 1900. In these fifteen years he has had three partnerships. While at Reidsville he was with Judge J. V. Kelley under the firm name of Kelley & Edwards; at Savannah was with Col. Robert J. Travis, under the firm name of Travis & Edwards; and then was associated with Mr. A. L. Alexander, of Savannah, under the firm name of Alexander & Edwards until their relationship was dissolved when Mr. Edwards went to Congress. Mr. Edwards has recently formed a co-part-

nership with Hon. Richard M. Lester. All the firms and the individuals named have been very successful as lawyers in Georgia. Mr. Edwards has, after ten years of congressional service, declined a re-election to Congress in order to resume his law practice at Savannah, with his old schoolmate and friend, Richard M. Lester. Mr. Edwards was the youngest man in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first congresses ever elected from Georgia.

From early youth Mr. Edwards has taken a studious and practical interest in politics, and after his admission to the bar and before his removal to Savannah he was nominated by the democrats for representative of Tattnall County. He declined the nomination, though there was no opposition and the nomination practically assured an election, for the reason that he was preparing to move to Savannah. His natural leadership among men, and an inheritance of political talent derived from his ancestors on both sides, kept Mr. Edwards in the center of things political at Savannah, even while he was busy in establishing his reputation as a lawyer. On October 11, 1906, at Savannah he was nominated for Congress by the democrats, and was elected in the general election of November, 1906. He took his seat in the Sixtieth Congress, and has since been re-elected to the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth congresses, serving continuously from March, 1907, with his present term expiring in March, 1917. Those who are best informed on the subject of individual values in the current congresses at Washington place a high estimate upon the influence and leadership of Charles G. Edwards in the House of Representatives. He is a member of some of the most important committees, including the committee on rivers and harbors, and has studied to make of himself a valuable representative not only of his home state but of the country at large in the solution of all national problems. It will be recalled that it was Congressman Edwards who secured the appropriation with which the handsome monument to Generals Screven and Stewart were erected at Midway Cemetery in Liberty County, Georgia. He is also a member of the National Good Roads Congress.

There are many organizations and movements which have claimed his attention and which are the stronger by his membership. He belongs to the Georgia Bar Association, the Savannah Bar Association, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the various fraternal and benevolent orders, and shows a keen interest in all charitable work, was a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity of the University of Georgia Chapter, is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Mystic Shrine, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, etc. He served in the Savannah Volunteer Guards of the Georgia Militia as a private, as corporal and as sergeant, and was later a lieutenant in the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, First Georgia Regiment.

On December 17, 1902, Congressman Edwards married at Waycross, Georgia, Miss Ora Beach. Mrs. Edwards gained her education in the high school of Waycross, in Cox College at College Park, Georgia, and is a graduate from the latter institution. She is a daughter of the late Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Margie (Hinson) Beach of Waycross. The Hinsons are one of the oldest and best known families of Coffee and Jeff Davis counties, Georgia. Her father, Hon. W. W. Beach, represented his native County of Appling in the Georgia Legislature, and subsequently removed to Ware County, Georgia. He was a popular and progressive citizen, and at the time of his death was a man of considerable wealth and a large land owner. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have one son, Master Charles Beach Edwards, born October 30, 1904.

Wylie Clayton Henson. As a member of the law firm of Finlay & Henson, W. C. Henson in the eight years of his practice as a lawyer has reached a position of success and has established many influential connections, and is one

of the rising lawyers of Cartersville. He represents some old and prominent families of Georgia and the South, and for many years his name has carried weight and influence in this state.

Wylie Clayton Henson was born in Gordon County at Rocky Creek September 22, 1880. His parents were James B. and Sarah Frances (Keys) Henson. His mother, who died in 1912 at the age of fifty-three was a native of Gordon County and the daughter of John M. and Serena (Glasgow) Keys. The Keys family is of Scotch lineage, and Mr. Henson's great-grandfather, Joshua Keys, helped to move the Cherokee Indians out of the State of Georgia in 1830. His grandfather John M. Keys was a native of Gordon County, a farmer and slave owner, and while not able to serve in the war on account of being a cripple his two brothers Benjamin and Caleb volunteered at the beginning and both were slain in the first battle of Manassas, while another brother, William, served throughout the war. Mr. Henson's great-grandfather, William Henson, was born in South Carolina, a son of a Virginian, the family having been established in Virginia in the very early days. William Henson on coming to Georgia first settled in Rayburn County. The grandfather was Presley T. Henson, who was born in Rayburn County, and was a soldier in the Seminole Indian war under Andrew Jackson. The gun he used in that war, with his name cut into the stock, was subsequently issued to a nephew, John Henson, who used it in the Civil war. Presley T. Henson was a farmer, and in 1853 moved from Cass County (now Bartow) to Gordon County, where James B. Henson was born in 1856. The latter is one of the respected citizens of Gordon County, a blacksmith by trade, and has long followed his work at Curryville, a place formerly known as Rocky Creek. He is an active democrat and a deacon of the Baptist Church. He owns the old homestead which his father bought in 1853 on coming to Gordon County. James B. and Sarah Frances (Keys) Henson were the parents of eight children, of whom Wylie C. was the first; James L. is a merchant at Calhoun, Georgia; J. Melvin, who lives in Cartersville, is well known as the author of several song books and is business manager of the Cartersville News, a local weekly; Ada S.; Allen L., a graduate of the Berry School at Rome and Atlanta Law School, and who was admitted to the practice of law in December, 1913, and is now an assistant in the attorney general's office at Atlanta; Solomon, a graduate of the Berry School and a teacher in Catoosa County; Paul Thompson Henson, who is pursuing his studies in the Berry School at Rome; and Ruth, who lives with her father.

Wylie C. Henson received his early education in the common schools of Gordon County, later attended the Everett Springs Seminary and was graduated from the Berry School at Rome in 1904. He then attended the University of Georgia at Athens and received his A. B. degree in 1908, and was also a member of the Sphinx and Senior Round Table, two honorary organizations. Mr. Henson took a prominent part in university affairs as a student, was editor in chief of the Georgian and Pandora, and was also editor of a volume of poems entitled "Campers Verse" issued in 1907. Mr. Henson began the practice of law at Cartersville January 5, 1909, and for one year was associated with W. A. Millner. Since January 1, 1911, he has been with Colquitt Finley. This firm enjoys a large general and corporation practice.

Mr. Henson is active on the side of the democratic party, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the active young members of the Baptist Church, being superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife is associated with him in church affairs and is one of the women prominent in social life at Cartersville.

On August 18, 1908, at Rome Mr. Henson married Miss Naomi S. Bale, daughter of the late Captain J. A. Bale, a gallant soldier of the Confederate army, and of Naomi (Shropshire) Bale, his wife. The Bales are a prominent family at Rome, and more concerning them will be found on other pages of this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Henson are the parents of three children,

Naomi Shropshire, born at Cartersville June 18, 1909; Francis Keys, born at Cartersville July 18, 1911; and Mildred Barksdale, born February 12, 1914. Mr. Henson is a member of the University Club of Atlanta. His chief recreation is found in study and research, and outside of the law he is fond of other serious pursuits, especially in the field of philosophy and religion.

Hon. Richard J. Davant. When forty-nine years of age, in the prime of his years, after a successful record in business, and when at the height of his influence as a public spirited citizen, wielding a great power in the office of mayor of Savannah, Richard James Davant died suddenly on October 9, 1915.

Mayor Davant had spent the day at his farm near Mumerly, Georgia. He had been in ill health for some time, and had only recently returned from a month of rest and recuperation in the mountains. He began at once to work in line with his determination to give a vigorous and progressive administration to municipal affairs. When the suggestion was made to him that it would be well to begin with more moderation his reply indicates that the premonition that had hung over him for some months was still there: "I might as well die working as loafing," said he. Even before the close of the week it was apparent to those who watched him that it was an effort that could not be sustained. His spirit was willing but the physical power was gone. With an unconquerable determination he kept up his work almost to the end, and died as he wished in the harness of public service.

Richard James Davant was born in Screven County, Georgia, March 20, 1866, a son of Richard James and Anna Caroline (Maner) Davant. In 1854 his parents came to Savannah from South Carolina. Prior to the war of 1861-5, the elder Davant was a member of the firm Davant-Hawton, cotton factory and commission merchants. At the outbreak of the war, he with Maj. William H. Willberger, was mustered into service in Company D of the Georgia Hussars. He entered the service of the Confederacy as first lieutenant of that company and at the surrender he was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry. He was devoted to the cause and to his death he carried a scar that he received in battle. While a resident of Savannah he served a term as alderman, but was never a seeker for public honors. His death occurred in Guyton, Georgia in June, 1899, when sixty-six years of age. His wife, a woman of refinement and culture, is now living at the age of eighty-three at Guyton, Georgia. Of their five children one, Mrs. Belle Davant West, died in 1897, leaving five children. William M. Davant, one of the three surviving children, is cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Savannah. The two surviving daughters are Mrs. R. M. Berrien of Atlanta, and Mrs. J. D. Pickard of Orange, New Jersey.

From the scene of his birthplace near Sylvania the Davant family in 1868 moved to Guyton, where the late Mayor Davant attended school and he later attended the Georgia Military Academy at Milledgeville. He left that school in 1882 at the age of sixteen, and soon identified himself actively with business. His first position in Savannah was as a clerk for Thomas P. Bond, in the wholesale grain and produce business. A few years later he went into the insurance business with his father, and still later the firm of Davant & Hunt was established to engage in the flour trade, his partner being Charles Hunt. About that time his father was compelled to retire from business on account of ill health, and the son established the firm of Davant & Archer, and still later this became Davant & Company, with Mr. Charles F. Powers as a partner. The insurance firm of Davant & Company was one of the best known in Georgia, was thoroughly organized, and had developed many connections in all classes of general insurance, especially those concerning the navigation and shipping interests. Mr. Davant was also a director in the Citizens Trust Company of Savannah and in the Savannah Real Estate & Improvement Company.

His political career began in 1903 when he was elected an alderman with

Mayor Herman Myers. He received the second largest vote in the election, and became vice chairman of the council. He was also one of the Massie School commissioners. He continued in the council throughout the administration of Mayor Myers, and was re-elected an alderman in 1906 on George W. Tiedeman's ticket. Later he opposed Mr. Tiedeman as candidate for the mayoralty but was defeated by a small majority. In the winter of 1912 Major Davant was elected mayor of Savannah over Capt. George P. Walker and took the office of mayor in January, 1913. In December, 1914, he was re-elected mayor without opposition for a term of four years, the Legislature during the previous summer having passed a four-year term bill.

Outside of his career in business and in public affairs his chief interest was probably in military affairs. In fact he was one of the best known military men in Savannah. From the time he was a cadet in the Georgia Military Academy at Milledgeville he kept up his interest in army organizations. From 1883 to 1889 he served as private and sergeant in the Savannah Volunteer Guard, and from 1889 to 1892 was a private and quartermaster sergeant in the Georgia Hussars. Early in 1907 he was called to the captaincy of the Chatham Artillery, an office he accepted on March 14, 1907. It was largely under his leadership that the battalion of field artillery was developed, in which he held the position of major. The basis of this organization was the old Chatham Artillery and also the Atlanta Battery. On October 20, 1913, he was commissioned major of this battalion, and held it until his death. His services as a military leader and organizer were recognized in the fact that his battalion, officially known as the First Battalion, Field Artillery, National Guard of Georgia, was in a recent encampment classed as the best in the southeastern division. During the Spanish-American war Major Davant was first lieutenant of artillery, but got no further than the Chickamauga training ground.

He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and at one time had a splendid collection of field trial dogs. He was active in kennel clubs and field trial organizations, and was at one time president of the Georgia Field Trial Association. In Masonry he was a member of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, had attained fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite; was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for a number of years was captain of Georgia Company, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. This latter organization became recognized as one of the best drilled companies in the entire organization under Major Davant as its commanding officer. He and his family were members of the Trinity Methodist Church. He was also a member of the Oglethorpe Club, the Savannah Yacht Club, and the German Club of Savannah.

In September, 1890, at Savannah Major Davant married Miss Virginia Footman. Mrs. Davant is a daughter of Robert H. Footman.

What Major Davant accomplished in public affairs, particularly as mayor of Savannah, can best be told in words of appreciation that appeared in local newspapers at the time of his death. First to be quoted is Thomas Gamble, Jr., who was secretary to Mayor Davant, and had been a witness of municipal government in Savannah for many years. He said:

"I have known eight mayors of Savannah, followed their administration of city affairs with perhaps more than ordinary interest and closeness, but none I feel sure was governed by any keener desire to promote the welfare of the city than Mayor Davant. Of him it may truly be said: 'Savannah's interests were his interests.' His ambition was a single one, to give to Savannah an administration of its affairs that would deserve and win the commendation of its citizens. He felt that the operations of the municipal government must take on a broader and comprehensive scope, that the time had come for an extension of duties and responsibilities in keeping with the modern conception of municipal activities.

"It was with this in mind that he projected the playground system, one of

the monuments that he hoped to permanently establish as a memorial to his progressiveness and sympathy with the aspirations of the people. The widening of the usefulness of the public library was close to his heart, and his hope, I have reason to know, was to make it more than it has ever been the coadjutor of the public schools, a leading instrumentality in the culture of the people. It was his hope before his term of office had closed to have two branch libraries, bringing the facilities more closely to the different sections of the city.

"He had become convinced that Yamacraw and the Old Fort, as well as other parts of Savannah that have known more or less neglect, were worthy of more attention in this direction. To that end he had intended to call for a plan from the Park and Tree Commission enumerating the number of trees required to complete each street north of Park avenue, with a recommendation that special appropriation be made for certain streets each year until every street was a veritable bower.

"But for the unfortunate illness that began with the closing months of last year and marred, in a measure, his administration of public affairs for 1915, the record of this year would have equalled that of the first term in its close supervision of the details of municipal business, in the firm grasp of the activities of each and every department, and in the closer welding of municipal work into a harmonious whole.

"Mayor Davant appreciated that the chief weakness of American city government is the lack of proper co-ordination and while his health permitted he had sought zealously and consistently to remedy this in Savannah's government. He and his aldermanic board effected reforms that are not perhaps apparent to the general public, but which have tended materially in this direction. The organization of a proper accounting department, the installation of a central purchasing board, were steps in this direction. That he contemplated other measures tending to greater efficiency there is no doubt."

With reference to Mayor Davant's personal character as well as to his public work, two vigorous and forceful editorial letters by Savannah papers should be quoted.

The first is from the Savannah Morning News: "Announcement of the death of Richard J. Davant, mayor of the city of Savannah, comes as a most regrettable surprise. Less than a week ago he had returned to his desk in the City Hall refreshed and energetic after a vacation, apparently in better health than he had been for a year. And yesterday he walked about his farm in Burke County, seemingly a vigorous and healthy man, eager to perform the duties required of him as the head of the city government. Regret for his death is all the keener because of the game fight he had made to win back his old-time rugged strength and because he was but little past the beginning of his new mayoralty term of four years.

"To speak of the traits of his character that won him so many friends and that lifted him into the highest office in the gift of the people of Savannah would be to say what nearly everybody in the city knows from personal contact with him. He won friends readily and held them strongly because he impressed them with a sense of his honesty. There were no frills about him; he met men eye to eye, and won support in his political campaign because men who shook hands with him or heard his public speeches believed that he was a man of his word, a man who could be trusted to do what he promised to do.

"That he endeavored to give the city a wise, economical and honest administration of its affairs every one will agree. But he did not believe in false economy; almost his last official act of importance was his appeal to the voters to support the proposed bond issue of four hundred thousand dollars to complete the drainage system in the election to be held Tuesday. He could desire no better monument than the knowledge of the people he served that he did what he could to manage the public's business as it should be managed.

"He will be remembered both for the character of the service he performed

and for his personality as mayor and as private citizen. And while sorrow for his death will be very great because it removes from the city's helm the hand that had been chosen to guide it, it will be far greater because it removes the man so many persons respected and admired as 'Dick' Davant."

The second editorial is from the Savannah Press, and reads as follows: "We knew of no better citizen than R. J. Davant and we doubt if Savannah ever had a mayor who gave more conscientious service in that capacity or who served his constituents with more zeal and more fidelity. He was the first executive to recognize the fact that Savannah as a city and a municipality had reached a point in its growth and development that required all the time and talents of a man to properly conduct its affairs. Until Mayor Davant was sworn into office the place of mayor was looked upon by those who filled it as a responsibility demanding attention for only an hour or so each day. But Mayor Davant, recognizing that the affairs of the municipality should have the same constant attention the head of a great business would give to a private enterprise gave to the city for three years almost his entire time, practically surrendering his private business that he might do so. It was in this devotion to the public interests he won the admiration not alone of those who stood with him politically but with the citizens generally.

"No man could doubt Mayor Davant's sincerity; none could question his honesty and none could assail his private character. His public life was as an open book. He had nothing to conceal and he was fearless in standing for what he considered to be the best interests of the municipality. His was an individuality that impressed. Like all strong men he had his ideas and his theories and he did not hesitate to express either. He may have differed from his fellowman on principles of government or as to the policies to be pursued in the management of city affairs, but no man can say that he did not have the courage of his convictions at all times. He bore his share of any mistakes his administration may have committed, but because his dominant personality permeated every portion of the municipal structure any success it has achieved during the past three years must be credited to a large extent to him. This is so not because of the lack of ability of those associated with him but because the strong personality of Mayor Davant was the dominating influence—day by day—of affairs in the city hall. He kept in closer touch probably with department heads than any mayor for at least a quarter of a century and he insisted upon the officials who were serving under him being accountable to him as well as to the taxpayers. He made himself the keystone of the administration arch. And as such he controlled every detail of the official management of the City of Savannah. It was because of this strong individuality, this quick grasp of details, this excellent management that came from knowing just what was going on in every department, from that of finance to that of the least important of the city's departmental subdivisions, that Mayor Davant made a success of his administration.

"This desire to keep in close touch with all matters pertaining to anything that he might be closely associated with or be held accountable for was one of the characteristics of Mayor Davant. He won success in this way in many avenues of public and semi-public life. His career as a military man, his record in bringing up to a great degree of efficiency a uniformed body of men that became the best known and the most expert of their kind on the American continent and his achievements in less important enterprises in which he was a prominent figure showed this very conclusively.

"The life of a man of strength, of indomitable will, of superb courage, of loyalty to his people and to his community has closed with the death of R. J. Davant. And it has ended all too soon. The work he has done in three brief years as a mayor will stand as a monument to him, but it was but the preparation of that which he would have done had God in his wisdom spared him to longer serve as the executive of a great city that is destined to be greater.

Savannah is better for having been guided even for so brief a period by such a leader. There are evidences everywhere of the touch of his hand and the direction of his master mind. The city playground system, the municipal docks, which became a reality under his direction; the plan of modern accounting, which found its development as a part of his idea for a more perfect system of municipal management; the successful closing of a contract for a new municipal library and the carrying to a successful conclusion of the plan for a municipal auditorium are some of the things that have made his short career as a public official important and successful. The auditorium was the last great work with which he was connected and we should not be greatly surprised when the time comes to dedicate this if it should become officially known as the Richard J. Davant Auditorium."

Benjamin Rush Blakely, of Griffin, has not only worked his way to a substantial position among the business men and financiers of Spalding County, but has added to the distinction and prosperity of Griffin through the development of various commercial and industrial enterprises. At the beginning of his career he was comparatively poor and without influence. He started in a humble capacity and endeavored to make the most of such opportunities as presented themselves to him. Untiring persistence and the possession of native shrewdness and ability have carried him steadily upward, and today his name is identified with many enterprises which contribute to his community's welfare.

He was born at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia, June 21, 1854, a son of Albert A. and Georgia (Doye) Blakely, natives of Georgia. On the paternal side he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry who early settled in Virginia, while his mother's people were from England. Albert A. Blakely was an early newspaper man at La Grange, and in 1855 came to Griffin, where he followed journalism until the outbreak of the war. Enlisting in the Confederate service in a Georgia regiment he continued to fight under the flag of the South throughout the entire period of the struggle, at the close of which he returned to Griffin. Resuming journalism he continued to be engaged therein until his death. His wife also died at Griffin.

An infant when brought by his parents to Griffin, Benjamin R. Blakely received his education in the public schools of that town. As a young man he accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, following which he entered the retail grocery business in the same capacity, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all the details of that enterprise. When he had accumulated enough capital from his savings, he founded the Griffin Grocery Company, which from a modest beginning grew steadily to large proportions until today it is one of the leading ventures of its kind at Griffin. Mr. Blakely remains as its president and active directing head.

He was also one of the organizers of the Rushton Cotton Mills, of which he is president, and was one of the founders of the Griffin Hotel Realty Company, of which he is also president. He is vice president of the Griffin Banking Company, but is best known in financial circles as the organizer of the Savings Bank of Griffin, of which he is president. This institution was chartered by the state in 1889 and began business in 1891, its principle feature being to encourage savings, although commercial business is also transacted. Interest is paid annually on all savings accounts, of which there are at present over 1,200 amounting to $150,000. The Savings Bank of Griffin has a capital stock fully paid in of $50,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $52,000, and owns its own bank building. The present officers are: B. R. Blakely, president; J. H. Smith, vice president and cashier; and E. H. Griffin, assistant cashier.

Mr. Blakely has taken an active interest in the affairs of his city and for a number of years has served as alderman and is a member of the board of edu-

cation. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has served for some years as member of the board of stewards, and has contributed liberally to its movements.

Mr. Blakely was married in 1884 to Miss Rosalind Trammell of Georgia. Their children are: Rosalind, who is now Mrs. Charles G. Mills Jr., wife of an attorney at Griffin; Tillman T., treasurer of the Griffin Grocery Company; and Marguerite, a graduate in music from St. Mary's College at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Samuel Butts, belonging to a family noted for its patriotism and fearless independence, was born November 24, 1777, on his father's farm in Southhampton, Virginia. When quite a young man he came with his father's family to Georgia, settling first in Hancock County. As soon as he arrived at maturity he went to Monticello, Jasper County, Georgia. In 1807 Jasper County was organized as Randolph, and soon after Mr. Butts moved to it; in 1812, through the efforts of many good citizens, led by Mr. Butts, the Georgia Legislature was induced to change its name to Jasper County. For some time he engaged at this place in mercantile pursuits. In 1813 he served as a captain in the frontier wars against the Indians, who had been instigated by the British to attack Georgia and Alabama settlements. While thus bravely serving he was killed at the battle of Chillabee, Georgia, January 27, 1814.

Captain Butts left several children whose descendants today are scattered from Georgia and Illinois to Texas. During the late Civil war between the states his grandsons and great-grandsons fought against each other under the "Stars and Stripes" and "Stars and Bars." It is claimed there is scarcely a county in the State of Georgia in which there are not some of Captain Butts' descendants to do him honor.

William C. Dawson, lawyer, soldier and statesman, was a native Georgian, born June 4, 1798, in Greene County, which at that time was on the frontier. After obtaining an academic training at Greensboro he entered Franklin College, which is now the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1816. Upon leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Thomas W. Cobb of Lexington, and finished his course at the famous law school located at Litchfield, Connecticut. He then returned to Georgia and was admitted to the bar at Greensboro, in 1818. Besides building up a large practice he was clerk of the House of Representatives twelve years; compiler of the laws of Georgia from 1820 to 1830; representative and senator in the State Legislature; captain of a volunteer company in the Creek war of 1836; representative in Congress from 1836 to 1841; judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee Circuit; and senator of the United States from 1849 to 1855.

On the fifth of May, 1856, he died suddenly at his home in Greensboro, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. In early manhood Judge Dawson had become a member of the Masonic fraternity and had reached the highest point in that great order, having been for thirteen years prior to his death the head of the order in Georgia, and Masons by the hundred, as many as were in reach, flocked to his funeral, which was one of the most notable ever held in the state, a peculiar feature of it being 100 young ladies from the Southern Masonic Female College, who went next to his family in the funeral procession, all dressed in white. This school had been to him an object of deep solicitude. He regarded the young ladies, and often spoke of them, as daughters, and it was but fit and proper that they should show their appreciation of his labors in their behalf in the beautiful manner in which they did. Dawson County, organized after his death and named in his honor, perpetuates his memory in the geography of the state.

HON. ISAAC S. PEEBLES, JR., of Augusta. One of the best known and popular lawyers at the Augusta bar is Hon. Isaac S. Peebles, Jr., the present city attorney of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1904 upon his graduation from the law department of the University of Georgia; he having dropped out of the class of 1903 in the literary department of that institution at the end of his junior year and finished the two-year law course in a year and a half with the highest class average.

He began the practice of his profession at Gibson, Georgia, where he was reared; he being the son of Hon. I. S. Peebles, Sr. and Mrs. Eliza Peebles. His father is a prominent merchant and planter of the place, having been for a number of years county treasurer and president of the board of education of that county.

The subject of this sketch was twice elected mayor of Gibson, but soon after his second election he resigned and removed to Augusta for the practice of law.

In 1908 he was elected presidential elector from the tenth district. In 1914 in his race for the judgeship of the Augusta circuit out of five counties he carried Richmond and McDuffie counties, losing Columbia County by only 36 votes, but as he was practically a stranger in the County of Jenkins that had been but recently added to the circuit coupled with his opponent's majority in Burke, he was defeated in a close and interesting race. In January, 1916, he was elected city attorney of Augusta for three years, without opposition.

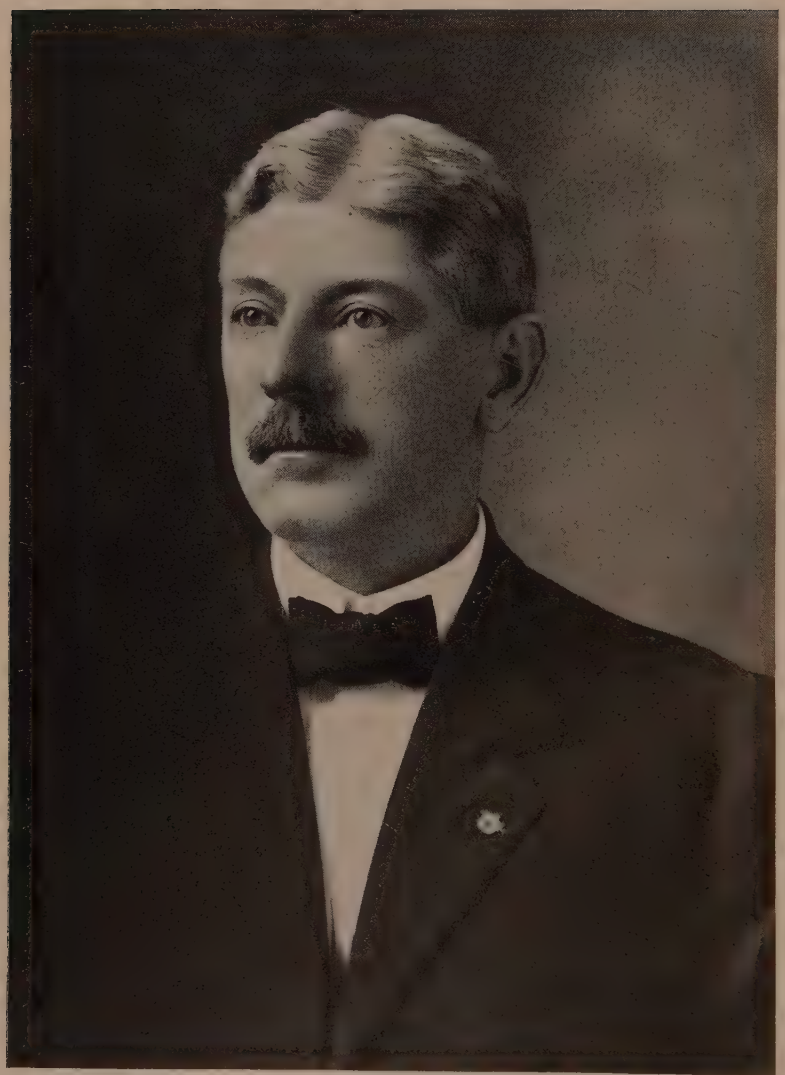
Mr. Peebles is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Elks, the Eagles, the Moose, the Red Men, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and Dramatic Order Knights of Khorasson, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

He was married on December 4, 1907, to Miss Lois Cabaniss, the daughter of ex-Congressman Thomas B. Cabaniss, of Forsyth, Georgia.

CHARLES JENKINS THORNTON. Among the representative men of Greene County, Georgia, one who has been an active and useful citizen of Union Point for a number of years, is Charles Jenkins Thornton, cashier of the Bank of Union Point. He belongs to an old Georgia family, well known over Greene and adjacent counties. He was born in Greene County, July 14, 1855, and is a son of Thomas Redmond and Martha (Overton) Thornton. Both parents were born and reared in this state and spent their entire lives here, the father dying in 1867, at the age of thirty-nine years, and the mother in 1886, at the age of fifty-six years. They were the parents of two children.

Charles Jenkins Thornton completed the public school course at Union Point and then entered the Mercer University of Georgia. After his student days were over, in 1875 he engaged in farming, which had been his father's occupation, and continued in an agricultural line for ten years. In 1885 he came to Augusta and embarked in the insurance business which engaged his attention for seven years and then went back to farming for several years more. Mr. Thornton has never entirely given up his farm activities although for a number of years not personally active in this direction. Once more he left the farm and again settled at Union Point where he worked seven years with the Greene County Oil Company, at the end of which time he became cashier of the Bank of Union Point and since then his attention has been largely given to financial matters. The Bank of Union Point is a sound, well financed, conservative institution that is ably officered and has deserved prestige over this and other sections. Mr. Thornton, through his public spirit, sound business judgment and high personal character, has been long recognized as an earnest and useful citizen of Union Point, where he has frequently been entrusted with official responsibilities. For the past fifteen years he has been a school trustee.

In July, 1885, at Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Thornton was united in marriage with Miss Maggie S. Tilkey, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tilkey,



W. F. Dorsey

her parents having died when she was two weeks old. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, the two eldest are deceased, the others being: Lucy Hillyer, John Redmond, Emma Goodloe, Elizabeth, Charles Jenkins, Jr., and Margaret. All are school attendants and the eldest daughter is taking a special course in music, being talented in that direction. Mr. Thornton and sons are members of the Baptist Church and active in its many benevolent and social activities. Mr. Thornton is a home-loving man, therefore secret orders and other outside organizations have never had much appeal to him but he has always retained his membership in his Greek letter fraternity of college days, the Phi Delta Theta.

Hon. William F. Dorsey. The business career of Hon. William Francis Dorsey commenced at Athens in 1884 and has continued uninterruptedly here to the present time. When he inaugurated his present enterprise, it was as a modest but ambitious venture, occupying but small quarters and supplying a strictly local trade; through Mr. Dorsey's untiring energy and remarkable initiative it has been developed into a business which is the largest furniture store in the State of Georgia and which places its owner among the foremost merchants of this part of the South. That in his search for individual success Mr. Dorsey has not been indifferent to the responsibilities of citizenship is evidenced by the fact that he is serving his third term as mayor of the City of Athens, and that of recent years he has been a leader in movements beneficial to the material and moral uplifting of the community.

William Francis Dorsey was born in Hall County, Georgia, January 8, 1862, and is a son of A. B. C. and Salonia (Gilmer) Dorsey. On both sides of the family his ancestors came from Maryland, the Dorsey family having been founded in Georgia State by two brothers who migrated to White County The name has long been well and favorably known at Athens, where the grandfather of Mayor Dorsey located when it was still a small village. A. B. C. Dorsey was born in White County, and prior to the outbreak of the Civil war was engaged in the general merchandise business at Athens and other places. He enlisted in the Confederate service when the trouble between the South and the North came to a head, joining the Third Georgia Artillery, Cobb's Legion, as quartermaster sergeant of a troop from Athens. He was wounded in action in one of the battles in which this organization took part in Virginia, being struck in the leg, but his wound did not prove serious and he was able to rejoin his regiment, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He was a courageous and at all times faithful and efficient soldier and established an excellent war record. At the close of his military service, Mr. Dorsey went to Gainesville, Georgia, where he resumed his mercantile operations, and continued to be engaged therein until the close of his life, his death occurring in 1905, when he was sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Dorsey, a native of Georgia, died in 1863, at the age of twenty years, having been the mother of two children: William Francis, and one who died in infancy. Four of her brothers served under the flag of the Southland during the Civil war, two being officers of high rank.

The early educational experience of William F. Dorsey was secured in a log schoolhouse in Hall County, and later he attended other public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He was an ambitious and industrious youth and early decided upon a career in mercantile lines, and accordingly, August 25, 1878, came to Athens where he secured a position in a general merchandise store. He proved efficient, energetic and faithful in the performance of his duties and remained with this firm for six years, at the end of which time he felt himself qualified to embark in business on his own account. He opened a small furniture store, with a carefully selected stock, keeping in mind the needs of his class of trade, and soon attracted to himself

a business that demanded the opening of a larger store. This in turn proved too small and from time to time he was forced to make addition to his quarters and stock, eventually branching out into the wholesale and jobbing business, although he has continued to retain the retail department. This is now the largest furniture concern in Georgia, and Mr. Dorsey has continued as its sole owner. The scope of his activities and variety of his mental traits are indicated by his directorships in a number of leading enterprises, in which his executive ability, sound counsel and keen judgment are greatly relied upon.

Both as to substantial support and brains, Mr. Dorsey is one of the mainstays of the democratic party at Athens. In 1890 he was elected alderman, a capacity in which he served for two years and then acted during a like period as mayor *pro tem.* In 1905 he was the choice of his party for the mayoralty and received the election at the hands of the people, and served two terms of two years each. During the next four years he devoted himself to his personal interests, but in 1912 he was again elected mayor, and in his third term is endeavoring to serve the best interests of the community. He has always warmly accorded to Athens the same stanch support which its people have given him as an honorable and successful merchant and an eminently useful citizen. Mayor Dorsey is a Pythian Knight and stands high in Masonry, having been worshipful master for eleven years, deputy grand master for six years and a member of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge for several terms. With his family, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

On July 14, 1886, Mayor Dorsey was married to Miss Clarissa C. Beusse, of Athens, daughter of Capt. Henry Beusse, who for several terms served as mayor of Athens, and who died in 1907. Mrs. Beusse, also a member of a prominent family, still survives. Mrs. Dorsey is a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens. There have been two children born to Mayor and Mrs. Dorsey, both graduates of the same institution where their mother was educated: Mrs. J. R. Gray, of Atlanta, who has one son: J. R. Gray III; and Mrs. J. R. Northcott, of Athens, who has two children—Frances Dorsey and John R., Jr.

Otis Young. A banker must make his business a guaranty of truthfulness and fair dealing. While all men should be honest and upright, there is no chance for a banker to be otherwise and thus it is that public confidence rests so easily in the security of a financial institution, making it a bulwark in the business of any community. Its capital and assets need not be, of necessity, of enormous amount, but they must be properly safeguarded and conservatively handled. There is reason for the universal respect which is accorded the banker, not only because he has large resources at command but because he must possess unusual mentality, sagacity, foresight, diplomacy and a personal character that admits of no question. Upon the integrity of the financial interests of a country rests its permanence, and, in lesser degree this is true of a community. One of the representative, sound and solid financial institutions of Greene County, Georgia, may be cited as fulfilling the above demands, the Farmers Bank of Union Point, one of the organizers of which was Otis Young, who has been its cashier ever since it was founded. Otis Young was born in Greene County, Georgia, September 26, 1886, and is a son of James L. and Alice (Gorham) Young. Both parents were born in Greene County and both died here, the father in 1910, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the mother in 1906, when aged fifty-six years. He married a daughter of Jackson Gorham of the same county, and they became the parents of the following children: Mrs. W. R. Wilson, of Atlanta; Mrs. W. C. Edwardson, of Atlanta; Mrs. C. E. Richards, of Greene County; Inda, of Greene County; and Otis and L. P., the latter being a resident of Atlanta.

In matter of education, Otis Young was well looked after, his early school-days being succeeded by a collegiate course at Woodville, after which he became bookkeeper for the general mercantile firm of Boswell & Thompson, at Greensboro, Georgia. He remained with this firm for four years and then had two years of bank training and experience as cashier of the Bank of Collins, at Collins, Georgia, and from there came to Union Point. Here he carried on a mercantile business for one year and in the fall of 1911 assisted in organizing the Farmers Bank at this place, of which he is a stockholder and director and of which he has been the only cashier. Although still a young man, Mr. Young has had solid business training and possesses a large amount of that gift which is called "business sense," one that has enabled him to succeed in all his undertakings including banking. This bank fills a needed place, its name indicating, in a way, the class of depositors most likely to be included as clients and provision being made for their accommodation, reasonable extension of their credit and other privileges that farmers appreciate when their prosperous times must depend so largely on "wind and weather." The Farmers Bank, however, is amply financed, its capital stock being $25,000, and its charter permits it to carry on a general banking business, including deposits, investments, bonds and savings. Additionally, Mr. Young is financially interested in the Davant-Mercantile Company, at Union Point.

On June 5, 1913, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Frances Newsom, who is a daughter of B. T. and Sarah (Byron) Newsom, an old family of Greene County, and they have one child, born February 1, 1915, whom they have named Frances Edith.

Mr. Young is quite prominent in democratic politics and twice has been his party's candidate for county treasurer. He is identified with a number of the leading fraternities of the country, is master of the Masonic lodge to which he belongs and is a Shriner, and is a member also of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees and other bodies. Mr. Young has made property investments at Union Point where he has a very beautiful home.

HINTON J. EVE, M. D. Hardly any physician and surgeon of Georgia has enjoyed better training and more intimate associations with the eminent men of the profession than Doctor Eve. He is a member of one of Augusta's leading families and his father was also a physician. As an expert gynecologist Doctor Eve stands in the front rank of his profession in the state.

Born in Augusta August 10, 1877, he is a son of the late Sterling C. and Laura Troy (Baker) Eve. His father was born in Georgia and his mother in North Carolina, but removed in her girlhood to Florida. Her father was Rev. Archibald Baker of North Carolina. Doctor Eve's paternal grandfather was Joseph A. Eve of Augusta. Dr. Sterling C. Eve died in 1883 at the age of forty-four. He was a graduate of Emory College and in medicine at the medical department of the University of Georgia and had practiced his profession in Augusta for a number of years until his death. The mother is still living at Augusta at the age of sixty-four. Doctor Eve was the fourth in a family of six children. His oldest brother, Archibald B., died at the age of twenty-four in 1895, and his sister Katie B. died in 1909. His two living sisters are: Miss Sarah G., who was born in Augusta in 1875; and Josie E., who was born in 1879 and is the wife of Frank M. Doer, superintendent of the C. & W. C. R. R. Company at Augusta.

As a boy Doctor Eve attended the public schools of Augusta, the Richmond Academy, and entering the medical department of the University of Georgia was graduated in 1899 M. D. The following ten years were spent in general practice in association with Dr. Joseph E. Allen. This experience not only gave him a broad general knowledge of the profession but also served

to sharpen and define his special aiblities, and in order to practice along the lines in which his ambition led he gave up his business at Augusta and removed to New York City, where he spent the years 1910-11 in the various schools and hospitals of that city. He was on the gynecological staff of the Bellevue Hospital, genecological and surgical division, and from that was transferred to the surgical division of Bellevue Hospital, and also took the examination at the Woman's Hospital for gynecological surgeons. He served as junior, senior and house surgeon at the Woman's Hospital until his return to Augusta, where since 1911 he has been engaged almost entirely as a surgeon and gynecologist. Doctor Eve is also assistant in obstetrics of the medical department of the University of Georgia, is a member of the Richmond County and the State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the Georgia Surgeons' Association, and of the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital.

In politics he is a democrat, and is affiliated with Vigilant Lodge No. 2 of the Knights of Pythias, Miller Lodge No. 10 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity of the University of Georgia. He also belongs to the Augusta Country Club. He is a popular citizen, stands high in his profession and is always ready to work for the interests of the community. Doctor Eve is unmarried and resides with his mother.

Linwood C. Hayne. Among Georgians who are distinguished in business, civic and social affairs of the present time, one of the first to be recognized is the mayor of Augusta, Linwood C. Hayne. It was his splendid qualifications as a business man that led to Mr. Hayne's election as chief executive of the city, 1913-16. For many years he has been president of the Planters Loan & Savings Bank of Augusta, an institution which under his management has reached a point of stability and resources only equalled by few of his kind in the South. Mr. Hayne is also vice president of the Georgia Chemical Works, a four hundred thousand dollar corporation that manufactures a large line of fertilizers, and has one of the largest forces of employees in Augusta.

Linwood C. Hayne grew up in Burke County, and besides the atmosphere of high ideals in which he was reared at home he attended the local schools, the Hephzibah High School, and at the age of seventeen took a business course in Moore's Business College in Atlanta. His first position in the world of business was in a minor capacity with the retail dry goods establishment of J. B. White & Company at Augusta. With that firm he remained fourteen years. He made his work distinctive by reason of close attention to every duty, by an unchallenged fidelity, and his employers in time came to repose much confidence in his judgment and ability.

With this record and training in commercial life Mr. Hayne in 1894 was elected president of the Planters Loan & Savings Bank and president of the National Bank of Augusta. He was the executive head of both these institutions for seventeen years, but in 1911 withdrew from the National Bank in order to devote his entire time to the Planters Loan & Trust Company. This is an institution which has been in existence since 1870, in which year it was organized with a capital of $100,000. It is noteworthy that the first important move to be made by Mr. Hayne when he became president in 1894 was to reduce the capital to $50,000. Since then, in a little more than twenty years, the institution has paid regular semi-annual dividends, and has now accumulated a surplus of $210,000 in undivided profits. Of its prosperity and stability it is needless to speak further than to mention the fact that the stock is worth four times its par value, and very seldom is a sale transaction recorded in the local market.

Through all these years his civic attitude and influence have been a vital

part in the upbuilding of Augusta. When he was elected mayor, the duties of which office he took up on January 1, 1913, Mr. Hayne received practically 99 per cent of the support of the local business men, and his administration has well justified this splendid confidence. He has been quite active in behalf of the democratic party in his county and state. Mr. Hayne is past master of Webb Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past commander of Georgia Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, is a member of Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Atlanta. For the past fifteen years he has been president of the board of trustees, of the St. John's Methodist Church. He formerly filled the office of president in the Augusta Chamber of Commerce, also president of the Georgia Bankers Association; is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Augusta Country Club. Mr. Hayne finds his recreations in hunting and fishing, is a charter member of the Augusta Game Preserving Club, which owns 2,100 acres of hunting and fishing grounds less than one hour's drive from Augusta, and Mr. Hayne's own beautiful country estate, on which he spends six months of each year is also distant from Augusta only an hour by automobile, and is known as Marylin. This name is derived by a combination of the first names of Mr. Hayne and his sister, Miss Mary Anderson.

Thomas Willis Cobb, who was born in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1784, received a liberal education, studied law under the instruction of the distinguished lawyer and statesman, William Harris Crawford, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Greensboro, Georgia. He promptly gained recognition as a lawyer and became so prominent in the affairs of Georgia that he was elected a member of the Fifteenth Congress. He was re-elected to the Sixteenth, and after an interval of one term was again elected to the Eighteenth Congress, and before the expiration of that term was chosen a member of the United States Senate in place of Nicholas Ware, deceased, serving from December 16, 1824, to 1828, when he resigned. Immediately after his resignation he was chosen judge of the Superior Court, and died at Greensboro, Georgia, on February 1, 1830. Two years afterward Cobb County was laid off and named in his honor.

John M. Dooly, of Lincoln County, in which he was born about 1772, was one of the most famous Georgians of his day. As a jurist, a wit, and an orator, he had few equals. On September 2, 1802, he was appointed solicitor general of the Western Circuit to fill a vacancy and on November 22, 1804, he was elected to the same office by the Legislature. In 1816 he was elected judge of the Western Circuit. In 1822 he was elected as judge of the Northern Circuit, and in 1825 was re-elected by the Legislature. He served several terms in the Legislature, and was often suggested as a candidate for Congress, but being a federalist in national politics and a strong Clarke party man, he did not succeed in his ambition. He was more than once defeated for the United States Senate. He passed his life in Lincoln County, where he died in 1827.

Ernst H. Vogelsang. As everyone knows, the production of cotton has been the staple industry of the South since a very early period in its history, but its manufacturer on any extended scale is something which comes within the memory of the present generation, and the importance of the industry and the profits to be made in it have attracted not only home, but foreign capital. Thus, one of the prominent business men of Augusta, Ernst H. Vogelsang, is the representative of the firm of Heinecken and Vogelsang, of Bremen, Germany, which has had branches and considerable business interests in this country since 1884, and which in addition to exporting cotton from America to Europe, is engaged in cotton compress operating in all the mill centers of

the United States. Mr. Vogelsang was born in the Province of Rhenish Prussia, Germany, April 16, 1882, his native town being Dülken. His parents were Herman and Minna Vogelsang, the father also a native of Dülken and the mother of Homburg (Hesse) Germany. The members of his paternal family have been millowners since 1865 in Dülken, Germany, in the manufacture of cotton yarns and goods for domestic use and for exportation—of the latter a considerable percentage. Mr. Vogelsang was graduated from a German college, in 1902, and in the same year selected as his future occupation the raw cotton import and export business, beginning his activity in the firm of Heineken and Vogelsang, at Bremen, then owned in part by his uncle, J. Vogelsang. After spending one year there he went to Liverpool, England, where he took a place in the offices operated by the same firm and owners under the same name. Here he remained until 1905, learning every detail of the business until he had thoroughly mastered it. In 1905 Mr. Vogelsang left Liverpool for Augusta, Georgia, where the firm of Heineken and Vogelsang had established one of the three American branches of their business, and with this office he has since been connected. In 1912 he was made a partner in its Augusta business and has a personal financial interest therein. In their active cotton compress business in this country the firm specializes the type and staple shipments and operates compresses. The Augusta office was opened in 1899 and handles between 60,000 to 70,000 bales per year. Mr. Vogelsang is a member of the Commercial Club of Augusta, also of the Country Club. He is affiliated religiously with the Episcopal Church. While in his native land he had one year's service as "volunteer" in the German army.

On May 19, 1909, Ernst H. Vogelsang was married, in Montgomery, Alabama, to Miss A. H. H. Siebs, whose father, John G. Siebs, a native of Bremen, Germany, is head of the firm of J. G. Siebs and Company, of Montgomery, engaged in the raw cotton domestic and exporting business since 1880. Mrs. Siebs was born in Oldenburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Vogelsang have one daughter, Paula Siebs Vogelsang, now five and a half years of age. The family have a handsome and comfortable residence on The Hill, Augusta. Since coming to Augusta Mr. Vogelsang has not only shown himself a man of energy and business acumen, but has made a large number of friends among the best people of the city, his refined personality and high education impressing all who meet him in his favor.

Hon. Clifford Anderson. A jurist of unimpeachable integrity, a lawyer of profound learning, a public official of courage and efficiency, admirable in every relation of life and worthy of the esteem in which he was held, the late Judge Clifford Anderson will long be remembered by the people of Georgia, of which state he was a resident from his orphaned boyhood. He was born March 23, 1833, in Nottoway County, Virginia, and died in Georgia, in 1899.

The Anderson family was founded in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia by three brothers, natives of Scotland, all men of thrift and education, virile men who left their impress visibly on their descendants. In every generation appeared a poetic strain together with practical characteristics and this strain was notably inherited by the late Judge Anderson and frequently, as long as he lived, was manifested in his writings, his oratory and his ordinary conversation. His father was Henry Anderson and his grandfather was William Henry Anderson, both well known in their day in Virginia.

Clifford Anderson was sixteen years old when he came to Macon, Georgia, where he entered the law office of his eldest brother, William Henry Anderson, and his brother-in-law, Robert Lanier, who had married his eldest sister, Mary Anderson. They became the parents of the celebrated poet, Sidney Lanier, who inherited from both sides of the family the gifts of which Georgia will ever be tenderly proud. Eager for knowledge, in the libraries of his kindred, Clifford Anderson found opportunity to satisfy his craving and dipped deep

into philosophy, history, logic, political economy and later the law, and in 1852, largely self-educated, he was admitted to the bar and after the death of his brother entered into partnership with Robert Lanier, which association continued for more than forty years.

Such was his nature and temperament, that every public movement interested Mr. Anderson from early manhood, not in a personal way but as a broadening experience and the result was seen in the knowledge he gained of men and motives, of the value of public demonstrations and of the fundamentals upon which the whole of life is based. Although for many years he nobly filled public offices, he accepted these responsibilities so conscientiously and unselfishly, that he could never be termed a mere politician. In 1856 he was elected judge of the City Court of Macon, but resigned two years later, and in 1857 was elected a member of the city council and re-elected for a second term. In the fall of 1859 he was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly for one year and was very active in his support of a number of public-spirited measures.

Judge Anderson belonged to that conservative class who early opposed secession when trouble arose between the states of the Union, but later, realizing that a conflict was imminent, cast in his lot with the Confederates, and in 1860, in a speech at Macon advocated the secession of Georgia. He was, however, not only a speaker, but also an actor, as was evidenced by his enlisting as a private soldier, serving in the ranks for several months and later as lieutenant of his company, served for one year, subsequently being elected brigade inspector on the staff of General Wright. His valor was so conspicuous that both Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. R. H. Anderson united in recommending his promotion and a commission as captain of the adjutant-general's department was tendered him, but, in the meanwhile, in 1863, he was elected a member of the Confederate Congress. In this body he was notably eminent, his eloquence in debate, his calm judgment in discussing the mighty problems confronting the country for solution, marking him as one of the most patriotic of men and sincere of advisors.

After the war and the restoration of civil government, Judge Anderson and Mr. Lanier resumed the practice of law as before, and the firm became one of great prominence. When continued ill health made it necessary for Mr. Lanier to retire, Judge Anderson entered into a law partnership with his second son, James Le Conte Anderson, which partnership continued until the death of Judge Anderson.

For many years Judge Anderson declined political office, even when tendered the unanimous nomination of his party for Congress, but in 1880, when, without solicitation on his part, the state democratic convention nominated him for attorney-general, he accepted the honor and served in that high office for ten years, perhaps more usefully than any other of the brilliant men who at different times have been chosen for that responsible position. In December, 1893, Judge Anderson was appointed, by Governor Northen, as one of the commissioners to annotate the laws of the state. It would be difficult to make the general public realize what a task it was to complete such a work in three years, or the qualifications necessary to make the work entirely accurate and completely comprehensive. It was, in some degree, the crowning effort of his life and is now a part of the state code.

Judge Anderson was married in January, 1857, to Miss Anna Le Conte, of Macon, Georgia, a member of a distinguished family and a niece of one of the Supreme Court judges of the state. Of the thirteen children born to this congenial marriage the following survive: Clifford Le Conte, who is a prominent lawyer and a stable citizen of Atlanta; James Le Conte, formerly his father's associate, who is a leading member of the Atlanta bar; Robert Lanier, who is a prominent lawyer of Macon; Custis Nottingham, who, like his father and brothers, has devoted himself to the law; Annie, who is the wife of J. J.

McKay, of Macon; and Laura Boykin, who is the wife of Buford Duke, of Nashville, Tennessee.

For full forty years Judge Anderson was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Macon, and on many occasions represented church interests in the synods and general assemblies.

CUSTIS NOTTINGHAM ANDERSON. Among the prominent, stable and representative men of Atlanta, with large professional and business interests and influential in many avenues of public usefulness, is Custis Nottingham Anderson, a foremost member of the Atlanta bar and president of the Atlanta Mercantile Agency.

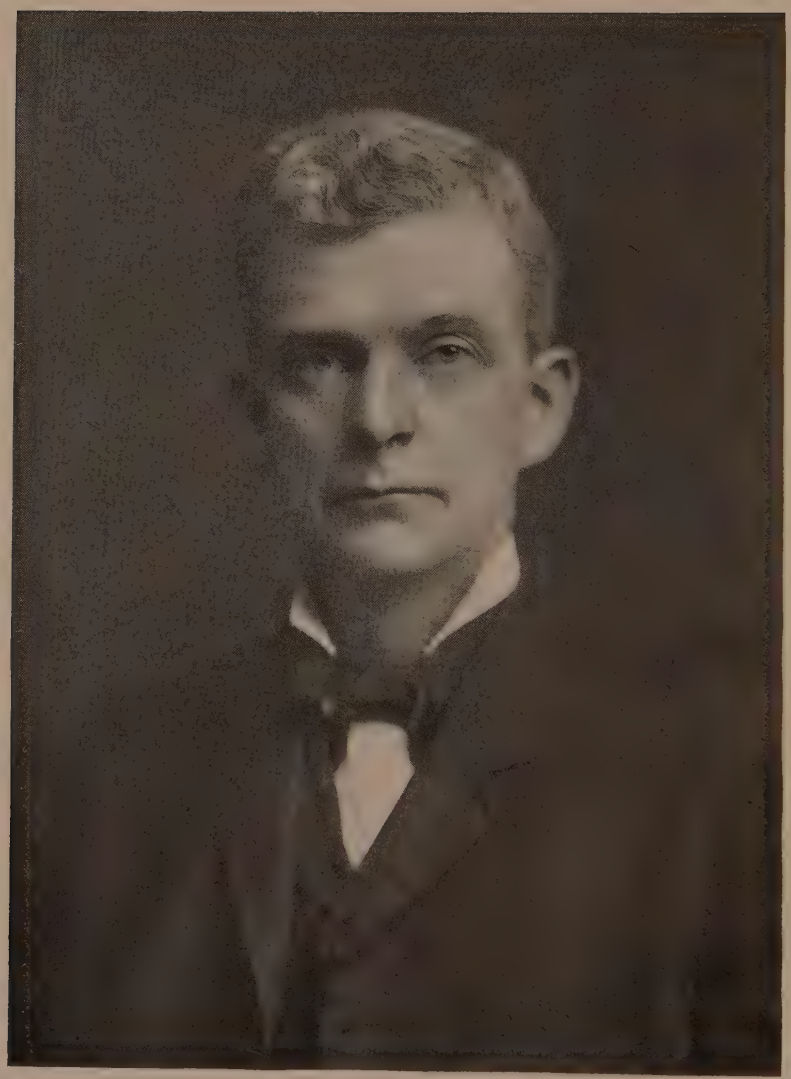
Custis Nottingham Anderson was born at Macon, Georgia, March 5, 1875, and is the youngest son of Hon. Clifford and Anna (Le Conte) Anderson. Judge Clifford Anderson served for ten years as attorney-general of the State of Georgia. During the war between the states he served first as adjutant-general on the staff of General Wright and later was elected a member of the Confederate Congress and continued in office until hostilities ceased. He then returned to Macon and resumed the practice of law and later served as judge of the City Court. His death occurred in 1898. His widow survives and still resides at Macon.

In the public schools of Macon, Custis N. Anderson was graduated from the high school when but sixteen years of age. Following that he spent one year at Mercer University and two years at the Georgia School of Technology. Although from boyhood the law had most appealed to him as a career, at this time circumstances so moulded his environing conditions that after three years of study in the mechanical engineering department, he went into railroad work, being then twenty years old. Three years passed in official work as ticket agent at Macon and then he entered the mechanical department of the Georgia Central Railroad, where he spent the next six years, from time to time being promoted and when he resigned, in order to complete his law education, in 1904, he was chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of motive power. In the meanwhile he had studied assiduously and then became a student in the law office of his older brother, Clifford L. Anderson, at Atlanta, and also attended lectures in the Atlanta Law School. In 1907 he was admitted to the Georgia bar and has continued in practice at Atlanta, where he has gained ample recognition. He makes a specialty of corporation and commercial law and at present is the senior member of the law firm of Anderson, Slate and D'Orr, a leading law firm of Atlanta.

During his earlier years in Atlanta, Mr. Anderson displayed also considerable business acumen and one of the results of his enterprise and energy is the Anderson Mercantile Agency, one of the city's important and prosperous commercial concerns, of which he is president and was the founder. This agency has developed with Mr. Anderson as its guiding head, into an enterprise of mammoth proportions, clients being in every part of the South, which has been its selected trade territory.

In still another direction has Mr. Anderson shown unusual administrative ability, a comprehensive mind and organizing talent. He was one of the three men who originated the North Avenue Presbyterian Church Day School, in 1910, and is secretary and treasurer of its board of trustees. This organization has realized astonishing success. Beginning with a seeming demand for some opportunity of this kind, through the efforts of Mr. Anderson and his confreres, it has exceeded all reasonable expectation, its present enrollment being 245 students and seventeen teachers, each one being a specialist.

Mr. Anderson was married on December 13, 1897, to Miss Mary Hollifield, of Macon, Georgia, and they have had four sons: James Lawrence, who was accidentally killed by an automobile, at the age of ten years; and Custis N., Perry Le Conte and Clifford, all three residing with their parents and attend-



Andrew J. Cobb

ing school. Mr. Anderson is a member of the board of trustees of Oglethorpe University. He is an elder in the North Avenue Presbyterian Church and is a teacher in its Sunday school. Ever since the establishing of the Young Men's Christian Association in Atlanta he has been interested in its work and an influence in its support. Political preferment has never engaged his attention and his main activity in politics consists in casting his vote with the democratic party. A man of social charm he is welcomed in every circle, but the only fraternity with which he has identified himself is the Masonic. He belongs to the American Bar Association and to the Commerical Law League of America.

ANDREW JACKSON COBB. The illustrious son of an illustrious father, Andrew Jackson Cobb, while not so prominent in national affairs as was General Howell Cobb in his generation, has discharged with credit and distinguished ability, in his native state, the many difficult and arduous responsibilities evolved from the more complex and broader life of modern times. In the bench and bar, as a teacher and public leader, the influence of Judge Cobb has thoroughly permeated the life of Georgia during the last thirty-five years and has been a vigorous and enlightening power.

His parents were Howell and Mary Ann (Lamar) Cobb. At this point it will be sufficient to refer to his father as one time governor of Georgia, speaker of the National House of Representatives, secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Buchanan, president of the provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America, and a major general in the Confederate army. The mother was a daughter of Col. Zachariah Lamar, a successful merchant and planter of Milledgeville. Of the same family were Mirabeau B. Lamar, president of the Republic of Texas, and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, both of them cousins of Judge A. J. Cobb.

Born at Athens, Georgia, April 12, 1857, Andrew Jackson Cobb, reared in the atmosphere of high ideals and with the best of home training, entered the University of Georgia and was graduated A. B. in 1876. In 1877 he received the degree LL. B. from the same institution and was admitted to the bar at Athens August 12, 1877. From that date except for the time he was on the Supreme Bench in Georgia and for other brief exceptions, he has been continuously in practice at Athens. His first partnership was with Capt. Alexander S. Erwin, the husband of his eldest sister. Captain Erwin became judge of the Western Circuit in 1879, following which Mr. Cobb practiced alone until 1891, and then resumed his associations with Judge Erwin. In 1893 he removed to Atlanta to attend to his duties as counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. As a result of the constitutional amendment of 1896 increasing the number of Supreme Court judges from three to six, Mr. Cobb accepted the unanimous endorsement of old friends and associates in the Athens bar, became a candidate for a supreme justice, and was elected. At that time he was the youngest man ever elected to the Supreme Court of Georgia with the exception of Linton Stephens and Beverly D. Evans. Judge Cobb was on the supreme bench from 1897 to 1907. On the death of Chief Justice Simmons he and Justice William H. Fish were the ranking members of the court in length of service, but Judge Fish being the senior in years was appointed chief justice. Chief Justice Fish then named Judge Cobb as presiding judge of the second division of the court, which position he held from 1905 until he resigned on October 12, 1907. He then resumed the active practice of law with his nephew, Howell C. Erwin, under the firm name of Cobb & Erwin. Since that date Lamar C. Rucker, another nephew, and William L. Erwin, a brother of Howell C., have become members of the firm, the title of the present firm being, Cobb, Erwin & Rucker.

His record of public service covers fully thirty years. His work as a teacher of law has been considered one of the most valuable services rendered during his useful life. From 1884 to 1893 he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Georgia, from 1893 to 1897 was dean of the Atlanta Law School, was lecturer for the Y. M. C. A. Law School at Atlanta during 1905-06, and since 1908 has been lecturer on constitutional law and procedure at the University of Georgia. From 1886 to 1889 he was a member of the board of education at the City of Athens, serving one term as president, and giving a most efficient service in building up the city system of public schools. From 1891 to 1893 he was a trustee of the University of Georgia, and since 1907 has been a member of the board of trustees of the Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens, a college for girls founded by his uncle, Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb. He is now and has been for several years president of that board. In 1915 he was again appointed a trustee of the University of Georgia, and still holds that position.

From 1887 to 1891 he served as city attorney of Athens and by his thorough legal ability and skillful handling of many important questions which came up in his administration conferred special honor upon that office. In 1890 he was candidate for representative in the General Assembly, but owing to his refusal to advocate local legislation which would have had the effect of authorizing the licensing of barrooms in Clarke County, was defeated by nineteen votes in the primaries. A similar issue came up in the following year, and in order to prevent the re-establishment of barrooms Mr. Cobb advocated the sale of liquor under the dispensary plan. The dispensary advocated carried the election and Judge Cobb became the author of the Athens dispensary law, which went into effect in 1891 and was the first legally established dispensary system for the sale of liquors in the United States. This law served its purpose well until supplanted by the prohibition law, of which Judge Cobb is a hardy supporter. Since 1911 he has been chairman of the permanent commission of the Georgia Bar Association on revision of judicial system and procedure in court, and in 1913 was a member of the legislative commission on revision of procedure in the courts. He is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association, which he served as president in 1912-13, an honorary member of the Augusta Bar Association, a member of the Athens Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association.

An estimate of his work while on the supreme bench should take note of several important decisions. One was the Dawson waterworks case, involving the right of municipalities and counties to incur debt. His decision cleared away many doubts and blazed an open path along which the cities and counties of Georgia can proceed without fear of legal entanglement. The opinion in the case of Kelly vs. Strouse settled numerous questions of practice in the courts of Georgia that had for years remained in a perplexing and unsettled state. In the case of Park vs. Candler involving the right of the state to use the public property funds for payment of salaries of teachers in the common schools of the state, Judge Cobb, delivering the opinion of the court held that that fund could not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was specifically provided. To the decision of the majority of the court in the second case of Park vs. Candler, involving the right to use the public property fund to pay interest on the public debt, Judge Cobb gave a dissenting opinion, and that has been considered as the ablest of all his opinions while a member of the Supreme Bench. His decision in the case of Pavesich vs. The New England Mutual Insurance Company attracted national attention. The company, without the consent of Pavesich, had used his picture on its advertising matter and he sued for damages. Judge Alton B. Parker, in a similar case as chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals, had denied the plaintiff the right of action.

Judge Cobb's opinion was exactly opposite, holding that the plaintiff had a right of action against the company.

In politics Judge Cobb is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type and has been splendidly loyal to his party through all its successes and vicissitudes. In 1912 he was presidential elector for the state at large and president of the electoral college of Georgia. For many years Judge Cobb has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Athens, and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity South. On March 3, 1880, Judge Cobb married Miss Starkie Campbell, of Griffin, Georgia, a daughter of Jesse M. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of that place, and a granddaughter of Judge James H. Stark, former judge of the Flint Circuit. Mrs. Cobb died February 25, 1901. She was the mother of seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and five still living.

A brief pen sketch of Judge Cobb written a few years ago stands as an excellent estimate of his work and character: "As a citizen Judge Cobb measures up to the highest standard. Pure in life, of absolute integrity, devoted to his family and his people, he is a Georgian in whom the citizens have implicit confidence. As a teacher of law he has few equals and no superiors in this section of the country. The results of his labors as professor of law are being made manifest year by year in the success of the young men whom he taught. As a lawyer his ability is recognized by all. Especially in the department of constitutional law is his ability of pronounced type. He is regarded as one of the most careful, thorough and able constitutional lawyers of the state. As a judge on the Supreme Bench he established a most enviable reputation. His decisions are regarded by eminent lawyers as models of logical reasoning, clear and concise expression and a comprehensive grasp of the legal points involved."

W. C. Warlick. Among the enterprising and substantial young business men of Pickens County, is W. C. Warlick, who is cashier of the Pickens County Bank, at Jasper. Practically his entire period of business life has been identified with the banking business and he has enjoyed a large amount of experience along the lines calculated to be instructive in the field of finance.

W. C. Warlick was born at Canton, in Cherokee County, Georgia, January 28, 1882, and is a son of William H. and Addie (McMillan) Warlick, the former of whom was born in Georgia and the latter in North Carolina. William H. Warlick came to Georgia just prior to the war between the states and settled in Gilmer County where he was engaged first in a mercantile business and later was a carriage manufacturer, subsequently retiring with his wife to Ellijay, where they now reside. They have eight children: Ella, Mrs. Fowler, who resides at Ellijay; Harley, who is also a resident of Ellijay; W. C.; Mrs. W. O. McMullen, who lives at Carrolton, Georgia; William, who lives at Canton, Georgia; Hershel, who lives at Valdosta, Georgia; and Nellie and Irene, who live with their parents.

W. C. Warlick attended school at Canton and Ellijay and then took a business course in the Rheinhart normal school, where he was graduated and immediately secured a clerical position with the North Georgia National Bank at Blue Ridge. He remained with that institution for four years, diligent in service and faithful to every duty, thereby securing the trust and confidence of his employers and gaining invaluable knowledge for himself. He was then transferred to the Gilmer County Bank and another period of four years ensued, when he moved to Florida and later, for a short time was at Atlanta. In April, 1911, he came to the Pickens County Bank at Jasper, which is one of the sound financial institutions of the state. It operates with a capital of $25,000; has a paid in capital of $15,000, and has ample resources. As a

financier Mr. Warlick looks at and carries on all business from a financier's standpoint and he enjoys the full confidence of his many patrons.

Mr. Warlick was united in marriage on April 12, 1910, with Miss Paulina Patrick Cobb, who is a daughter of J. P. Cobb, of an old Gilmer County family and a resident of Ellijay. The mother of Mrs. Warlick is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Warlick have two sons: William Cobb, who was born at Ellijay, Georgia, in 1911; and Donald, who was born at Jasper, Georgia, in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Warlick are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a democrat and is somewhat active in public affairs, at present serving as a member of the city council. In a large degree Mr. Warlick may be named a self-made man, providing to a considerable extent the means for his own education and through sturdy industry and complete integrity gradually advanced himself to a prominent place in the banking world of this section.

James S. Tankersley, M. D. The great Galen boasted "I have done as much to medicine as Trajan did to the Roman Empire in making bridges and roads throughout Italy," thus emphasizing with the greatest then known marvels of accomplishment, his own benefactions to humanity. And yet, in the light of modern medical science, how comparatively little Galen did and how radically incorrect, remarkable as they were, proved many of his conclusions.

To the medical profession the early teachers, however, as pathfinders, will ever continue great, but the professional knowledge of the physician and surgeon of the present day, is vastly broader, higher and deeper. He is able to solve many of the disease problems that baffled the old physicians, for where they struggled blindly, he has the microscope and the test tube. Georgia, so progressive in many fields, is not left behind in the sphere of medicine, her roll call of eminent physicians and surgeons reflecting the greatest credit. They may be found in all parts of the state, some advantageously located as to opportunities for further study and experiment, and others, equally ambitious, who have, through individual effort advanced themselves and through professional enthusiasm and natural ability, have reached a high plane of excellence. One of the leaders in the medical profession at Ellijay is Dr. James S. Tankersley, a native of Georgia and for thirty-one busy years a resident of this city.

James S. Tankersley was born in Gilmer County, February 15, 1860, and is a son of L. and Sarah Ann (Clark) Tankersley. The father was born in Habersham County, Georgia, and died in his native state in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. During his active years he followed agricultural pursuits, mainly in Gilmer County, to which section he came when nineteen years old. He became a well-known citizen, when, during the war between the states, he was exempted from military duty, except service in the home guards, because he operated flour mills for the public need. He was married in Georgia to Sarah Ann Clark, who was born in 1831 in North Carolina and was brought to Georgia in childhood, where she died in 1886. Of their family of seven children, James S. was the second in order of birth.

After boyhood attendance in the country schools, James S. Tankersley became a student in the Ellijay Seminary, where he spent three years. Very early he began to cherish an ambition to become a physician but, when his seminary course was completed he found that he could only pursue his coveted medical studies by borrowing capital. On account of his well-known stability of character this was not difficult and he then entered the Atlanta Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1884 and immediately established himself in practice at Ellijay. Every indebtedness was soon wiped out and today he stands as one of the recognized leaders in medical thought and practice in Northern Georgia. He will probably always continue a student and in 1901 took a special course in the New York Post Graduate College. Professionally he is identified with the American Medical Association as well as

with the state body, and he is examining surgeon for the United States Pension Board.

On May 29, 1901, Doctor Tankersley was united in marriage with Miss Hessie Evans, who died June 5, 1913, leaving one son, James S., who was born at Ellijay, March 27, 1910. The parents of Mrs. Tankersley were Charles and Sophia Evans, well-known residents of Atlanta, Georgia.

Politically a democrat and fraternally a Royal Arch Mason, Doctor Tankersley is well known outside his profession and is largely representative of the good citizenship that is so notable in this section of Gilmer County.

N. L. Tankersley. A prominent representative of one of Gilmer County's old families is found in N. L. Tankersley, who, for years, has been identified with large business interests here as well as with political affairs and educational progress. He is widely known through these numerous agencies, which, however, do not cover all his activities, for he is a leader in many philanthropic enterprises.

N. L. Tankersley was born in Gilmer County, Georgia, October 12, 1870, and is the youngest child born to his parents, L. and Sarah Ann (Clark) Tankersley, the former of whom was a native of Georgia and the latter of North Carolina. Both parents are now deceased.

In boyhood N. L. Tankersley attended school at Ellijay and afterward took a course in the argricultural college at Dahlonega, Georgia, remaining through the junior year. He then returned to Ellijay and entered the educational field, teaching school for two years and during this time making so many friends that in 1900 he was elected county superintendent of instruction. For eight years Mr. Tankersley continued superintendent and under his management the schools made remarkable progress, his efficiency in this direction being the result of his industry, natural adaptiveness and personal influence. Mr. Tankersley subsequently resigned the office of superintendent in order to embark in the mercantile business, in association with a brother, and this enterprise has been so successfully built up until it is the leading one in its line in this section. Although his activities are no longer engaged as a teacher, Mr. Tankersley has by no means lost interest in educational advancement in this section and in 1911, when elected president of the county board of education, accepted the responsibility and is still serving.

On May 7, 1902, Mr. Tankersley was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Hyatt, who is a member of a well known family of Ellijay and a daughter of D. M. Hyatt. Mr. and Mrs. Tankersley have three children: Maurice, who was born in 1904; Cherme, who was born in 1906; and Oleta, who was born in 1908, all of whom are attending school.

In politics Mr. Tankersley is a democrat and for the past six years has been chairman of the county committee of the party organization and an influential factor in all party deliberations. In 1914 he was appointed postmaster of Ellijay and has served as such ever since. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Tankersley is an extremely pleasant man to meet, combining as he does, a courtesy with natural kindliness, that stamps him as a real southern gentleman, genuine and sincere in word and deed.

Col. John E. Donalson, of Bainbridge, a leading lawyer of Southwest Georgia and a distinguished veteran, was born in Bainbridge April 29, 1846. His father, Jonathan, was a successful planter of Decatur County and prominent in the public affairs of the section.

Colonel Donalson was reared on the family plantation, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was a student at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. In 1862, a boy of sixteen, he enlisted as a private in Company A of Duke's Kentucky Regiment of Gen. John Morgan's command. He was laid up in a hospital at the time of Morgan's memorable raid into Ohio when that com-

mander's brigade was destroyed. He was then transferred to Company A, Fifth Florida Battalion of Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. It is stated that though his rank was only that of fourth corporal, he was so expert in military matters that he served as drill master for the battalion.

Returning home at the close of the war, a youth of nineteen, he resumed his studies and attended the famous old academy at Mount Zion, Georgia, then conducted by W. J. Northen, since the governor of the state. From there he went to the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and a year later graduated from the law school. He has diligently practiced his profession for the forty years since that time, and has won reputation as one of the strongest lawyers in the state. Outside of his practice he is a man of affairs; has been engaged actively in naval stores, lumbering and farming, and was the founder of the flourishing town of Donalsonville, which was named in his honor. He has given several terms of service as mayor of Bainbridge and in 1877 served as a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention. His standing in the profession may be measured by the fact that he is now one of the vice presidents of the Bar Association of Georgia. His son, E. M. Donalson, is now associated with him under the firm name of Donalson & Donalson, a firm which has a large and lucrative practice.

Otis A. Dunson, of La Grange, cotton manufacturer and president of the Dixie Cotton Mills, was born in Troup County, July 3, 1853. He received a thorough business education and training, both in the Atlanta College, as a bookkeeper and a member of the firms Williams & Dunson, Dunson & Evans and Dunson & Dunson. During that period he was identified with a growing supply business, mostly with cotton planters, which continued until 1896. In that year the Dixie Cotton Mills was incorporated with a capital of $350,000, and the enterprise has since continually expanded. The capital stock was increased to $500,000 and improved machinery continually installed, all of which went far to make La Grange a leading cotton center of the state.

Everard Hamilton Richardson, M. D. One of the distinguished physicians and surgeons who have lent dignity and honor to the medical profession in the State of Georgia, and whose reputation has transcended mere local limitations is Dr. Everard Hamilton Richardson, of Cedartown, the judicial center of Polk County.

In the general work of his profession he has attained to much of success and distinction, as has he also in its educational and, more specifically, scientific departments; and he has brought to his humane vocation the purposeful strength and devotion of a fine soul and a fine mind. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness, its altruism and its material success, his life has counted for much; and further than this he is a native son of Georgia and a scion of a family whose name has been long and prominently identified with the annals of Georgia history. Of thoroughly patrician lineage on both the agnatic and distaff sides, he represents the best type of the fine old Southern stock, and both along social and professional lines he has well upheld the prestige of a name that has been significantly honored in connection with Georgia history.

About the middle of the eighteenth century—Daniel Richardson, the founder of the Georgia branch of the Richardson family from which E. H. Richardson, Jr., sprang, was living on the banks of the Rapidan River, in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Unfortunately it has been impossible to procure definite information concerning the ancestry of this sterling pioneer, whose career proved him to be a man of intelligence, sterling probity, and true piety.

In early life Daniel Richardson married Fannie Long, a daughter of Lieut. Reuben Long, who was a patriotic soldier and officer in the War of the Revolution, as was also his father, Col. Bloomfield Long, of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia.

The official military records at Washington, D. C., and the civic records of Culpeper County, Virginia, reveal that in 1776 Daniel Richardson enlisted in Capt. Levine Joynes' company, Ninth Virginia Regiment Afoot, commanded by Col. George Mathews. Daniel Richardson became lieutenant of this company, served three years as a gallant soldier in the war for independence and received at its close a grant of 4,000 acres of land.

Daniel and Fannie (Long) Richardson became the parents of ten children, and very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, after remaining a year in South Carolina, the family came to Georgia and established a home in Hancock County. Here Daniel Richardson purchased a tract of land, six miles distant from the present Town of Sparta, the county seat, and he was one of the many Revolutionary soldiers who became pioneer settlers in that county. There he began the work of rehabilitation and lived the quiet and unostentatious life of a tiller of the soil until his death, which occurred in 1796. There is no evidence that he accumulated great riches or cared for more than a competency adequate for supplying the plain comforts of life and providing proper education for his children. He survived his wife by only a few months and the remains of both have peacefully rested in the village cemetery at Sparta for almost a century and a quarter. A plain monument indicating this fact marks the spot, but the blurring hand of time has so marred the face of the stone that only the names can now be deciphered.

The will of Daniel Richardson was probated at Sparta, Hancock County, March 29, 1796, and by its provisions his son Obediah and James Bishop, Sr., were nominated as his executors. The names of his children are here indicated: Thomas (whose history it has been found impossible to trace), Obediah, Mrs. Polly Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Mrs. Katie Lamar, Mrs. Nancy Dent, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Gabriel, Sally and Armstead.

Obediah Richardson married Jane Bush and his death occurred in 1811. One of his children, Mary Miller, became the wife of Oliver Jones Skinner, who later served as attorney-general of Georgia, and their youngest daughter married a Mr. Kaughman, who later represented Texas in the United States Congress.

Julia, the youngest daughter of Obediah and Jane (Bush) Richardson, became, in 1819, the wife of Judge Eli H. Baxter. Of this union six children were born. The eldest, Miss Elizabeth Baxter, was a woman of rare culture and remained unwed until her death, which occurred while she was traveling in Egypt, and after she had attained to advanced age; her remains were brought back to the United States and interred at Shreveport, Louisiana. Jane Baxter married Doctor Conwell, and her death occurred in 1890, in the City of Houston, Texas. Blondina Baxter married Andrew Springs, of Charlotte, North Carolina. Mary F. Baxter married Dr. J. S. Catliff, of Shreveport, Louisiana, who died in 1870. Louise married Col. Pulaski Holt, of Eatonton, Georgia.

Armstead Richardson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son of Daniel and Fannie (Long) Richardson, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on the Rapidan River, in 1788. In 1840, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Griggs, in Putnam County, Georgia, and to them were born two sons and three daughters—Dr. Peterson T., Dr. Everard H., Sr., Fannie, Elizabeth and Anna. In 1827, while a student in Columbia Medical College, Washington, D. C., Dr. Peterson T. Richardson married Miss Elizabeth Rose, of that city. He became favorably known as a physician and achieved prominence as a clergyman of the Baptist Church. In 1852 he removed from

Georgia to Rusk County, Texas, where he reared a family of eleven children, his wife having passed away in 1870 and his death having occurred in 1873. Most of their children grew to maturity, became prominent in civic and material affairs throughout various states of the Southwest, where a number of them are still to be found.

Elizabeth Richardson, at her home in Augusta, Georgia, in 1834, became the wife of Hon. Augustus R. Wright, orator, statesman and jurist, who died at Rome, this state, in 1904. Their children were four in number,—William, Miller, Alexander and Mary, and all became prominent and influential in their respective communities. All are now deceased except Mrs. Mary Shropshire, who still maintains her home at Rome, Georgia.

Fannie Richardson became the wife of Alexander Thornton Harper, and her husband was a representative planter and merchant at Cave Spring, Georgia, at the time of his death. They became the parents of four children, as follows: Armstead Richardson Harper, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, was killed while in command of his regiment, the First Georgia Cavalry, at Philadelphia, Tennessee, October 20, 1863. He has one son, Hon. Park Harper, a prominent citizen of Moultrie, Georgia. Charles M. Harper was an eminent citizen and capitalist, and resided at Rome, Georgia, until his death. Of his three children his only daughter, Joyce, resides in that city; Donald is a distinguished lawyer and knighted citizen of Paris, France; and Houston is an influential citizen and substantial capitalist of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Martha Harper, who married Col. D. B. Hamilton, of Rome, Georgia, was a woman of gracious personality and true Christian character. Elizabeth Harper became the wife of Moses Wright, a wealthy planter of Cherokee County, Alabama, where she died in 1906.

Ann Richardson became the wife of William Simmons and resided at Cave Spring, Georgia, until her death. She was survived by one child, Rebecca.

White's statistics of Georgia show that in 1813 Armstead Richardson was a prominent citizen of Eatonton, Putnam County. He was an influential member of the Baptist Church, public-spirited and zealous in all civic and social duties. While he lived at Eatonton he owned a farm, the practical operations of which were carried on by his retinue of slaves under his supervision.

The archives of the military records at Washington, District of Columbia, disclose that Armstead Richardson served as lieutenant in Capt. William Varner's Troop of Dragoons, Maj. Frederick Freeman's Squadron of Cavalry, in the War of 1812.

The war records further disclose that he was a lieutenant in Captain Jones' company, Lindsay's regiment of Georgia cavalry, in the Cherokee war of 1838, and was mustered out of service at New Echota, Georgia.

In May, 1861, when seventy-three years of age, he was first lieutenant in Capt. Tower's company, from Rome, Georgia, and was prevented by the officers and men of his company from marching with them to the front at Richmond, Virginia. In the same company two of his grandsons, Lieut. Armstead Richardson Harper and Charles M. Harper, served as gallant soldiers of the Confederacy; the former having become adjutant of Colonel Bartow's famous Eighth Georgia Regiment, and the latter having served as lieutenant; both went unhurt through the first battle of Manassas.

In 1861 Col. Armstead Richardson was commissioned colonel in the Georgia Militia and was stationed at St. Simon's Island, on the Georgia coast. He held this commission until January, 1865, when, at his personal instance, it was transferred to his nephew, Col. Miller A. Wright.

In 1832, Col. Armstead Richardson was a wealthy citizen of Augusta, Georgia, where he owned a residence on Green Street. At this period he was

interested in banking and owned a large number of slaves, whom he employed in the operation of his farms in Putnam, Jones and Baldwin counties.

From his home in Augusta, Colonel Richardson often rode on his Spanish mare, "Patty Bean," to Cherokee, Georgia, then occupied by the Indians. In exploring that section he stopped in Pickens County, where he purchased a tract of land known as "Talking Rock." There he opened a marble quarry, a property which he later gave to his son-in-law, William Simmons. That section, although he realized its immense wealth in marble, did not appeal to him. Going to Rome, Georgia, and riding southwest from the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaula rivers through the beautiful and fertile Vann's Valley, he tarried at the home of the noted Indian chief Joseph Vann, who presented him with his best flint and steel rifle which he carefully preserved through his life. Thrilled by the transcendent beauty of the hills and valleys and streams of the prospect before him, Colonel Richardson purchased a large tract of land in the heart of Vann's Valley, and on this tract is situated the present interesting Town of Cave Spring, now in Floyd County.

In all the Southern states there is not to be found a more beautiful and picturesque spot than this sylvan village. The tall mountain, crowned with majestic oak and hemlock trees pointing to the skies, fringed with the evergreen laurel that reaches to the low grounds beneath the immense cave on the mountain side, and its great volume of water swiftly flowing from its base soon mingling with the crystal waters of Little Cedar Creek, forms a scene of beauty and grandeur most inspiring to contemplate.

And here the prophetic vision of Col. Armstead Richardson saw, with the eye of a seer, the foundation of a school for Georgia boys and Georgia girls under the protecting aegis of the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicants or betting and gaming within its boundaries.

In harmony with this high purpose, in June, 1839, he deeded five lots, comprising 200 acres of land, to the trustees of the Manual Labor Institution in Vann's Valley, "to be subject to the following reservations, restrictions and conditions: He also requires said trustees in all sales they make to individuals or companies of any part or parcel of said land or any tenant they may permit to live on any part of said premises, be sold or rented so that no sporting, gaming or vending of intoxicating spirits of any kind shall be allowed; and should said Trustees fail to make or enforce these restrictions they forfeit the above amount ($1,000 for each violation) to Armstead Richardson for himself, his heirs or assigns." And lo! Hearn School, a high school for males and females, the state institution for the deaf and dumb, with the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars upon its buildings, was born in the first temperance town on the globe.

Hearn School, in an environment of such exalted ideals of morality and sobriety, has continued in existence for three-fourths of a century, and the benedictions of its alumni from all portions of the South have blessed the genius of Armstead Richardson. The late Gen. John B. Gordon, one of the most eminent and loved sons of Georgia, was one of the alumni of this institution of learning, and while a student in the same he boarded at the home of Armstead Richardson. A few months before the death of this gallant cavalier of the South he declared: "I feared and revered old Major Richardson, and under his roof and within the walls of old Hearn School I received the inspiration that has carried me safely through both war and peace."

Armstead Richardson, six feet and two inches in height, erect in bearing, stern and imperious was a notable figure in any presence. He was an ardent Baptist and was never intentionally derelict in his loyalty to and observance of its ordinances. A pioneer of Georgia, he was a product of the times which made heroes. Buttressed and sustained by the faith and hope of the Christian tenets represented by the Baptist Church, soon after the close of the Civil war, in the autumn of 1866 this strong and good man went to his eternal rest

with the simple confidence and faith of a little child holding the hand of a fond parent while crossing a deep stream.

Everard Hamilton Richardson, Sr., the youngest child of Armstead and Fannie (Long) Richardson, was born at Eatonton, Georgia, July 4, 1814. He was educated by the noted Nothan Beeman, at Mount Zion, Hancock County, Georgia.

In 1833 he received a diploma from the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta. In the following year he received the degree of doctor of medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1835 he began the practice of medicine with the celebrated Doctor Foster, at Crawfordsville, Georgia, a friend and contemporary of Alexander H. Stephens. On the 6th of April, 1837, at Pennfield, Greene County, Georgia, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Richardson to Miss Mary F. Janes, daughter of William and Selah (Gresham) Janes, of that county.

In 1838 Doctor Richardson removed with his wife to what was then known as Cherokee, Georgia, purchasing a large tract of land and settling in Paulding, now Polk County, two and one-half miles from Cedartown. For a number of years he practiced medicine over a large area of territory, but possessing large means, he finally retired from the work of his profession to live a life of leisure, the while he diverted himself by travel and in the entertainment of his friends at his hospitable home. The fortunes of war swept from him most of his large estate, and he endured to the full the tension involved in the great internecine conflict that brought devastation and desolation to the fair Southland. He died at his homestead near Cedartown on the 23rd of May, 1880.

Of his nine children six were reared to years of maturity, the other three having died in infancy. The eldest daughter, Lovicia, who was born in 1840; was educated at the Georgia Female College, at Madison. She was a beautiful and highly accomplished woman. In 1862 she became the wife of Col. J. S. Bryan, lawyer and Confederate soldier, and she died at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in September, 1905. She became the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased. Rosaline R., the second daughter, was born March 3, 1844, and was educated at Rome, Georgia, this state, under the preceptorship of the famous Major Fouche. In 1868 she wedded G. W. Featherston, a merchant at Cedartown, and here her death occurred in 1893. Her only child, Mrs. F. Bunn, resides at the old Richardson homestead.

Dr. Everard Hamilton Richardson, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, is the eldest of the sons, and the second son, William J., is a prominent and influential planter residing near Cedartown. Armstead, the youngest son, was born at the family homestead, on the 9th of September, 1853, and died at the home of his brother Dr. Everard H. Richardson, in the City of Atlanta, on the 7th of April, 1898, he having remained a bachelor. He was educated at the Hearn School, Cave Spring, and thereafter taught school six years, in Nebraska and Texas. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Cedartown, Georgia. He achieved great success as a lawyer and was elected solicitor general of the Tallapoosa Circuit, in which position he gained reputation for being the most vigorous prosecuting attorney in Georgia. Mary Selah, the youngest of the six children, was born at the old family homestead near Cedartown, on the 17th of September, 1856, and her education was received at Cedartown. In 1880 she became the wife of Mr. H. M. Mountcastle, and she passed to eternal rest in 1900, a lovely and noble Christian woman. She is survived by two children,—Hilliard and William M. The former is a resident of Cedartown and the latter of Atlanta.

Dr. Everard Hamilton Richardson, Jr., was born on the family homestead near Cedartown, Georgia, January 16, 1850. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools at Cedartown, and in his seventeenth year he

completed his course of study in the academy for boys at Cave Spring, under M. J. S. Stubbs.

From 1861 to the close of 1865 were crucial years for the fiery youths of the South. The drill and march under the inspiring music of drum and fife,—the rapid preparation of the Southern soldiers for the great conflict of the war between the states, and later the alternate possession of young Richardson's home by the Confederate and Federal soldiers, accustomed his mind to scenes of blood and the sound of musketry and cannon. Early in his 'teens the lad, with pistol and rifle, was riding with the Confederate scouts and flying from invading Federal soldiers. This continued through the autumn of 1864, when General Hood passed the Richardson homestead en route to the bloody fields of Franklin and Nashville. At that time young Richardson, though only fourteen years of age, was a splendid horseman and an excellent shot, and in the midst of war and rumors of war he rarely slept in a house.

These were strenuous years in the development of character, and the experience coupled with one year of plowing on his father's farm after the close of the Civil war, gave to the fibre of young Richardson an element of brawn and iron which for more than half a century of labor and struggle have enabled him to triumph over all obstacles in every crisis of his life.

During his eighteenth year young Richardson was a clerk in the dry-goods store of A. Huntington, at Cedartown, Georgia. The first money which he thus earned he invested in a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, the works of Shakespeare and those of Lord Byron and Alexander Pope; and when not at work he was poring over these books. The germ of ambition was incubating in his brain, and he was dreaming and reveling in high aspirations, but he was not to be discouraged, although the devastating storm of war had deprived him of property and influential friends.

During the year (1868) he was stricken with typhoid fever, and while convalescing from this severe illness he resolved to begin the study of medicine.

During the years 1870 and 1871 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, in the City of New Orleans. He made the best possible use of his splendid opportunities at this great school of medicine, and on his return to Georgia he began alone the practice of his profession in the service of the Ætna and Tecumseh iron furnaces, in Polk County. By November, 1871, he had been sufficiently successful in acquiring money to justify him in entering the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, and from this institution he received his diploma and degree of doctor of medicine in March, 1872. In the same month he began the practice of medicine at Cedartown, the home of his youth.

By October, 1876, the ambitious young physician had liquidated all of his indebtedness for his medical education and had saved $2,000, which sum he expended for a six months' post-graduate course in New York City. He matriculated in the University of the City of New York, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the College of Physicians & Surgeons.

While in the national metropolis he took private courses under such eminent physicians and scientists as Austin Flint, Sr., Alfred L. Loomis, Bryant, Darby and William H. Porter. He was now admirably equipped for doing excellent work in his profession.

Returning to his old field at Cedartown, Doctor Richardson was soon in control of an immense practice, and in the meanwhile he was investing his money in farms, business buildings, and securities, etc. He was now at the head of his profession in North Georgia, and that he was recognized as an able business man is indicated by the fact that he was made a director of the old Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railroad Company.

In October, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Richardson to Miss Jennie N. Jones, daughter of Dr. E. C. and Della (Peek) Jones, of Madison, Georgia, and granddaughter of Dr. E. E. Jones, likewise of Madison. She was educated at Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia, and is a woman of exceptional mental endowments, her rare qualities of mind and heart having been transmitted to her children. From this union have been born three children: Everard Dugas Richardson was born at Cedartown, July 22, 1879, and he is now a representative physician and surgeon in the City of Atlanta. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Atlanta and later was graduated in the University of Georgia, at Athens, where he was a member of the University debating society and the Chi Phi fraternity. In Atlanta he is a communicant of St. Luke's Church, Protestant Episcopal, and holds membership in the Atlanta Athletic Club and the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On the 24th of April, 1907, he wedded Miss Sallie Leonard a beautiful and accomplished young woman of Vienna, Georgia, and they have two sons, Everard and Leonard.

Marion Sims Richardson, youngest son of Dr. Everard H. Richardson, was graduated in the University of Georgia, as a member of the class of 1902 with the degree of bachelor of arts. At the university he was affiliated with the Chi Phi and Phi Kappa fraternities. He is a young man of fine intellect, is an indefatigable student, and is modest and unassuming in all of the relations of life. As a member of the medical profession he is conferring distinctive honor upon the name which he bears, and enjoys a lucrative practice at Cedartown, besides which he is, in 1915-16, secretary of the Polk County Medical Society and member of the American Medical Association. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church with a brilliant career ahead of him. Florien Richardson was educated at the Prather Home School in Atlanta, Georgia. She there studied music under the celebrated Barilli. She graduated at the Gardner School of New York City. Her exalted qualities of mind and heart—coupled with her attainments in scholarship and art and genuine goodness of heart—have always made her an attractive figure in every walk of life. On September 16, 1908, she was married to Dr. Giles B. VanCleave, the oldest son of the late G. W. VanCleave of St. Louis. Personally he is a man of exceptional merit, both for his rare qualities of mind and heart and as a business man of superior qualification, besides his large personal affair he is the president of the Rhodes-Burford chain of stores, which under his judicious direction has attained colossal proportions with the highest standing in the commercial world.

In 1889, having accumulated an ample competency, Dr. Everard H. Richardson, for the purpose of making further medical observation and research, spent eighteen months in effective post-graduate work in the leading hospitals of Vienna, Paris and London, besides which he served six months as an interne in Guys Hospital, one of the great institutions of the City of London. Before returning to the United States Doctor Richardson traveled extensively on the continent of Europe, going as far south as the City of Naples, Italy.

After his return to Georgia Doctor Richardson, for the purpose of obtaining a broader field of professional endeavor and affording to his children better educational advantages, removed with his family to Atlanta, where he purchased a home and opened an office on Peachtree Street. In the prime of life, ambitious and admirably equipped for his work, Doctor Richardson was eminently successful from the initiation of his professional career in the Georgia metropolis, and he achieved prestige as a leader in his profession in his native state. He became an active and valued member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and the Medical Association of Georgia. With the last mentioned organization he identified

himself in 1878, and he has served as orator, censor and vice president of the association. A partial list of Doctor Richardson's valuable contributions to the current medical literature of the day may be here noted as follows: "Radical Surgery in the Treatment of Gunshot and Punctured Wounds of the Extremities;" "Complete Atresia of the Cervix Uteri, with Retention of the Menses; Recovery after Aspiration and Bilateral Division of the Cervix Uteri;" "Atypical Forms of Continued Fevers;" "The Medical Side of Appendicitis;" "Removal of Large Necrosed Fragment of Skull Recovery;" "The Radical Cure of Hydrocele;" "Compound Comminuted Fracture of Tibia and Fibula;" "Treatment of Fistula in Ano;" "Emmett's Operation for Lacerated Cervix Uteri;" "Perfect Recovery after Operation for Gangrene of Scrotum and Penis;" "The Relation of Neurosis of Traumatism."

Some of the conclusions set forth in Doctor Richardson's contributions to medical and surgical science have been adopted and incorporated in the standard medical textbooks of the day. While in Atlanta he was chief surgeon for two divisions of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and medical examiner for all of the prominent life insurance companies there represented. He was a member of the Capital City Club and was prominent socially throughout the state.

Soon after establishing his residence in Atlanta he was made a member of the board of health of the city, and he served as secretary of the board for three years. During the period of his membership he was an active worker of the board, but on account of the exactions of his large private practice he did not permit his name to appear in connection with re-election.

In 1908 the engrossing cares of his profession and the arduous duties of thirty-six years of constant work had made such serious inroads upon the health of Doctor Richardson that he felt constrained to retire from his large and representative metropolitan practice, and he accordingly returned with his family to the home of his birth and young manhood. Since thus resuming his residence at Cedartown the Doctor has devoted his time to philosophic studies, the natural sciences, sociology and economics; and he has insistently kept in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, with the assured promise of many years of usefulness before him. He has lived a life that has been direct, normal and sane in all its relations and one that has counted for good in all things. He has honored not only the name which he bears but also the state that gave him birth, his status being such that he may consistently be termed one of the representative citizens of Georgia, even as he has impregnable place as one of the leading members of his profession in this favored commonwealth of the Union. As an author and public speaker Doctor Richardson has not confined his activities exclusively to the domain of his profession. He has made some interesting contributions to general literature which have evoked favorable notice from some of the most discriminating critics.

In an address delivered to the Confederate Veterans, at Cedartown, Georgia, June 20, 1913, he said: "Their heroic dust reposes peacefully in the hills and valleys of the fair Southland. The queenly hand of woman—the Niobe of the South—will guard well their tombs, and will never forget those who sleep there. These noble women of the South, with more than Vestal fidelity and spotless purity, are keeping alive the cherished memories of the heroism and devotion of the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

"Annually this sacred organization of saintly women direct their pilgrimage to the Mecca of their hearts—the hallowed dust of the Confederate Soldier. Bearing the freshest flowers of spring, with deft fingers she weaves garlands of roses; and bathed with her tears and the morning dews, she will ever keep fresh and green the graves of the heroes of the '60s. While the silent stars of night keep their perennial vigil o'er their tombs, and the whispering night

winds murmur their soft requiem, their immortal and valiant spirits have met and commune together, 'On Fame's Eternal Camping Ground.'"

The life record of Doctor Richardson emphatically demonstrates that he has held to and exemplified high personal and civic ideals. He has shown himself an exponent of righteous living and of the Golden Rule. He believes that the laws of nature are wise and good and that he who impinges upon them must needs pay the penalty here upon earth. He looks upon intelligence as the true divinity and upon ignorance as the very opposite. Thus he holds that the distinctly wise man will prove a good man. He is a believer in the monistic doctrine and a follower of the great philosophers, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Haeckle and Sir Herbert Spencer. In short, he holds to scientific basis for all material phenomena, including human life, but has a reverence for spiritual verities, including those of the Christian religion, so that he has no desire to dislodge a faith that guides, governs and aids a vast number of persons in their efforts to live better lives, while personally he may not subscribe to any special faith or dogma of religious order. Free from all intolerance or intellectual bigotry, his aim has ever been to aid and uplift those who come within the sphere of his influence.

The maternal ancestry of Doctor Richardson traces a direct lineage emanating from an ancient and noble family in France. From the history of the Janes family compiled by Rev. Frederick Janes are taken the following pertinent and interesting quotations: "The family of Janes is of Norman or French origin. Guido de Janes, as General of the French Confederation, accompanied Henry, lawful heir to the English throne, when he went over to assume sovereignty (1154) instead of his mother, Matilda, Empress of Germany, daughter of Henry the First and appointed by him to be his successor.

"The Norman Baron, heir to the throne, having established himself firmly as the English sovereign, the first of the Plantaganets, conferred upon Guido de Janes the manor of Kirkland, or Kirtling, in the county of Cambridgeshire, for his valor as a general in his service as an acknowledgment of his military prowess. From this family sprang William Janes, or Jeans, and in 1637 he with the John Davenport Colony emigrated to Massachusetts, near Boston, then to New Haven, Connecticut, their chosen abode for settlement. He was a minister as well as an educator and taught the youth of the New Haven Colony for seventeen years, and was highly esteemed."

In the colony records William Janes is named as signing the Plantation Covenant.

About 1656 he removed to Northampton, and was land recorder for years there. In the year 1662, having lost his first wife, he married Hanna Broughton. He died September 20, 1690.

William Janes II, son of the emigrant, was born in 1654, married Sarah Clark, 1685, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut. Thomas, son of William, lived and died in Richmond, Virginia. He was an architect of note, and became wealthy. He married Miss Reams, and they had one son and two daughters, William, the son, having been born in 1771. Samuel J. Tilden's mother was Bath Sheba Janes.

William Janes, son of Thomas, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, and moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, in the year 1791. He there married Selah Gresham, daughter of Alexander Gresham, January 31, 1793, and died July 9, 1827. He became very wealthy, was a planter and merchant. A record of his children follow: Absalom, born January 8, 1796, married Cordelia Calloway, was the wealthiest planter in middle Georgia and a man of great intelligence. In the early '40s he, as a democrat, ran against Alexander H. Stephens, who represented the whig party, for Congress. Hershel V. Johnson canvassed the district for Mr. Janes. He carried the full vote of the democratic party, but the whigs being in the majority, Mr. Stephens was elected. In the canvass Mr. Stephens made the point that in his youth he was "the best plow-boy in his

settlement,'' and that therefore he could better represent the farmers than could Mr. Janes. In after years Mr. Stephens stated that this was the turning point in insuring his election. Absalom Janes was the father of Thomas P. Janes, who organized the first state department of agriculture of Georgia, and became the first commissioner of agriculture in Georgia. Absalom Janes died in 1852, his estate being appraised at almost a million dollars. Susan, born December 21, 1798, married Jesse Calloway, and her death occurred in 1859. Thomas G., born July 11, 1794, married three times, died in 1843 and was survived by a large family of children. He was an eminent physician and also represented Greene County in the Georgia Senate several terms. He left only one son, William F., who was a man of fine education and who left two sons who achieved distinction,—the late Judge Charles C. Janes, and William Janes who now is a prominent educator in Georgia. Elizabeth, born July 18, 1800, married Robert Gibson, had two children, and died in 1856. Edward Janes, born July 12, 1802, was a prominent planter in Albany, Georgia, and died in 1858. He was three times married, the family names of his successive wives having been Calloway, Beale and Ragen. Archibald Janes, who was born October 7, 1804, married a sister of Richard Malcolm Johnstone, and his death occurred in 1859. William Janes, born February 27, 1807, married Rebecca Mercer, and his death occurred in 1854. Simeon Janes, born March 10, 1809, married Elizabeth Gresham, and he died in 1834. Lovicia, born March 12, 1811, married Dr. Leonides B. Mercer, and she died in Lee County, in 1840. Selah, born November 21, 1812, married Rev. W. D. Cowdry, prominent clergyman. She passed the closing year of her life in Early County, Georgia. David H. Janes, born March 14, 1814, married Frances Lamar, and his death occurred at Cuthbert, Georgia. Mary F. Janes, who was born July 18, 1818, became the wife of Dr. Everard H. Richardson, Sr., was educated at Greensboro and Augusta, Georgia, and died December 24, 1880, near Cedartown, Polk County.

Knight's ''Landmarks of Georgia'' contains the following statements: ''In the fall of 1831 there assembled at Eatonton the first gathering of the progressive and wide-awake men of affairs ever convened in Georgia for the purpose of discussing internal improvements. Delegates were present from every part of the State.'' At this historic assembly Absalom Janes and Dr. Thomas G. Janes, brothers of the mother of Doctor Richardson of this review, represented Greene and Talliaferro counties respectively, and it is a matter of historic record that they were numbered among the wealthiest and most prominent men of the state.

The ancient coat-of-arms of the Janes family is preserved by the present-day generation of representatives of the family, including Doctor Richardson and its motto is ''Ex Virtute Bonos.''

Fred Morris. One of the successful and popular younger attorneys of Marietta is Fred Morris, whose work as a lawyer and citizen has brought him into favorable notice, and whose work has done much to justify his claim to membership in one of Georgia's most notable families.

Fred Morris is a son of J. Gid and Mary Jane (Wing) Morris. J. Gid Morris is one of Georgia's distinguished men, the owner of the splendid plantation known as Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Georgia, and a surviving member of Gen. Joe Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry. A sketch of this distinguished Georgian is found on other pages of this work. Fred Morris is the second in a family of six children, the others being: Mrs. Clara A. Wood, of Smyrna, Cobb County; Rosa, wife of J. E. Davis of Smyrna; Miss Reath, of New York City; J. Gideon, Jr., of Smyrna; Mrs. Fannie McFarland, of New York City.

Fred Morris completed his early training in the high school at Marietta, and for two years was a student in the literary department of Emory College, and in 1896 graduated in law from the State University of Georgia. For several

years he gained his preliminary experience as a lawyer in association with Senator A. S. Clay at Marietta, and then formed a partnership with Herbert Clay, a son of Senator Clay. This firm of Clay & Morris was, until dissolved in 1912, one of the strong combinations of legal talent in Cobb County. Mr. Clay is now solicitor general of that circuit, and for the past three years Mr. Morris has been engaged in looking after a large clientele of his own.

His first political office was as city treasurer of Marietta, a position he held for several years. In the fall of 1914 he was elected a member of the Legislature, for the session of 1915-16. Mr. Morris is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the Presbyterian Church is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. For a number of years he was captain of Company F, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Georgia, and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Hoke Smith and also Governor N. E. Harris.

At Athens, Georgia, November 4, 1896, Mr. Morris married Miss Kathryn Dorsey, who was born at Athens. Her father, James Dorsey, married a Miss Talmage, and both are now deceased. James Dorsey was a soldier in the Confederate army. To their union has been born one child, Fred Morris, Jr., whose birthplace was in Marietta.

HARVEY T. HUGGINS, whose death occurred on the 21st of May, 1916, was recognized as one of the most progressive business men and substantial capitalists of Clarke County.

The general mercantile establishment of H. T. Huggins & Son is one of the best equipped and most extensive in the City of Athens, and the enterprise has been developed to its present large proportions through effective service and fair and honorable methods. In addition to being senior member of the firm named above Mr. Huggins was also vice president of the Peoples Bank, of Athens, one of the stanch financial institutions of this section of the state and one that bases its operation on a capital stock of $50,000, fully paid in. Mr. Huggins was a liberal and public-spirited citizen of sterling character and his influence and co-operation were given freely in the support of measures and enterprises that tend to advance the civic and material welfare of the community, the while his was a secure place in the confidence and good will of all.

Harvey T. Huggins was born in Union County, this state, on the 2d of April, 1857, and is a son of Col. John H. and Mary (Jones) Huggins, the former a native of Mason County, North Carolina, and the latter of Georgia. Colonel Huggins was long numbered among the successful retail merchants of Northern Georgia and was virtually the founder of the extensive business of which the subject of this sketch is now the executive head. During the later years of his life Colonel Huggins lived virtually retired in the City of Athens, and here both he and his wife died in the year 1900, he having been seventy-two and she seventy-six years of age when they thus passed forward to eternal rest. Colonel Huggins was a gallant soldier and officer in the Confederate service during the entire period of the war and was captain of a company which he himself had organized in Union County, this state. He served during the entire period of the great internecine conflict, took part in numerous battles and minor engagements and on one occasion received a severe gunshot wound, the bullet which inflicted the same having remained in his body during the remainder of his life. He was a prominent and honored member of the United Confederate Veterans for many years prior to his demise, was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democratic party and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of their children all are living except two and the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Hugh H. is a resident of Athens; Mrs. Charles C. Hodges and Mrs. James R. Palmer

HARVEY T. HUGGINS

reside in the City of Atlanta, as does also Mrs. Charles W. Ashbury; and James H. is a resident of Athens.

As a youth Harvey T. Huggins was afforded the advantages of the schools of Athens, and in 1873 he was graduated in a business college in the City of Atlanta, after which he was associated with his father's mercantile business until he had attained to his legal majority, when he was given an interest in the enterprise. From January, 1884, he was practically in entire executive control of the business, as he assumed this responsibility when his father's health became impaired, and it was largely due to his wise and progressive policies, that the enterprise was developed into one of broad scope and importance, the establishment of the firm of H. T. Huggins & Son being essentially metropolitan in appointments and general equipment. His son, Percy L., is now manager of the business, which is being carried on the usual way, Mrs. Huggins retaining the enterprise as it was before her husband's death.

Mr. Huggins was a stalwart in the camp of the democratic party, though his civic loyalty was shown through his liberality and public spirit rather than through ambition for official preferment of a personal kind. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with which he was thus affiliated from the time he was a lad of ten years, and of which his wife is also a member. He held membership in the Knights of Pythias and the family is one of prominence in the representative social activities of the fine little city of Athens.

On the 21st of November, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Huggins to Miss Mary E. Asbury, daughter of Capt. Rufus R. Asbury, of White County, who was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states.

In conclusion is entered a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Huggins: Hugh A., who was born in Athens, in 1880, and who is now identified with business affairs in the City of Atlanta, married Miss Mary Curtis, of that city. Percy L., who was born in the year 1882, is the junior member of the firm of H. T. Huggins & Company of Athens. He wedded Miss Addie Kexemar, of White County, this state, and they have three children—Mary Sue, Trion and Caroline. Mrs. Carrie L. (Huggins) Chandler, widow of James C. Chandler, was born in the year 1885, resides in the City of Athens, has two children, James Chandler, Jr., and Carolyn Elizabeth. Mrs. Bertha L. Harper, who was born in July, 1890, resides in Athens, where her husband is identified with business activities. They have no children. Maybeth, the youngest of the children was born in 1900 and is attending the public schools of her native city.

George N. Bagwell. A rising man of public affairs and at present clerk of Barrow County, George N. Bagwell is one of those of Georgia birth and training who have so completely absorbed the progressive spirit of the day and the locality. Mr. Bagwell's fitness for the position which he now occupies, and to which he was elected in January, 1915, was proven in numerous other offices of a public character, while his reliability in business circles has been frequently demonstrated. There is no doubt that he will make one of the most popular and efficient officials in the county.

Mr. Bagwell was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, January 22, 1874, and is a son of Rev. George L. and Adeline (Smith) Bagwell. His father, a native of South Carolina, was nine years of age when he was brought to Georgia by his maternal grandfather, and was reared, educated and married in Gwinnett County. Here he grew up to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been engaged all of his life, and has also labored faithfully in the ministry of the Baptist Church. He still survives, at the age of sixty-nine years, and although now somewhat retired from life's activities, is one of the influential

men of his community. Mrs. Bagwell, a native of Georgia, died in 1891, at the age of thirty-eight years, the mother of twelve children, of whom George N. was the fourth in order of birth.

The public schools of Gwinnett County furnished George N. Bagwell with the foundation for his education, and he next took a literary course in the Perry-Rainey Institute, at Auburn, Georgia, where he was graduated in 1896. During the three school terms that followed, Mr. Bagwell taught in Gwinnett County, but his predilections led him into business life, and at Nashville, Tennessee, he commenced his career in this direction as the traveling representative for a prominent fertilizer concern. During four and one-half years he continued to be connected with this enterprise, and then spent one year in Texas gaining experience in the cotton business. He first came to Winder in 1907, and since that time has steadily built up an excellent business and an enviable reputation in business circles, as a buyer and seller of cotton.

While Mr. Bagwell's business interests have been large and important, demanding close and careful attention, he has found time and the inclination to serve his community in various positions of responsibility. As a member of the city council of Winder, he was mayor pro tem and chairman of the finance committee for two years, and served also as chairman of the water and light commissions. He has been for several years a member of the Winder Board of Education, of which he is at the present time secretary, and much needed reform may be traced to his unceasing and helpful efforts. On January 5, 1915, with the organization of Barrow County, Mr. Bagwell was elected county clerk, an office for which he is eminently fitted by ability, experience and knowledge. He is a democrat in his political views, and one of the influential men of his party in Barrow County, and his religious connection is with the Baptist Church. Mr. Bagwell's faith in the future development and prosperity of Barrow County is shown in his investments in farming land, in addition to which he owns his own home and other realty in the City of Winder.

Mr. Bagwell was married in 1903, at Auburn, Georgia, to Miss Bertha Blakey, daughter of John S. Blakey, of Winder, and to this union there have been born three children: Hearst Blakey, born in 1904, at Auburn; Nettie, born in 1907, at Auburn; and Anita, born in 1909, at Winder, all attending the Winder public schools.

Henry M. Hall, M. D. An influential and honored citizen and representative physician and surgeon of Polk County is Doctor Hall, who is engaged in the general practice of his profession at Cedartown, the judicial center and metropolis of the county, and whose success and prestige in his chosen vocation mark him as one of the leading exponents of the same in the northwestern part of his native state.

Dr. Henry Morton Hall was born in the City of Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia, on the 26th of January, 1870, and is a son of William Fitzgerald Hall and Eola B. (Hatton) Hall. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Hall was William Hervey Hall, who was a native of the State of Vermont and a representative of a staunch old colonial family in New England. In an early day he came to Georgia and became one of the most prominent and influential representatives of the iron industry in this state, as a manufacturer and general founder of iron in the City of Columbus. For many years prior to his death this sterling citizen was one of the prominent and influential business men of the state, and here he and his wife continued to reside until the close of the Civil war, at which period he removed to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, near which place he died.

William F. Hall, father of the doctor, was born in the State of Alabama, the place of his nativity having been the summer home of his parents, situated just across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus, Georgia. His early education was acquired in excellent private schools at Columbus, and this was

supplemented by a collegiate course. At the inception of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his native Southland by tendering his services in defense of the cause of the Confederate States. He enlisted as a volunteer in a Georgia regiment and served four years, his valiant military career terminating only when the war came to a close and his record showing that he participated in numerous important engagements marking the progress of the long and weary conflict between the states of the North and the South. After the war he earnestly and effectively played his part in revitalizing the prostrate industries of the South, and like his father he became a prominent representative of the iron-manufacturing business, in which he continued his operations at Columbus until he disposed of his interests in that city and removed to Rome, this state, where he developed a substantial business in the operating of an iron foundry and furnace. After a period of twelve years he sold his business at Rome and removed to the City of Atlanta, where he continued as a prominent exponent of the same line of enterprise until 1882. He then removed with his family to Cedartown, where, venerable in years, he is now living retired from active business, secure in the high esteem of all who know him and recognized as one who has contributed much to the industrial development of the great state in which virtually his entire life has been passed. His devoted wife, a native of Georgia, was summoned to eternal rest in 1914, and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gracious influence. Her father was for many years a leading physician and surgeon at Columbus, Georgia, and the Hatton family has been one of exceptional prominence in the annals of Georgia history. Of the seven children born to William F. and Eola B. (Hatton) Hall five are living: William H., who is a civil engineer by profession, is now a resident of Yalaha, Lake County, Florida; Fulton H. is engaged in the iron and wholesale hardware business in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. Henry M., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Arthur W. is engaged in the real estate business in New York City; and Anna is the wife of Alexander W. Birkbeck, a prominent cotton manufacturer of Georgia, their home being at Cedartown.

Doctor Hall was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Atlanta and thereafter continued his studies in Amherst Academy, a collegiate preparatory institution at Amherst, Virginia. In preparation for his exacting profession he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the ensuing year he gained most valuable clinical experience through his service as interne in the City Hospital of Augusta, and thereafter, after having passed most successfully the required and rigid examination, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, his service in this capacity having covered a period of five years, during the greater part of which he was stationed in the Philippine Islands, two years having been devoted to service on the military transport steamers of the Government. A specially varied and important training in the practical work of his profession was thus gained by Doctor Hall in the initial period of his independent career, and he acquired special skill in surgery. He resigned his position in the army service in December, 1905, and in the following month he instituted a course of post-graduate work in the New York City Hospital, in which he was graduated in the same year. Thus admirably fortified for the general private work of his profession, Doctor Hall then returned to Georgia and established his residence at Cedartown, where he has built up a specially large and important practice and where he has become recognized as a leading surgeon of Polk County, his practice extending also into contiguous counties.

Doctor Hall is identified with the American Medical Association of Military Surgeons, the Georgia State Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Seventh Congressional District Medical Society and the Polk

County Medical Society. He retains the office of surgeon for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and he is thoroughly en rapport with his chosen profession, a careful observer of its unwritten ethical code, a close and ambitious student, and a man who signally honors and dignifies the calling in which he has achieved signal success and precedence.

Doctor Hall is a member of the directorate of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Cedartown, and was one of the organizers and incorporators of this substantial and popular financial institution. His civic loyalty is shown by his earnest interest in public affairs and in all that tends to conserve the moral, educational, social and material welfare of the community. By not one jot or tittle does he deviate from inherent allegiance to the cause of the democratic party; he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity; and his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also being actively identified with the work of the Civic League of Cedartown. A vital, vigorous, loyal and optimistic personality, Doctor Hall exercises benignant influence in the varied relations of life, and he finds his chief diversion in hunting, fishing and outdoor athletic sports.

At Cedartown, on the 9th of December, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Hall to Mrs. Estelle (Jones) Hardwick, widow of Julius Hardwick, and a daughter of Dr. Elijah C. and Della (Peek) Jones. Doctor Jones, who was long one of the revered and influential physicians and surgeons of Polk County, was born at Madison, Morgan County, Georgia, in 1829, and his death occurred at Cedartown, Polk County, in 1886, his widow surviving him by a number of years. Doctor and Mrs. Hall have one child, Virginia Ives, who was born on the 31st of March, 1911.

Robert Owen Pitts. As founder and organizer of the Commercial Bank of Cedartown, which for more than a quarter of a century has been doing business here, and of which he has been president since 1905, Robert Owen Pitts has attained high recognition in the community, and in the circles of finance and business no man possesses greater consideration. He was born at Hamilton, the county seat of Harris County, Georgia, October 3, 1859, and is a son of Hilliard and Sarah (Kimbrough) Pitts, also natives of Harris County.

The founder of the family in Georgia was the grandfather of Robert O. Pitts, Samuel Pitts, who was born in Virginia, and settled during the early '40s in Harris County, where he became the owner of a fine plantation and a number of slaves. His wife was also a native of the Old Dominion, and both families were prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church as well as in business, public life and social circles. Samuel Pitts died in 1869, at the age of eighty-one years, while the grandmother passed away in 1874, both being interred in Harris County.

The maternal grandfather of Robert O. Pitts was Henry C. Kimbrough, who married Miss Mary Rosser, a native of Putnam County, Virginia. They were prominent people of their day and owned a large tract of land as well as many slaves to work their plantations, and took an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both the Pitts and Kimbrough families trace their ancestry back to the early days of the American colonies, and their members have furnished men of prominence to the various vocations and professions of life.

Hilliard Pitts, the father of Robert O. Pitts, was born in Harris County, Georgia, in 1837, and was granted liberal educational privileges while growing up on his father's homestead. When the Civil war broke out he assisted in the organization of a company of infantry, of which he was elected captain, and which was assigned to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Georgia Infantry. He served throughout the period of the war in the Confederate army, render-

ing brave and valuable services and participating in numerous important engagements, including the siege and battle of Atlanta. When his military career was ended he returned to the plantation and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which continued to engage his attention and activities during the remainder of his life. He died in 1892, when fifty-seven years of age. After the death of the father, Mrs. Pitts removed to Cedartown, Polk County. She is still living at the age of seventy-eight. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Fannie, Mary and Alice, who met their deaths in the cyclone which struck Harris County in 1876; Henry, who was engaged in merchandising in Texas up to the time of his death in 1910; Robert O., of this review; James M., city marshal of Cedartown, Georgia; William Rosser, who is a clothing merchant of Cedartown; and Nannie Lou, who is the wife of John Henry Stewart, of Cedartown.

Robert Owen Pitts was educated in the public and high schools of Hamilton, and then entered Moore's Business University, at Atlanta, where he was graduated in the fall of 1879. Thus prepared, in 1880 he came to Cedartown and secured the position of bookkeeper for the firm of J. S. Stubbs Company, a mercantile concern with which he was connected two years. He then resigned and went to Atlanta to accept a position with the Harl & Parrott Company, wholesale dealers in cotton, an enterprise with which he was identified until 1886, when he decided to go into business on his own account. Accordingly, he returned to Cedartown, where he established himself in mercantile pursuits, and continued therein successfully until 1889, when he sold out at an advantage. At that time he became the organizer of the Commercial Bank of Cedartown, the first monetary institution of this place, with the following officers: R. A. Adams, president; C. W. Smith, vice president; Robert O. Pitt, cashier. Mr. Adams continued to act as president until 1905, when he died, being succeeded by Mr. Pitts, who still directs the bank's policies from the chief executive's office. At its organization the capital of the bank was fixed at $38,500, but this has been advanced by two stages to $100,000, in addition to which there is an earned surplus of $150,000. Mr. Pitts' career evinces not only the possession of high business and financial talents as well as executive ability of a very high order, but also of industry and perseverance, for in each of his different engagements he has been completely successful, and has been most valued and esteemed by each interest which he has served. In the upbuilding of Cedartown he has done his full share, both as an improver of real estate and as a supporter of good and progressive movements, and at the present time he is the owner of much realty and a number of buildings in his adopted city. Politically a democrat, he served as a member of the city council for three years, and was then elected mayor of Cedartown and during his term of office gave the city a clean and business-like administration. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an enthusiastic "booster" of the city's advantages and opportunities. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Masonic order, while religiously he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is serving as steward.

At Cuthbert, Georgia, October 6, 1881, Mr. Pitts was married to Miss Forrest Fielder, daughter of Col. Herbert and Mary Blanche Fielder. Colonel Fielder was one of the foremost attorneys and prominent citizens of Cuthbert, served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, subsequently became aide-de-camp to Governor Joseph Emerson Brown, Georgia's war governor, and died at Deming, New Mexico, while on a visit to a son. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pitts: Robert O., Jr., born in 1895, and still a student; Lewis G., born in 1902; and two children who died in infancy. Mrs. Pitts is very active in social circles, and is a member of the Ladies Missionary Society and the Woman's Civic Club, and is president of the local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

JUNIUS HILLYER, lawyer, judge and public man, was born in Wilkes County, April 3, 1807, and died in Decatur, DeKalb County, June 21, 1886. He was graduated at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, in 1828. During his senior year he studied law and was admitted to the bar in a month after leaving college. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Lawrenceville, Georgia. He only remained there one year, when he returned to Athens, which became his permanent home. His election as solicitor general came in 1834, when he was only twenty-seven years of age. After serving in that capacity and as judge, he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress, which met in December, 1851, and re-elected to the Thirty-third. His career in Congress brought him into national prominence, and after the accession of President Buchanan, he was appointed, December 1, 1857, to be solicitor of the United States treasury, which position he held until February 13, 1861, when in consequence of Georgia's secession he resigned and returned to Georgia. This closed his public career, and the remainder of his life was spent as a private citizen in the practice of his profession.

HINES HOLT, who was born in Putnam County, Georgia, was a leading lawyer and a prominent citizen of Columbus for many years before the Civil war. He served one term in Congress, being elected in February, 1841. In 1859 he commenced his term in the State Senate, and after Georgia seceded served in the Congress of the Confederacy. Prior to the war he was a Union man, but when he saw that the Rebellion was unavoidable, followed his state into the Confederacy. He was a member of the convention which met at Milledgeville in November and framed the new state constitution made necessary by the Reconstruction measures growing out of the war. That was the last public service which he was called upon to perform.

ALEXANDER W. BIRKBECK. He whose name initiates this paragraph is a man of fine initiative and administrative ability and in his business career has shown himself fully capable of coping with and mastering adverse conditions, the family fortunes having been largely invested in the manufacturing of sugar and serious financial reverses having attended the placing of sugar on the free list, under the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill. From this field of industry Mr. Birkbeck, with characteristic versatility and energy, turned his activities into other courses of productive enterprise, through the medium of which he has achieved large and worthy financial success and high place as one of the sterling and honored captains of industry in the South. He maintains his residence at Cedartown, the judicial center of Polk County, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Standard Cotton Mills. He is one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of Polk County and his capitalistic interests are now of broad scope and importance.

Mr. Birkbeck claims as the place of his nativity the historic old City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the the 24th of May, 1868, a son of John and Jane M. Birkbeck, both likewise natives of the old Keystone State. John Birkbeck, who died in the year 1888, at the age of sixty-one years, was for more than twenty years heavily interested in the manufacturing of sugar, as an interested principal in three sugar factories, established respectively in New York City, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. His widow survived him by somewhat more than a decade and was summoned to the life eternal in 1899, aged sixty-eight years. At the time of her demise she was in the home of her son Alexander W., of this review, at Cedartown, Georgia, where she had come for a visit, and her remains were taken back to the City of Brooklyn, New York, where they were interred beside those of her husband, in beautiful Greenwood Cemetery. Of the four children the subject of this review is the eldest and he is the only son; Alice is the wife of William Hervey

Hall, of Yalaha, Florida; Miss Mabel Birkbeck resides at Southampton, Long Island, New York; and Mary is the widow of Charles Losee, of Southampton.

The lineage of the Birkbeck family is traced back to English origin and the American progenitors were two brothers, George and Alexander Birkbeck, who immigrated from England in 1747, the former, ancestor of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, having remained in New York and Alexander having joined a pioneer colony in the wilds of the present State of Illinois.

Alexander W. Birkbeck continued his studies in the public schools of New York City until he had completed a course in the high school, and thereafter he received higher academic discipline under the direction of private tutors. At the age of twenty years he became actively associated with his father's extensive business interests, of which he soon assumed to a large extent the management, but the removing of the tariff from sugar by the provisions of the McKinley Bill virtually compassed the ruin of the extensive sugar manufacturing business with which he was identified, the plants and business having been sold in 1893, at a large financial loss.

In 1896 Mr. Birkbeck became associated with William Parker, and the two acquired an interest in the Cedartown Cotton & Export Company, of Cedartown, Georgia. In 1899 Mr. Birkbeck severed this alliance and became one of the organizers of the Standard Cotton Mills, of which he is secretary and treasurer and to the development and upbuilding of whose substantial business he has contributed in large measure, the company being incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The capacity and operations of the plant have been increased by fully 80 per cent since the establishing of the company, the factory is modern in all equipments and appointments, employment is given under normal conditions to a corps of more than 300 operatives with a weekly payroll of fully $1,600, and the plant is operated both night and day, in the manufacturing of high-grade hosiery, underwear, yarns, etc. The business has become one of the important industrial enterprises of Northern Georgia, the plant utilizing twelve acres of ground, contiguous to Cedartown, and the major portion of this tract being covered with the substantial and modern brick structures which go to make up the fine plant, the operations of which have been of maximum importance in furthering the commercial prestige of the thriving little City of Cedartown. The products of this admirable manufactory are sold almost exclusively in the Eastern markets, the company maintaining agencies in both New York City and Philadelphia. Within the period of his residence in Georgia Mr. Birkbeck has become identified also with the successful culture of citrus fruits in Florida, and near Yalaha, Lake County, that state, where he maintains his winter home, he is the owner of a fine grove devoted to the raising of oranges, lemons and grape-fruit. He is the owner of one of the finest residence properties at Cedartown, Georgia, the same being at 214 Philpot Street and being the center of much of the representative social activity of the community, with Mrs. Birkbeck as its gracious and popular chatelaine.

Mr. Birkbeck is an ardent devotee of the automobile and makes the same a medium of business and pleasure. Each successive year he and his family devote two months in the autumn to compassing an automobile trip to Southampton, Long Island, New York, and incidental vacation visitations and recreation, and by means of the same modern vehicle of transportation he makes the trips annually to and from his orange grove and winter home in Florida. In national politics Mr. Birkbeck gives his allegiance and support to the republican party, but in local affairs he is not dominated in the least by partisanship. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Birkbeck is an influential and popular member of the Woman's Club of Cedartown.

At Hudson, Illinois, in 1895, Mr. Birkbeck wedded Miss Henrietta Gildersleeve, and in March of the following year they established their home at

Cedartown, Georgia, where Mrs. Birkbeck died in the following July, from an attack of typhoid fever.

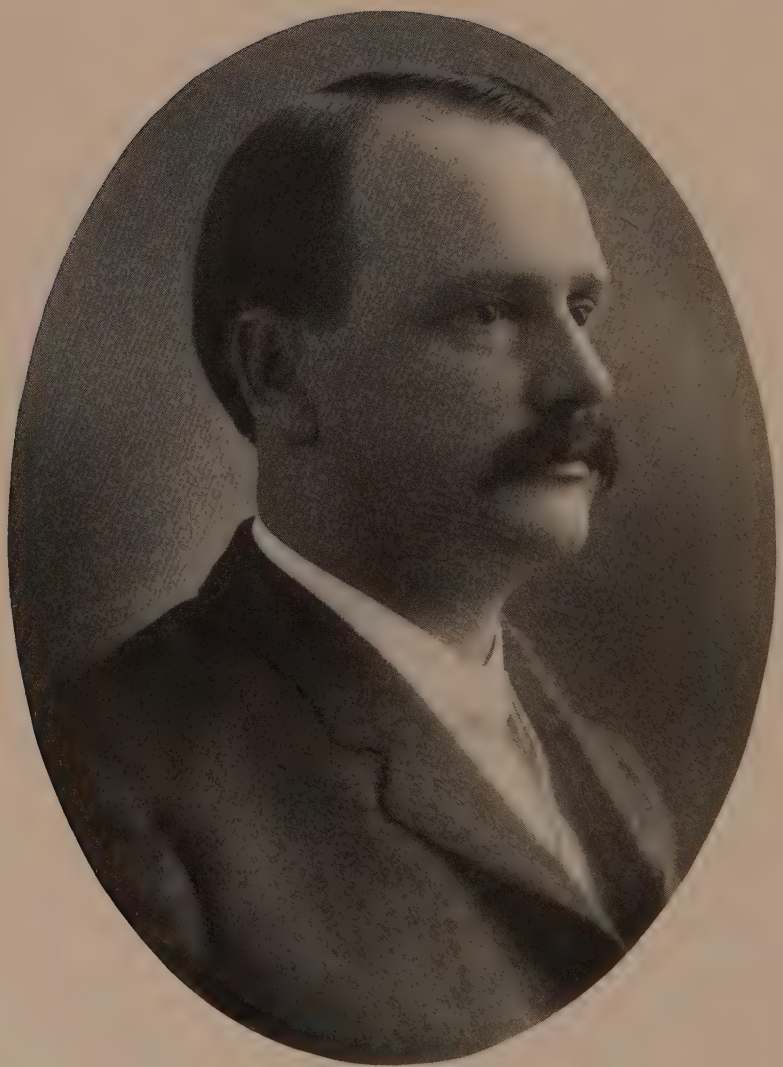
On the 14th of February, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Birkbeck to Miss Anna M. Hall, who was born in the City of Columbus, Georgia, and who is a daughter of William F. and Eola B. (Hatton) Hall, her father having been for many years prominently identified with the hardware business in Georgia and further data relative to the family being given on other pages of this publication, in the sketch of the career of Dr. Henry W. Hall, of Cedartown, a brother of Mrs. Birkbeck. Mr. and Mrs. Birkbeck became the parents of six children, four of whom died in infancy, and John Hall at the age of three years. The one surviving child is a daughter, Alexandra, who was born at Cedartown.

James C. Busby. Courage and perseverance in the face of seemingly almost insuperable obstacles; determined effort and steadfast purpose; self-reliance and unwavering and worthy ambition have characterized in a most significant sense the career of this representative business man and honored and influential citizen of Cedartown, Polk County, where he is senior member of the firm of Busby Brothers, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, in the operation of a flour mill and in dealing in hay, grain, etc. Through his own ability and well ordered endeavors Mr. Busby has made his way forward to his present position of prominence and prosperity, and his inflexible integrity in all of the relations of life has given him secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

James Colbert Busby was born in Floyd County, Georgia, on the 21st of March, 1871, and is a son of James H. and Selina (Naughan) Busby. James H. Busby was born in South Carolina, in the year 1846, and he was a child when his parents removed to Alabama and settled on a farm, whence they came to Floyd County, Georgia, in 1850, the parents passing the residue of their lives in this state. James H. Busby was thus reared to manhood in Georgia, and as a young man he represented Georgia as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the last two years of the Civil war. His marriage was solemnized in 1865, and the young veteran of a recently terminated military conflict, then settled on a farm in close proximity to Rome, Floyd County, where he and his wife still maintain their home and where he gives his attention principally to market gardening, in which he has been successful, though in former years he encountered many losses through flood and other adverse conditions. Though he has never achieved more than nominal financial success he has accounted well to the world as an honest, upright citizen and as an industrious and persistent worker, he and his wife having reared their children to lives of integrity and usefulness and having given to their progeny the best advantages within the scope of their power. Of the nine children only four are now living and the eldest of the number is he whose name initiates this article; Wade is a carpenter by trade and is a successful contractor and builder at Rome, this state; Helen is the wife of Frederick C. Clark, of Rome; and Hugh Robert is junior member of the firm of Busby Brothers, of Cedartown.

James C. Busby was reared to maturity in his native county and early began to give assistance to his father in the work of the home farm, which is one of comparatively small area. He attended the public school at Rome until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, and thereafter he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1900, when his long continued distaste for the life of the farm caused him to dispose of his property and to remove to Texas, where he was engaged in the insurance business for the ensuing two years, at Waco and Austin.

In 1902 Mr. Busby returned to Georgia and in the City of Rome he followed for the following year such occupations as he could make a medium



James H. Skelton

of earning a living. In 1903 he removed to Cedartown, and here he was engaged in the insurance business for four years, at the expiration of which, and in consonance with his fixed ambition to enter upon an independent business career, he invested his limited capital, saved from his own earnings, in the establishing of a modest retail mercantile business, in which he had from the beginning an able coadjutor in the person of his younger brother, Hugh Robert. This obscure little enterprise proved the nucleus around which the brothers have developed their present large and substantial business. In 1912 they purchased a most desirable corner lot on Main Street and accessible to the tracks of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, this transaction involving the payment of $1,400 for the property. On this eligible site the brothers erected a modern brick building of two stories and basement, as well as a commodious warehouse and a well-equipped grist mill, the incidental expenditure having been $9,000. The aggregate floor space thus commanded in the accommodation of the various departments of wholesale trade and manufacturing business is 12,000 feet, and the brothers have shown great progressiveness and excellent judgment in the upbuilding of their large and prosperous business, in connection with which they give employment to a competent corps of assistants, including one traveling representative. The success which has finally attended the persistent efforts of Joseph C. Busby is the more gratifying to note by reason of his unflagging courage when conditions proved adverse and when his spirit of honest determination alone sustained him. He is loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, a well fortified advocate of the cause of the democratic party, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, both he and his wife being members of the Baptist Church.

In 1896 Mr. Busby wedded Miss Viola May Mobley, of Floyd County, and she died in 1899, leaving two children, both of whom are now deceased. In 1906 Mr. Busby married Miss Minnie L. Jackson, a native of Cobb County, this state, but in 1912 Mr. Busby was again called upon to lose a cherished and devoted wife, the two children of the second marriage being Maline and Irene, both of whom were born at Cedartown, the former on the 16th of September, 1910, and the latter on the 13th of December, 1912. On the 8th of August, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Busby to Miss Margaret Jackson, who is a sister of his second wife and who has proved a devoted mother to the latter's children.

Hugh Robert Busby, junior member of firm of Busby Brothers, was born in Floyd County, Georgia, on the 23d of March, 1877, and after receiving the advantages of the local schools he continued to be identified with agricultural and horticultural pursuits in his native county until he became associated with his brother in business at Cedartown, as duly noted in preceding paragraphs. He is a staunch democrat in his political proclivities, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a Baptist. His wife is of the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 29th of August, 1899, was recorded the marriage of Hugh R. Busby to Miss Edna Everett, daughter of William and Mary Everett, her father being a substantial farmer in Bartow County. Mr. and Mrs. Busby have six children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here designated: Letha May, July 24, 1902; Clara, September 11, 1904; Donald, March 1, 1906; Frances, October 10, 1909; Robert, June 10, 1912; and Lafayette, December 23, 1915.

Col. James H. Skelton. Among the men whose activities in various lines of endeavor have placed them in positions of prominence in their communities few have led more active or useful lives than Col. James H. Skelton, of Hartwell, Georgia. Primarily a lawyer, he is undoubtedly one of the leading legal lights of Hart County, but his activities have carried

him far beyond the limits of mere professional practice, for he has invaded the field of finance with great success, being at this time president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hartwell, and in public life has been constantly before the people in various capacities for a number of years. His career has been one of great activity and uncommon success, due to the exercise of good judgment and the exhibition, under all circumstances, of the strictest integrity.

James H. Skelton was born at Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia, March 15, 1868, and is a son of Maj. John H. and Mary (Richardson) Skelton, native Georgians. His father, at the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North, offered his services to the Confederate government, and was the organizer of the first company raised in Hart County. During a period of four years he fought valiantly under the stars and bars, and many are the deeds of valor and courage which are written into his military record. Commencing his service in the rank of captain, he received recognition by promotion to the rank of major, and when the great conflict closed he was still leading his regiment. When peace was permanently established, Major Skelton took up the duties of his profession as a member of the Georgia bar at Hartwell, where he was honored by the people by election to the Legislature of the state and to other positions of honor and trust. After a full, honorable and successful life, Major Skelton passed away at Hartwell, in September, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years, when his community lost one of its most capable, public-spirited and high-minded citizens and gentlemen. The mother of James H. Skelton was a cultured gentlewoman, well-educated, refined and belonging to an old and honored family. Her death occurred December 25, 1913, when she was sixty-seven years of age, she being survived by her eight children: James H., Mrs. J. T. McGill, J. Rod, Mrs. R. H. Burns, A. S., L. S., A. C. and Mrs. Lola Thornton.

After laying his educational foundation in the public schools of Hartwell, James H. Skelton entered the law department of the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, but preferred to enter upon his professional career at his home place, and accordingly returned to Hartwell, where he entered the office of his father, whose partner he subsequently became. This soon became known as one of the strongest legal combinations in this part of the state and participated in all the important cases tried in the courts during its existence, its success making it greatly respected and feared as an opponent and valued comparatively as an associate. When Major Skelton died, his son continued to carry on the business of the firm alone until his eldest son, Parke Skelton, was admitted to the bar, when the firm of J. H. & Parke Skelton was founded, this association having since equalled the success formerly attained by the parents organization. While the practice of the concern has been rather of a general nature, it has also indulged largely in corporation law, and at the present time is serving as counsel for a number of important enterprises, including the Hartwell Bank, the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Hartwell Railroad. Some of the cases in which Colonel Skelton has been engaged have been acknowledged to be among the most important suits prosecuted here, and to be professionally identified with which was to indicate a forcible verification of leadership in the legal fraternity.

Like his father, James H. Skelton has filled many positions of trust and responsibility, and has been largely interested in democratic politics. He served as a member of the Georgia State Senate from the Eighth District in the session of 1903-4, and was the author of several measures, one being the changing of the assembly from the fall term to the summer months, while another bill from his pen was that providing for the lowering of the tax to five mills, which was also passed. Colonel Skelton was county commissioner for Hart County for a period of eight years. Few democrats are better

known in Georgia than Colonel Skelton, who from 1902 until 1906 was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904; was from 1896 until 1900 delegate to the Congressional Convention from the Eighth District, and was chairman of the Hart County Democratic Committee from 1896 until 1902.

Colonel Skelton's contributions to the civic, educational and moral welfare of his native community have been numerous and helpful. Since 1909 he has served in both the capacities of member of the Hartwell Board of Education and solicitor of the City Court. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church, in which he is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and chairman of the board of Home and Foreign Missions. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hartwell, and January 1, 1915, was elected president of this well known and substantial Hart County institution, a position in which he has continued to direct its policies to the present time. Coloned Skelton is a member of the various organizations of his profession, being a member of the executive committee of the Georgia State Bar Association, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a charter member, and the Woodmen of the World.

On December 23, 1891, Colonel Skelton was married to Miss Jessie Thornton, of Hartwell, Georgia, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Caloway Thornton, both now deceased, her father having been a well known divine of the Baptist Church. To this union there have been nine children: Parke, born at Hartwell in 1893; Emmet Arnold, born at Hartwell in 1895, now the incumbent of a position in the Department of Commerce, and a resident of New York City; James H., Jr., born in 1897, and now attending high school; Wilma Clair, born in 1899, and Anna Grace, born in 1901, both of whom are attending high school; Charles Hugh, born in 1903, Ralph, born in 1906, and Willam Carey, born in 1909, all attending the graded schools; and Joseph Slaton, born in 1913. The beautiful family home at Hartwell is one of the fine residences of the city, in addition to which Colonel Skelton also owns considerable other valuable real estate here.

Parke Skelton, son of Col. James H. Skelton, and a member of the firm of James H. & Parke Skelton, attended the public schools of Hartwell, and is a graduate of the University of Georgia law department, class of 1913. He married Miss Montine Alford, daughter of A. N. Alford, who has been engaged in the general merchandise business at Hartwell for a number of years and is one of this city's best known business men.

Judge John Hadley Reece. For the past ten years John Hadley Reece has been judge of the city court of Rome. His record on the bench has been the crowning honor of a long career, which began as an officer in the Confederate army, followed by many years of active work as a lawyer. Judge Reece, while a strict and honest judge, believing in the enforcement of the law, has at the same time been known to temper the stern course of justice with his natural spirit of kindness and a deep knowledge of human nature. Judge Reece has the experienced judgment of one who has known all sorts of men, is a discriminating observer of character and motive, and the humanitarian spirit has been characteristic of his work on the bench.

His is an old southern family. He was born in Rome, Georgia, August 28, 1839, a son of Dr. Alfred Burton and Sarah W. (Varner) Reece. His mother was a native of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, and a daughter of Mathew Varner, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the battle of Cowpens. At the time of her marriage to Doctor Reece she was the widow of Rufus Johnson, and the mother of four children by that marriage. Dr. Alfred B. Reece, who was of Welsh family, was born in Surrey

County, North Carolina, and removed to Rome in 1835. Soon afterward he was appointed surgeon of Nelson's Regiment during the Cherokee Indian war, and after that service resumed practice in Rome. In 1846 he bought a tract of land in Floyd County, and began farming it. However, the constant demand for his professional services greatly interfered with his work as a planter, and he is remembered as one of the kindly and genial physicians who practiced in the pioneer times, when the people were afflicted with the chills and fevers then so prevalent, and he was almost in constant ministration to his patients over a wide scope of country. In performing this duty he used up two good mules and a big gray horse, and for years was one of the most familiar figures along the roads leading from Rome. His was an honest and upright life, his slaves found in him an indulgent and kindly master, and all classes of people welcomed his presence whether as a physician or as a friend. He took an active part in the Baptist Church, and on many occasions when no minister was present preached the sermon. Doctor Reece died January 18, 1877, at the age of seventy-one, and his wife passed away in May of the same year. They were the parents of four children, Judge Reece being the oldest: James Reece is a farmer and was a soldier in the Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiment until the close of hostilities; Mary Jane, now deceased, was the wife of Joshua Davis; Mathew Reece is a farmer on the old homestead in Floyd County.

As was the custom with the old southern planters the children of the Reece family had the benefit of instruction by a private tutor, and Judge Reece recalls the name of his first teacher as Samuel J. Stevens. Later he entered the Cherokee Baptist College, where he completed a general course, and read law in the office of Judge A. R. Wright and Daniel Printup. He was admitted to practice, but subsequently took a special course in law at the Lumpkin Law School, where he was a classmate of the late Senator A. O. Bacon. His career as a lawyer had hardly begun when the war broke out. He assisted in organizing a company which was part of the Eighth Regiment in what was known as Bartow's Regiment and was lieutenant of the company, the captain of which was John F. Cooper. Captain Cooper was killed at the battle of Manassas, and Judge Reece succeeded him. As a young man he was always in more or less delicate health and the exposure incident to sleeping on frozen ground brought on a serious illness, as a result of which he was obliged to resign his commission. He returned home, with the intention as soon as his health permitted of joining a cavalry regiment. Instead he undertook the organization of what was known as the Floyd County Infantry Company, passed an examination before the Military Board, and was given the rank of captain. This company became Company H in the First Confederate Georgia Regiment. As its commander he participated in that great campaign from Chickamauga up to the evacuation of Atlanta. He was twice wounded in battle, and taken prisoner was confined for four months on Johnson's Island.

At the close of the war Captain Reece returned home, and for one year assisted his father in rehabilitating the ruins of the old homestead. He then took up the active practice of law at Rome, being associated with W. S. Hills, and later with Col. C. D. Forsyth. After the death of Mr. Forsyth, in 1876, Mr. Reece was elected a member of the State Legislature, where he served with credit for four successive terms, and was made chairman of several important committees. Following his legislative career he formed a partnership with Richard A. Denny, and the firm of Reece & Denny was for thirteen years of recognized prominence in the Floyd County bar, and has few peers in North Georgia. The firm was dissolved when Judge Reece was elevated to the bench as judge of the City Court of Rome. This position he has filled for the past ten years. In volume 14 of the State Court of Appeals Report

there is record of seven cases, tried and judged before Judge Reece, and all of which were affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

In politics he is a democrat, and in a quiet way has been an effective aid to his party. For many years he has been actively identified with the Baptist Church in Rome. At Notasulga, Alabama, February 22, 1876, Judge Reece married Miss Corrie A. Armstrong, who was born at Notasulga, a daughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Sloan) Armstrong. Her father was prominent as a cotton dealer and merchant and at one time occupied a seat in the Alabama Legislature. To their marriage have been born four children. Harvey Reece died at the age of twenty-one years in Rome. Burton Armstrong Reece, who was a young man of brilliant promise, died at the age of twenty-two. Bessie is now the wife of John McClure of Dallas, Texas, and their five children are: John, Burton, Elizabeth, George Douglas and Annie Smith McClure. Mamie is the wife of Thomas Little, of New Orleans, and their two children are Thomas Little, Jr., and Curry Virginia Little.

Thomas Benton Owens. In the office of county treasurer of Floyd County, Thomas B. Owens has employed the same methods and qualities which have made him a successful merchant, and either as business man or public official he is one of the leading citizens of Rome. His family has been identified with Georgia more than sixty years, and three generations have done their part and contributed their lives and influence to the improvement of material and social conditions in this state.

Thomas Benton Owens was born in Bartow County, Georgia, August 1, 1869, son of John S. and Sallie (Jones) Owens. Both parents were likewise natives of Bartow County. Grandfather Anderson Owens brought his family to Georgia during the early '50s, from South Carolina, of which state he was a native. The years before the war he was prominent as a planter and slave owner, and he occupied an influential position in Bartow County until his death at the age of eighty-four. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-four. John S. Owens, the father, was reared and educated in Bartow County, and was also a successful planter in that locality. The last several years of his life were spent in retirement. He was active as a democrat, and for four years served as tax collector of Bartow County. His wife died in 1888. The Owens family are still prominently represented in Bartow County. John S. Owens and wife had twelve children, seven of whom are still living: Joseph Boyd Owens, a member of the firm of Cantrell & Owens, shoe merchants at Rome; Alvin Dean Owens, a planter on the old homestead in Bartow County; Miss Lula, living at the old home; Thomas B.; Robert J. and Charles A., twins, both of whom are engaged in planting and farming near the old home in Bartow County; Sallie, wife of Preston C. Griffin, now a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Floyd County, and a planter, merchant, cotton factor, with residence seven miles distant from the courthouse.

Thomas Benton Owens grew up in Bartow County on the old homestead, attended the public schools there and acquired a business training in the Rome Business College. His first employment was as clerk and salesman for the Bass Bros. & Company at Rome, and he remained one of their faithful and efficient assistants until 1899. In 1899 Mr. Owens formed a partnership with his father-in-law, the late James B. Hill, and with a modest capital established a store for men's furnishing goods and general clothing. His store was first located on Broad Street. Although Mr. Hill died February 1, 1911, the business has continued to be known as the Hill Owens Company, and with the careful and energetic management of Mr. Owens, who has always been the chief factor in its development, the store is now the headquarters for a large patronage and is recognized as the leading general clothing house in Rome.

Mr. Owens is also a director of the National City Bank of Rome and has

been identified with that institution since its organization. His father-in-law, James B. Hill, had served as county treasurer of Floyd County for twenty-two years, by re-election remaining in that office continuously, and at his death Mr. Owens was elected county treasurer in 1911, and has since carefully administered the duties of this office. He is regarded as one of Floyd County's most competent officials, and handles the finances of Floyd County with a system and accuracy that do the office and himself credit. During 1914 the county treasurer had to handle and account for a sum aggregating over $150,000. Mr. Owens is one of the active democrats in Floyd County, is a member of the Rome Chamber of Commerce, and as a churchman is identified with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. For recreation he occasionally goes away for short times on hunting and fishing trips. In business he is regarded as careful and conservative, is the soul of honor, and increasing responsibilities have brought him only continued confidence and esteem.

On November 17, 1896, at Rome Mr. Owens married Miss Jennie Hill, daughter of James B. and Martha Susan (Whitley) Hill. The Hill family came originally from Alabama, and have been identified with Rome more than forty-five years. The late James B. Hill was a man of many noble qualities, and his death was greatly deplored in the community which he had so long and efficiently served in the office of county treasurer. Mrs. Owens is one of the active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is secretary of the Missionary Society and also a member of the Ladies Club. Mr. and Mrs. Owens are the parents of two children. James D., born in Rome, November 1, 1897, is a member of the class of 1915 in Darlington College, where he has shown special proficiency in the department of expression and has won some honors as an orator. The daughter, Miss Mabel Owens, was born at Rome May 17, 1901.

Capt. Evan P. Howell was born in Warsaw, Milton County, Georgia, December 10, 1839. He removed with his father to Atlanta when nine years of age—the year the name of the village of Marthasville was changed to Atlanta. From that day until the day of his death, in August, 1905, he was a resident of that place. Prior to the war he was admitted to practice law and served as a captain of artillery. Afterward, until his death in 1905, he was prominent as the leading force in the Atlanta Constitution (newspaper), in the location of the capital at Atlanta, in the establishment of the first cotton exposition, and other numerous enterprises.

Captain Howell was elected state senator from the Atlanta District for three terms between 1878 and 1882, and for the period between 1878 and 1892 was a delegate to most of the national conventions of the democratic party. He had a remarkably extensive personal acquaintance not only in Georgia but throughout the country.

Dudley Mays Hughes, member of Congress from the Third District of Georgia since 1909, was born at Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, Georgia, October 10, 1848. His father was a planter whose farming operations were on a large scale, and who passed a long and active life as one of the foremost agriculturists of his native state.

The early education of Dudley M. Hughes was received in private schools at Jeffersonville, and he later attended the University of Georgia, graduating in 1870. After leaving the university he returned to the plantation where he has remained ever since, bending his energies to the rehabilitation of the agricultural industry of his native state and helping to solve the vexatious problems that confronted his own people. Although his present term in Congress does not end until 1917, Mr. Hughes has been primarily a planter and mainly devoted to southern agriculture.

In his chosen field many honors have come to Mr. Hughes and they

brought him into prominence in the state as mere office holding could not have done. He has served as president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society; was a member of the board of the Georgia State Horticultural Society and the Georgia Peach Growers' Association. During his administration of the affairs of the State Agricultural Society four of the most successful state fairs in the history of the organization were held, and the society took on new life and strength. He served as commissioner general for Georgia at the World's Fair in St. Louis, where the resources of Georgia were given most effective advertising which has brought lasting results. He has served as trustee of the University of Georgia and was one of the founders of its Agricultural College, and for ten years has been president of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association. It should also be stated that he was president of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad during its construction.

Joseph Brown Camp, M. D. In the practical work of his profession as a physician and surgeon and in his devotion to the interests of the medical fraternity and the welfare of the community, Doctor Camp is one of the conspicuous members of his profession in Carroll County, where he has lived for upwards of thirty years. He is a fine representative of the older type of medical practitioners, and at the same time has all the ability and skill of the modern doctor, and is highly esteemed for the conscientious devotion he has given to the duties of professional life.

Doctor Camp was born September 30, 1861. While a native of Georgia, his birthplace has at different times been in several different counties. When he was born the old house in which he first saw the light of day was in Campbell County. Later the Chattahoochee River was made the boundary line between Carroll and Campbell counties, bringing the Camp home into the latter county. Still later a readjustment of boundary lines occurred which placed the home in Douglas County. Doctor Camp is a son of Francis Marion and Mary (Watkins) Camp, both now deceased. His father was born in Campbell County, a son of Wesley and Maria (Lassiter) Camp. Wesley Camp was one of the original settlers in Campbell County, having located on the Chattahoochee River on a tract of wild land, where he underwent numerous hardships in developing a plantation. He was a native of South Carolina, and was one of the strong and influential men in his section of Georgia. His work as a political leader brought him the honors of representing his district both in the House and the Senate. He died at the age of sixty-five, but his wife lived to be ninety-six. Francis M. Camp grew up on the old farm in Campbell County and was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving with the Georgia State troops. He likewise represented his fellow citizens in the Legislature and helped to make history as author of the first prohibition law. He was successful as a farmer, and a man of the highest character. He was a Mason and a member of the Universalist Church, while his wife was a Primitive Baptist. The same division in church sentiments prevailed in the preceding generation when Doctor Camp's grandfathers were Universalists and their wives Baptists. Francis M. Camp and wife had nine children: Wesley Reese, a farmer in Texas; Wilson Lumpkin, a contractor and builder at Texarkana, Texas; Frank, who is a farmer on the old homestead; Dr. J. B.; Cicero, who operates an electric light and power plant at Comanche, Texas; Ellen, who lives at Sidney, Texas; Ada Bell, who is married and lives in Texas; and Francis Marion, Jr., a druggist of Cowan, Georgia.

Dr. Joseph B. Camp was fortunate in coming into the world as a member of a substantial family and had an excellent home training, supplemented by the facilities of the country schools and a collegiate education at Dahlonega. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Georgia with the class of 1887, and in the fall of that year opened his office at Whitesburg in Car-

roll County. With that small village as his home, the demands upon his time and attention soon came from a large surrounding territory and he conducted an arduous but profitable practice there for twelve years. In that time he served as a member of the village council and took a leading part in public affairs. While it was in many ways a pleasing life and one of great service that he led at Whitesburg, Doctor Camp in time realized the need of locating in a larger city and in 1900 chose Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll County. For the past fifteen years he has enjoyed proportionately greater success in his practice there. He is a member of the various medical societies including the American Medical Association, and has always been content to do his best work for the world within the limits of his profession. Doctor Camp is known for his generous and kindly disposition, his indiscriminate service in behalf of both the poor and the rich, and is never too tired to answer the call of his many patients. Doctor Camp is a Royal Arch Mason and also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Whitesburg in 1888 Mr. Camp married Miss Emma Brown, daughter of the late Dr. John C. Brown, the maiden name of whose wife was Miss Byron. The late Doctor Brown was in many ways an ideal country physician, and has been well characterized as a golden hearted gentleman who carried sunshine and joy into the lives and homes of hundreds of people. For years he went back and forth on his rounds of duty, and while an excellent physician and surgeon he had little ambition to accumulate great wealth, and probably gave the greater part of the fortune which was only a just reward for his service to the poor and needy. He was patriotic and high minded as a citizen, and had many social qualities which endeared him to the community. The memory of him as a strong and good man will long continue in the hearts of the people of Carroll County.

Dr. and Mrs. Camp have three children. Mary is the wife of Dr. Harry E. Bickford of Arlington, Tennessee. Mildred is a graduate of the Carrollton High School and Louis Lamar is a student in the Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and Doctor Camp is giving an important public service as chairman of the board of health.

Ralph Winfred Adamson. Not a few of the important successes and distinctions of the able lawyer have come to Ralph W. Adamson during his practice at Carrollton. Mr. Adamson has had a wide experience in the world and was a teacher before he was a lawyer, and showed considerable ability as an administrator and organizer in establishing and conducting the public school system of the Philippine Islands. Those who are familiar with his ancestry would naturally expect important accomplishments from so fortunate a young man. The Adamson family has long been identified with Georgia and has won some of the most honorable positions in the profession, business and public affairs. Mr. Adamson is also descended through his mother from the Yarborough family of Georgia.

Ralph Winfred Adamson was born at Bowdon in Carroll County, Georgia, October 7, 1875, a son of George R. and Fannie May (Yarborough) Adamson. His mother is a daughter of Nathan and Margaret (Randall) Yarborough. Nathan Yarborough was the first settler at and the founder of the City of Rome, Georgia. He wrote the original charter for the city's government, was the first postmaster, the first sheriff and the first legislator in the community. Prior to the war he owned large plantations and more than 300 slaves and this fortune was practically swept away by the cataclysm of the war. He then went out to Comanche, Texas, and to some extent recouped his lost fortune. He lived to be ninety-four years of age, and died in 1900. The Yarboroughs were originally settled in Wilkes County, Georgia. Mr. Adamson's mother was

buried at Fairburn, Georgia, on what is now the right of way of the A. & W. P. Railroad, and the railroad company removed her remains and they were interred in the city cemetery at Fairburn.

The Adamson family was originally settled in Maryland, and from that state removed to Washington County, Georgia, and finally to Clayton County. This particular branch subsequently moved on to Randolph County, Alabama. Mr. Adamson's grandfather was John W. Adamson, who settled at Bowdon in Carroll County in 1846, and became prominent as a merchant and planter. He died suddenly at the age of sixty-six years while actively engaged in business. He and his son George R. served side by side during the war between the states in McDaniel's company, and the son was wounded in the Battle of South Mountain. John W. Adamson and wife are survived by four children: George R., who is now living in Bremen, Georgia; Nancy, wife of R. D. Jackson, a well known attorney and present mayor of the City of Carrollton; Miss Lela T., who lives at St. Petersburg, Florida; and Hon. W. C. Adamson, who is now serving his tenth term as congressman from this district and lives at Carrollton.

George R. Adamson was born in Clayton County, Georgia, but was reared and educated in Carroll County, Georgia. After his service in the war he took up merchandising and also farming in Carroll County, but is now living retired with his wife at Bremen in Haralson County. He was born in December, 1843, and his wife in 1851. He is a democrat, a member of the Masonic order, and with his wife is active in the Methodist Protestant Church. Of their ten children one died at the age of four years, and brief mention of the others is as follows: Edith May, wife of Rev. George R. Brown, who is secretary of the Board of Ministerial Education of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and resides at Westminster, Maryland; John R., a bookkeeper and accountant at Atlanta, Georgia; George H., a merchant at Bowdon; G. R. Adamson, Jr.; Mrs. E. T. Jackson, of Carrollton, Georgia; Mattie, a merchant living at Bremen; Ethel, wife of J. F. Marchman, a druggist at Bremen; Robert, bookkeeper for the Atlanta Steel Company of Atlanta; Nathan, a merchant at Bremen.

Ralph W. Adamson received his early education from his mother, a cultured woman, until he was fifteen years of age, then spent a year in the public schools of Tallapoosa, Georgia, later entering Bowdon College, and in 1896 graduated A. B. from that college. Having accomplished his ambition to secure a college foundation in literary education, he then took up the study of law in the office of his uncles, W. C. Adamson and R. D. Jackson at Carrollton. At the same time he engaged in teaching school in Carroll County. Mr. Adamson was admitted to the bar January 1, 1900, following which he spent a year in post-graduate studies at the Columbian University Law School in Washington City. Instead of taking up the practice of law at once in 1901 he accepted an appointment to the Philippine Islands as supervisor of schools, and remained there during 1901-02-03. During those years he organized the largest agricultural school outside the City of Manila at Tuyurgarao, a city of 22,000 inhabitants. His work was highly appreciated and received the special commendation of Mr. Taft, who was at that time governor-general of the Philippines.

In 1904 Mr. Adamson returned to the United States and at once took up the practice of law in Carrollton, where he was associated with Judge James Beall in a partnership until the latter's election as judge of the City Court of Carrollton. Since then Mr. Adamson has practiced alone, and very successfully, enjoying the confidence of a large clientele. He has also been a factor in democratic party circles. Mr. Adamson is a man of jovial disposition recognized as a thorough student and a reader of liberal tastes, and has a great many friends in his part of the state. He is a Mason and also affiliates with the

Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On January 24, 1906, at Turin, Coweta County, Georgia, Mr. Adamson married Miss Annie L. Reese of Turin, a daughter of Rev. H. S. and Margaret F. (Leavell) Reese. Her father is now the oldest Baptist minister in the State of Georgia, being eighty-seven years of age but still serving three churches as pastor. His many years of self-sacrificing and devoted service has brought him the love and respect of thousands of people to whom he has ministered, and both mentally and physically he has been well fitted for the rugged duties of his calling. In spite of his advanced years he has never worn spectacles. His wife is now eighty-two years old, and both have lived their years in accord with the Christian faith. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson have two children, Winifred Coates Adamson, who was born at Carrollton November 24, 1911, and Robert Henry, born January 12, 1916.

Claude Bond. A representative member of the bar of his native state, Mr. Bond is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the thriving little City of Toccoa, Stephens County, and his admirable intellectual attainments had enabled him previously to render effective service in the pedagogic profession. He is serving as mayor of Toccoa in 1915 and is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens who are loyally aiding in the furtherance of the civic and material advancement of the Empire State of the South, where he is a scion of sterling pioneer stock.

Mr. Bond was born in Franklin County, Georgia, on the 14th of January, 1881, and is a son of Stephen Pennington Bond and Polly M. (Bowers) Bond, both of whom passed their entire lives in this state, the father having been for many years a merchant at Canon, Franklin County, where he died in 1903, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a native of Madison County, as was also his father, Joseph M. Bond, who was a representative of a sterling pioneer family of that section of the state and who was a substantial planter during virtually his entire active career. He was about eighty years of age at the time of his death, in 1890, and the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review likewise attained to the age of nearly four score years, his death having occurred in 1888. This grandsire, Job Bowers, was born in Hart County and the village of Canon was orignally known as West Bowersville, the place having been named in his honor. The father of Job Bowers, who bore the name of William Bowers, was an infant four days old when his father, who happened to be at home on a furlough from the Revolutionary army, was decoyed from his home by some Tories and carried back of his garden and shot to death, leaving the mother and babe alone in the home. From this little infant sprang a large and influential family of Hart County, Mr. Bond's maternal ancestors. The mother of Claude Bond was summoned to eternal rest in 1890, at the age of fifty years, and of the thirteen children seven are now living, the subject of this review having been the eleventh in order of birth.

To the public schools of Franklin County Claude Bond is indebted for his early educational discipline, and when he was a lad of sixteen years he met with an accident, in a cotton gin, that necessitated the amputation of his right arm. This physical affliction has proved inadequate to handicap him in the active affairs of life and through his own efforts he defrayed to a large extent the expenses of his higher education, principally by teaching school during his vacation periods and at other intervals. After attending the high school at Royston he entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, and from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts. For the ensuing three years he was professor of Latin and Greek in the Georgia Military Academy, at College Park, Fulton County, and he then received, in the spring of 1906, the dis-

Claude Bond.

tinction of being tendered a Peabody scholarship in historic old Harvard University, this preferment having come through Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia. In the law department of Harvard Mr. Bond prosecuted his studies with characteristic ambition and zeal, and upon his return to Georgia, in 1907, he was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law at Toccoa, where he has since continued his labors in his exacting profession and where his substantial and representative clientage attests alike his ability and personal popularity. He has a large and lucrative practice in his home County of Stephens, and adjoining counties, representing varied interest throughout his section. In the spring of 1906 Governor Terrell appointed Mr. Bond a member of the board of visitors to the Georgia State University at Athens, and for two years, 1912-13, he served as chairman of the board of education of Toccoa, a position which he resigned at the time of his election to the office of mayor of the city. As chief executive of the municipal government of Toccoa he has given a specially progressive and effective administration and stood exponent of the best civic ideals. Mr. Bond is a director and vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Toccoa and director of the Bank of Toccoa, is identified with the Georgia State Bar Association and the Stephens County Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Sigma Nu college fraternity. While a student in the University of Georgia he received in 1901 the Phi Kappa sophomore medal in debating contest, as well as the sophomore medal for declamation, while in 1902 he was awarded the championship for declamation in the university. In 1903 he was business manager of the college publication known as Pandora, and in 1902 he was editor in chief of the Red and Black, the weekly paper issued by the students of the university, besides being in the same year a member of the advisory council of the student body. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church. A stalwart in the camp of the democratic party, Mr. Bond served as a member of its Georgia executive committee in 1910-12, and he is incumbent of the same position in 1915 and 1916.

In June, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bond to Miss Bertha Josephine Kimsey, daughter of Judge John J. Kimsey, of Cornelia, Habersham County, who has served with distinction on the bench of the Superior Court. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have three children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here entered: Claude, Jr., September, 1909; Bertha Josephine, September, 1911, and John Pennington, October, 1914.

Grover Cleptand Cook. Aside from his substantial business position in the community of Carrollton as organizer, active head and cashier of the People's Bank of that city, Grover C. Cook is a member of that large and important unofficial organization of Georgia boosters, a man whose loyalty to his home community and native state is of the most convincing type, and who is always willing to sacrifice time and effort to make the outside world better acquainted with and more appreciative of what Georgia and what Carroll County in particular has to offer in the way of opportunities.

Grover C. Cook was born in Henry County, Georgia, September 22, 1884, a son of William Allen and Sarah Phronia (Walls) Cook. His father was born in Henry County and his mother in Carroll County, Georgia. The grandfather was William Allen Cook first, a native of Fulton County, Georgia, and by occupation an extensive planter and the owner of a number of slaves before the war. William A. Cook second, father of the Carrollton banker, was a farmer in Henry County and died there in 1889, while his wife passed away in 1898. Their five children were: William Allen Cook third, a brick manufacturer at Augusta, Georgia; John Marvin, in the hardware business at Atlanta, Georgia; Lunar V., a resident of Carrollton; Mary, wife of A. T. Jackson of Carrollton and Grover C.

Grover C. Cook early in life met the responsibilities of the world face to face, and has carved for himself an important niche in the world's activities. He acquired his education in the public schools of Carrollton, and completed a course in the Southern Business College at Atlanta. His career has been practically devoted since early manhood to banking. His first position was as bookkeeper in the Carrollton Bank and he was identified with that institution for five years. In 1909 he took the lead in organizing the People's Bank of Carrollton, which started with a capital of $60,000. This bank has been one of the most successful in its records among the financial institutions of Carroll County. It has earned a substantial surplus in addition to paying regular semi-annual dividends. Mr. Cook has been cashier since the organization, but the title of that office does not indicate precisely his relations with the bank, since in fact he has had full and complete charge of both the executive and administrative responsibilities from the beginning. The first president, whose position however was somewhat nominal so far as active responsibilities were concerned, was Mr. John R. Adamson, who in 1913 was succeeded by George W. Fleming, who is now president.

Since 1913 Mr. Cook has also had charge of the city finances of Carrollton, and these official duties are directly in line with his profession as a banker. He is a democrat, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Methodist Church. On August 14, 1912, at Carrollton he married Miss Mildred Rutherford Shaw, daughter of William H. Shaw of Carrollton. Mrs. Cook is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the various societies associated with the church. Mr. Cook finds his principal diversion outside of business in tennis and fishing.

James Bozeman Baird, M. D. For nearly forty-five years Doctor Baird has been one of the prominent and successful physicians of Atlanta. The beginning of his career in medical practice coincided with the death of his father, who had for many years represented the same profession in this state, and father and son have been continuously identified with this profession in the South for a period covering more than three-quarters of a century. Doctor Baird is an excellent type of the modern and successful American physician. Through his practice he has contributed a large amount of individual service, and at the same time has taken a prominent part in the organized activities of the profession, is a contributor to medical literature, has served in a professional capacity on several boards and organizations in his home city and state, and is a Georgian of well earned distinction.

James Bozeman Baird was born January 5, 1849, in Columbus, Georgia. He comes from old southern stock, and his grandfather, Capt. James R. Baird, fought as an officer in the War of 1812, and is buried at Charleston, South Carolina. Doctor Baird's father was the late Dr. John B. Baird, who was born in 1811, spent his early manhood in Charleston, South Carolina, was graduated from the medical college of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, and located in Columbus, Georgia, where he was engaged in active practice for nearly forty years. In 1868 he removed to Atlanta, continued in practice there a year or two and died in 1871. Doctor Baird, Sr., married Mary L. Bozeman, of Scottsboro, Georgia, November 25, 1846.

Dr. James Bozeman Baird was reared and received his early education in Columbus, much of his youth being spent on the banks of the Chattahoochee River. From the beginning of his schooling he showed a precocity which advanced him rapidly from one grade to the other in the common schools. He was one of the patriotic youths of the South during the war, but too young for any service until the concluding months of the great struggle. In 1864, at the age of fifteen, he began a somewhat irregular service, which continued until the end of the war. While never a member of any military organization, he per-

formed various duties of one kind and another, holding himself ready for any responsibility that could be imposed on his young shoulders, and several times he acted as a courier. Such services as was entrusted to him he performed with a coolness and daring which gave promise of brilliant usefulness had the war continued much longer.

During the first years of the reconstruction period Doctor Baird was engaged in various mercantile employments, devoting his leisure hours at night to the study of medicine. In 1869 he was enrolled in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, and graduated at the end of a two years' course. He then returned to Atlanta in the spring of 1871, and began the active practice of his profession. He has conducted a general practice, and his attainments, his long experience and thorough knowledge give him a rank among the ablest men in medical circles in Georgia. While not a specialist in that line, he is held in high regard as an alienist, and has frequently been requested by the state to pass judgment on the sanity of criminals. In such cases as also in the general routine of his profession his testimony is clear, concise and convincing, so that there has never been a doubt as to his sincerity, the logical character of his conclusions, and the scientific value of his deduction.

Doctor Baird is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, the Fulton County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Atlanta Obstetrical Society, and has served as president, secretary and orator of the State Medical Association and as member and secretary of the health board of Atlanta, having occupied the last named position for seventeen years. He has been a member of the regular medical examining board of the State of Georgia, and of several other medical organizations. For several years Doctor Baird was lecturer on minor surgery, physiology and nervous and mental diseases in the Atlanta Medical College. Subsequently he filled the chair of principals and practice of medicine and was dean of the faculty in the Southern Medical College of Atlanta, and still later was professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. His talents have not been confined to practice alone, but has produced a number of articles commanding widespread interest, published in different medical journals and other medical publications.

In 1879 Doctor Baird married Elizabeth Gartrell, whose father, Gen. L. J. Gartrell, was a member of both the Confederate and National Congress as a representative from Georgia. Mrs. Baird died in 1898, having been the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter, three of whom are living. Dr. James Bozeman Baird, Jr., who is now a practicing physician in Atlanta, and representing the third successive generation in that profession; Lucius Gartrell Baird, who died at the age of twenty-one, being at that time a senior in the Georgia School of Technology; Mary Louise, now Mrs. Harold Gordon Russell of New York City; and Henry Stewart Baird, a civil engineer by profession, now engaged in the construction department of the City of Atlanta. In November, 1901, Doctor Baird married Mrs. Annie (Raine) Mynatt, daughter of the late Joseph S. Raine, of Atlanta. She died February 10, 1916.

Robert M. Echols. On one of the old red hills of Walton, in an obscure family burying-ground, a spot not even visible from the public highway, may be found the last resting place of one of Walton's sons, who in the first half of the nineteenth century made for himself a place among Georgia's men of mark, becoming a leader of great prominence. Very near his grave stands a tree which on the bright spring day when the writer visited the spot was "a thing of beauty" with its innumerable white blossoms, and as the April winds moved among its boughs, the thought was suggested, that while Walton's daughters were placing wreaths and garlands on the graves of their Confederate dead, kind Nature, forgetting not this dead hero of ours, would cover him with beautiful snowy blossoms.

Robert M. Echols was born in Wilkes County about four miles from Washington about the beginning of the last century. He was the grandson of James Echols, a Revolutionary soldier, who died in 1792. His parents, Milner and Susan Sansom Echols, were Virginians, who, on first coming to Georgia, settled in Wilkes County, but while their son was quite young, came to make their home in Walton, being among the first settlers of the county.

Robert M. Echols remained a citizen of Walton throughout his life, his home being seven miles from Monroe, on the Walnut Grove road. In his early manhood, General Echols became active in political matters. He was for twenty-four years a member of the General Assembly of Georgia. He served in both Houses and for several terms was president of the Senate. In a race for Congress, his opponent being Gen. Howell Cobb, he was defeated by the narrow margin of two votes.

General Echols lived in a time which has been called The Golden Age of Georgia History—"A time when absolute peace reigned among the people, when a homogeneous population developed a democracy of a very pure type. None had overgrown fortunes, none were distressed by extreme poverty. Land was plentiful and cheap. The masters were kindly optimistic, and the slaves, even greater optimists, showed in their appearance the evidence of the best care."

When wars came the Georgians were as ready to shed their blood in defense of their state and country as had been their ancestors of 1775. When in 1847 the United States went to war with Mexico, Robert M. Echols was made colonel of the Thirteenth United States Regiment, with the title of brigadier general, and gallantly led his regiment during that struggle. While on dress parade at the National Bridge in Mexico, he was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died, December 3, 1847. He was buried in Mexico, but several years afterward, an appropriation having been made by the Georgia Legislature, he was brought back to Georgia, and buried with public military honors at his old home in this county. He was accorded, it is said, the most imposing funeral in the history of Walton County.

General Echols served his state faithfully in times of peace for more than twenty years, and at the first call to arms, he gallantly took up his sword in defense of his country.

In 1858 the Legislature of Georgia organized a county on the Florida line which was named in honor of General Echols.

General Echols married Mary Melton of Clarke County whose mother, Tabitha Stroud Melton, was a daughter of John Stroud, a Revolutionary soldier of North Carolina and a niece of Col. Jacob Stroud of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. General and Mrs. Echols were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, no descendants of whom are living, so far as we know. A sister of General Echols, Martha, was the wife of Joshua Ammons, and mother of the late John M. Ammons.

A brother of Mrs. Echols, Eliel Melton, was killed in that struggle known in history as "The Fall of the Alamo."

Hope Hull was born in Somerset County, Maryland, March 13, 1763, son of Hopewell Hull, an Englishman by birth and a shipbuilder by occupation. After the close of the Revolutionary war, in which Hope Hull had been a good soldier, he studied for the ministry. He was received into the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, in 1785, and was sent to Salisbury Circuit, in North Carolina. In 1788 he was sent to Washington, Georgia, and was the founder of the Methodist Church in this state. During the next decade he traveled from New England to Savannah, preaching the gospel after the fashion of the circuit rider of that period. While in Washington he taught the academy which he had helped to organize on his first visit to the village. In 1803 he moved to Athens, where he was the most active of its

trustees in the early development of the university. He died at that place in 1818.

PORTER INGRAM, lawyer and Confederate congressman, was born near the the Village of Marlborough, Vermont, April 2, 1810. He graduated from Yale in 1831 and taught school in the State of New York until 1836. He then came South, settling in Hamilton, Harris County, Georgia. Soon afterward he moved to Columbus, where he first associated himself in practice with Martin J. Crawford, who became one of the justices of the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Ingram was for fifteen or twenty years judge of the City Court of Columbus and was retired from office at his own request. He was a member of the Democratic Convention of 1858 and served in the Confederate Congress of 1863. On account of his age he did not enlist for military service.

HON. JAMES BEALL. Now judge of the City and County courts of Carrollton and Carroll County, James Beall has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a lawyer, but his life and services have been only less noteworthy in the general field of citizenship, and in all movements connected with the best standards of community life, morality and religion.

Judge Beall was born at Palmetto, Campbell County, Georgia, February 7, 1860, a son of James J. and Sarah Matilda (Watts) Beall. James J. Beall was born in Rockdale County, Georgia, while his wife was a native of Alabama. The father died in 1900 at the age of seventy-five. During the war between the states he reached the rank of captain in the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment of Infantry and was for four years identified with the army of Northern Virginia and passed through with only a slight wound in one skirmish. Professionally he was a teacher, and both before and after the war taught school in Campbell County, Georgia, and also in Haralson County, and was principal of the Palmetto schools. Judge Beall's grandfather was Josiah Beall, who added to the military distinctions of the family by serving during the Mexican war, in one of the battles of which he was killed. Josiah Beall was born in Maryland and founded the family name in Georgia, where he married Sally Butts. One of Judge Beall's uncles was Josiah Beall, who was killed in one of the battles of the Civil war. Another uncle, Egbert Beall, enlisted in the Confederate army from Texas, to which state he had removed prior to the war. James J. Beall was the fifth in a family of ten children. His widow is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Dean, at Buchanan, Georgia, at the age of eighty years. Judge Beall was second in the family of ten children. The oldest, William Beall, who has been totally blind for many years, is a highly esteemed citizen of Campbell County and is serving as county treasurer. Jesse Beall, a twin brother of Judge James, is in the real estate business at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Thomas Beall is a prosperous farmer in Culman County, Alabama. Robert Augustus is engaged in stock raising and ranching in the State of Nebraska. John Beall is a farmer in Culman County, Alabama. Henry Beall for a number of years has been a conductor on the Central of Georgia Railway, his run being between Atlanta and Macon. Egbert P. Beall is a farmer in Harrison County, Georgia. Charles is associated with his brother Jesse at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Sarah Jeannette is the wife of James A. Dean, a farmer and merchant at Buchanan.

Judge Beall, though of a substantial and noteworthy family of Georgia, has partly as a matter of necessity and partly from choice been dependent upon his own abilities and resources since an early age. He graduated from the Tallapoosa High School after having begun his education under his father. He read law with Judge Price Edwards of Tallapoosa and was admitted to practice by Judge C. J. James in June, 1896. In the meantime his early life had been identified with general merchandising at Waco, Talla-

poosa and Bremen, Georgia. In that vocation he spent about twelve years. After admission to the bar he did his first practice at Bremen in Haralson County, and was a partner for a time with William Johnson as senior member of the firm and subsequently became senior partner with W. W. Edwards. He continued practice in Bremen until 1903 and has since lived at Carrollton. Here he was a member of the firm of Beall & Adamson, the latter being R. W. Adamson, and they enjoyed a large practice and success until Mr. Beall was elected judge of the City and County courts of Carrollton and Carroll County in 1908. He has since been re-elected to this office and is now serving in his second term. By temperament and by experience Judge Beall is well fitted for the judicial office and has given an exceptional administration. During his residence at Bremen he served in the office of mayor nearly all the years he spent there.

He has been quite a factor in democratic politics in his section of the state, and was largely instrumental in securing the election of Mr. Adamson to represent this district in the United States Congress. The duties of his office as judge of Carroll County preclude his private practice in the city or county, though outside of that jurisdiction he has a large clientele in the Coweta and Tallapoosa circuit. Judge Beall is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. His chief pleasure, however, is found in Sunday school work. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church and is assistant superintendent of the Carrollton Sunday School and has served for a number of years as president of the Carroll County Sunday School Association. Before assemblages of young people he is both a pleasing and instructive speaker, and his addresses have been frequently quoted in Sunday school and church magazines. Judge Beall also has farming interests in his part of Georgia.

On January 6, 1889, at Waco, in Haralson County, he married Miss Lydia T. O'Kelley, who was born at Grantville, in Coweta County, a daughter of Richard I. O'Kelley, a prominent lawyer, who during the latter years of his life had a high standing at the Atlanta bar. Judge Beall and wife have five children, Ruby D., born at Waco, Georgia, November 2, 1889, has gained a considerable reputation as a teacher of music. James Harvey, born at Waco December 15, 1891, read law under his father, was admitted to the bar December, 1914, and is now in practice at Carrollton. Jesse Ivy, who was born July 14, 1893, was one of twenty-six applicants out of a class of 180 that passed the literary examination at the Annapolis Military Academy, but is now living in Spanish Honduras, associated in business with his father-in-law, William Coleman, an extensive coffee planter and business man of Honduras and a native of Carroll County, Georgia. Jesse I. Beall was married in June, 1914, at Carrollton, to Miss Vera Coleman, who is a graduate of Shorter College. Thomas Julian was born April 28, 1897, in Carroll County, and Sarah Frances was born May 26, 1904. Mrs. Beall has found an enthusiasm similar to that of her husband in Sunday school work, is a teacher in the local schools, takes a leading part in church and missionary societies, and has frequently proved a popular entertainer through her talents as an elocutionist and a musician.

Brenau College, of Gainesville, is an institution for the higher education of young women. Historically it goes back to a girl's seminary, established more than thirty-five years ago, and furnishing instruction chiefly in the secondary branches. During the past twenty years the development of the school has been noteworthy, and in faculty, equipment, scope of instruction and standard of scholarship, it now deserves rank among the leading women's colleges of the South. Its musical conservatory in particular, is said to be the largest conservatory in the South in the number of professors engaged, students in attendance, and extensiveness of equipment,

and in these respects it stands near the head of American musical institutions.

In 1878 the Georgia Baptist Seminary was started by the following persons: O. B. Thompson, J. W. Bailey, D. B. Candler, D. E. Banks, W. C. Wilkes, David E. Butler and W. P. Price, Dr. W. C. Wilkes being the first president. During the following fifteen years the institution had the vicissitudes which have marked the careers of many similar institutions, and eventually it was removed from denominational control and came under the management of private individuals. The present period of growth and development began in 1893, and on January 28, 1911, a charter was granted to Brenau College in response to the petition of the following persons: H. J. Pearce, T. J. Simmons, T. J. Pearce, H. H. Dean, John A. Smith, J. E. Redwine, Jr., J. H. Hosch, Hayne Palmour, M. C. Brown, J. C. Boone, E. E. Kimbrough, John Carter, Z. T. Castleberry, W. A. Charters, S. C. Dunlap, H. H. Perry, J. B. George, J. B. Gaston, G. F. Turner, G. H. Prior, B. M. Stallworth, and U. R. Waterman. The petition was granted for the purpose of establishing a college for the education of women.

The original plant of Brenau College comprised a dormitory known as Wilkes Hall, and another building containing class rooms, known as the Bailey Building, located on a campus of nine acres. The main dormitory, Yonah Hall, was completed in 1893, the contractor having been Allan D. Candler, later governor of Georgia. The people of Gainesville raised by public subscription the money with which the conservatory building was erected in 1896. This contains a large auditorium with a number of studios and lecture rooms. In 1902 East Hall, a combined dormitory, library and lecture room, was built, local citizens at Gainesville having subscribed about $4,000 to the building fund. Overton Hall was built in 1909, the home of the Brenau School of Oratory, being named in memorial to Miss Florence M. Overton. In 1910 North Hall was erected, as a dormitory. In 1912 Geiger Memorial was erected as a memorial to Dr. August Geiger, for many years head of the department of theoretical music. This building contains numerous studios and practice rooms. The campus has been enlarged to about 100 acres. Several club houses and other small buildings have been erected, one of them being Wauka Hall, in which is located the domestic science laboratory. The most recent building is the Lessie Southgate Simmons Memorial, providing a permanent home for the Young Women's Christian Association and also quarters for the library.

From a recent bulletin of the college the following information is found concerning the changes in collegiate standards. It is noted that in 1893 there were comparatively few high schools in the South, and nearly every institution called a college was engaged to an important extent in supplying the services of high schools to its pupils. In 1903 the unit system was adopted, 120 unit hours being established as the standard length of the college course. But not more than two years of high school work was required at that time for admission to the Freshman class. In 1908 the Carnegie unit was adopted as a basis for entrance, and in 1909 it was attempted to apply the fourteen unit standard for admission. The number of four year high schools in Georgia at that time being small, the application of this rule was correspondingly difficult. The development of high schools and the corresponding increase of requirements for college entrance has resulted in the diminution of the number of students applying for preparatory courses. In 1909 the preparatory school as a separate organization was discontinued, though the time of several instructors has been employed in offering college preparatory work. As a result of this evolution of standards, Brenau College is now distinctively a college in the real sense of the word.

In the regular collegiate department Brenau offers well systematized courses of study in the English language and literature, both the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, history and political science, philosophy and

education, and the different physical and biological sciences. There is also a department of Biblical literature and domestic science. A very excellent school of education is maintained for the purpose of preparing young women for teaching in public and private high schools. Other important departments are those of art, public speaking and vocal interpretation, and music. It is noted that the Brenau Conservatory is not a mere department of Brenau College, but really an important musical institution co-ordinated with it. The five departments of the conservatory are piano, voice, pipe organ, violin and orchestral instruments, musical pedagogy and theory. During the year 1914-15, 400 pupils were in attendance in the different classifications of students, including about 150 whose work was exclusively in the conservatory. These students are drawn from twenty-five states and several foreign countries, and many of the northern states are represented in the enrollment.

Among the officers of instruction should be mentioned Haywood Jefferson Pearce, who became president of Brenau College in 1893, and now holds that office and the chair of philosophy; Thomas Jackson Simmons, a former president of Shorter College, and president of Brenau since 1910, and professor of Biblical literature and pedagogy; Otto W. G. Pfefferkorn, director of music at Brenau from 1902 to 1914; Florence M. Overton, principal of the school of oratory; and John H. Weygandt, principal and professor of art.

The board of trustees of Brenau College are: H. H. Dean, president; John H. Hosch, secretary; M. C. Brown, John Carter, Z. T. Castleberry, W. A. Charters, S. C. Dunlap, J. B. Gaston, J. B. George, E. E. Kimbrough, Hayne Palmour, H. J. Pearce, H. H. Perry, J. E. Redwine, Jr., T. J. Simmons, John A. Smith, B. M. Stallworth, G. W. Townsend and U. R. Waterman.

William A. Bailey. Not only as one of the representative members of the bar of Stephens County but also by reason of his incumbency of the offices of county clerk and clerk of the Superior Court, does Mr. Bailey hold a position of prominence and influence, and his ability and energy prove equal to the manifold responsibilities devolving upon him in his professional and official activities.

Mr. Bailey was born in Franklin County, Georgia, on the 28th of April, 1873, and is a son of James D. and Amanda J. (Vickery) Bailey, the former of whom was born in Chester County, South Carolina, in December, 1845, and the latter of whom was born in Hart County, Georgia, her death having occurred when but thirty-four years of age and when her son William A., of this review, was a child of two years. James D. Bailey was one of the loyal sons of the South who tendered aid in defense of the cause of the Confederate States when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation. He enlisted as a private, in what was known as Orr's Regiment, and with his command he took part in many important engagements, including the second battle of Manassas and the siege and battle of Vicksburg. He continued in active service until the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston and his record is one that reflects lasting honor upon his name and memory. He was second lieutenant of his company during the major part of his service, and retired with the rank of first lieutenant. His was the distinction of having served on the staff of the gallant and intrepid Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and with this great commander he remained until the death of the general. After the war Mr. Bailey returned to what is now Stephens County, Georgia, where he remained an influential and honored citizen until his death, in 1899, at a venerable age. His remains were interred at Anderson, South Carolina, where a large and beautiful statue and monument of marble has been erected to his memory by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of his native county and the high school at Westminster, South Carolina, which latter he attended one year, William A. Bailey entered the Martin Institute, at

W. A. Bailey

Jefferson, Georgia, where he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated with honors. Shortly thereafter he assumed a position as salesman with the firm of Vickery, Cannon & Company, at Toccoa, and with his firm he remained five years. He passed the following year in traveling in the Western States and then returned to Toccoa, where he became bookkeeper in the general merchandise establishment of W. C. Edwards. After retaining this position one year he attended, in 1900, the Southern Shorthand and Business University, in the city of Atlanta, where he completed a course in stenography. In the preceding year he had initiated the study of law, under the preceptorship of Charles L. Bass and Hon. J. B. Jones, of Toccoa, the latter of whom is now presiding on the bench of the Circuit Court, and in June, 1901, he was admitted to the bar of his native state, upon passing an examination before the State Board of Examiners. Since that time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, for which he has shown special aptitude and admirable equipment. On the 1st of January, 1904, he entered into a professional alliance with his former preceptor, Judge Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Bailey, and this effective association continued until the election of Judge Jones to the Circuit Bench.

The thriving little City of Toccoa has been the stage of the professional activities of Mr. Bailey, and in addition to his official services he still controls a substantial and representative law business. In December, 1905, he was elected clerk of the Superior Court, of which office he has since continued the able and valued incumbent, and since 1906 he has held also the important office of county clerk of Stephens County. In 1898 he served as enrollment clerk of the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature, and he has been an active worker in behalf of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor. In his profession he has achieved specially high reputation as a counselor, and while he was associated in practice with Judge Jones the firm served as counsel for a number of important corporations, including the Toccoa Banking Company, the First National Bank of Toccoa, the Toccoa Cotton Mills, the Simons Furniture & Lumber Company, the Capps Cotton Mills, the Toccoa Electric Light & Power Company, and the Toccoa Telephone Company.

Mr. Bailey and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church in their home city, and his fraternal affiliations are here briefly noted: Toccoa Lodge, No. 309, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Toccoa Chapter, No. 124, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, in the city of Gainesville; Yaarab Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Atlanta; and Toccoa Lodge, No. 272, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has passed all of the official chairs in his lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and is deeply interested in the history and teachings of this time-honored organization. He is identified with the Stephens County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association.

On the 4th day of June, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bailey to Miss Minnie Kinsey, daughter of Judge John J. Kinsey, who still resides at Cornelia, Habersham County, and who formerly served with marked distinction on the bench of the Superior courts of the Northeastern Circuit. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are popular factors in the representative social activities of their community and their home is brightened by the presence of their two children—William and Mary, the former of whom was born in October, 1911, and the latter in December, 1913.

Robert B. Ridley, M. D. The medical profession in Georgia has been specially honored and dignified by the interposition and effective services of representatives of the Ridley family, even as the family name has stood

exponent of the highest civic ideals and steadfast integrity of purpose. He whose name initiates this paragraph held prestige as one of the active and able physicians and surgeons of his native state for a period of more than forty years, and since his retirement he has been engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade, as president of the Ridley-Williamson-Wyatt Company, of Atlanta, one of the foremost concerns in this branch of mercantile enterprise in the South. His father was a distinguished and honored representative of the medical profession for many years, and three of the sons entered the same exacting vocation, to which they have contributed years of earnest and successful service, two of the number, Dr. Charles B. and Dr. Frank M. Ridley, being still engaged in active practice, in the City of La Grange, Troup County, and the latter having served as president of the Georgia State Medical Association, an office to which he was elected in 1895. Dr. Robert B. Ridley, the third of the brothers and the immediate subject of this review, further honored his native state through his gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and though he attained to marked success in the profession to which he devoted so many years of his life, he has the intrinsic elements of character that have made him also a figure of prominence in the business world and distinctively a business man of prominence and influence in the fine metropolis and capital city of Georgia.

Dr. Robert B. Ridley was born at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia, in October, 1842, and is a son of Dr. Robert A. T. and Mary E. (Morris) Ridley, the former of whom was born in the Village of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and the latter of whom likewise was a native of that historic old commonwealth, where she was born in 1812, a daughter of John Morris. Dr. Robert A. T. Ridley was graduated in the Charleston Medical College, at Charleston, South Carolina, and he eventually engaged in the practice of his profession as one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Troup County, Georgia, where he continued his labors for many years and where he gained impregnable place in popular confidence and esteem. He was not only one of the eminent members of his profession in Western Georgia but also became specially influential in public affairs, as a man admirably qualified for leadership in public sentiment. He represented Troup County in the lower house of the State Legislature and later represented his district in the State Senate. He was a man of fine mental ken and exalted character, and he made his life count for good in its every relation, so that his memory is revered in the county that represented his home and was the stage of his activities for the course of many years, his death having occurred in 1872, at his old home in La Grange, and his devoted wife having survived him by several years.

Reared to adult age in his native village, which is now one of the thriving and attractive little cities of Georgia, Dr. Robert B. Hall made good use of the advantages afforded him in the local schools, in which he completed a high-school course. His scholastic attainments were such that he was amply fortified for matriculation in the University of Georgia, the junior class of which he was preparing to enter at the time when there came to him the call of higher duty, when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation. The doctor promptly subordinated all else to tender his services as one of the youthful defenders of the cause of the Confederacy, as, in May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the La Grange Light Guards, which later was assigned to the Fourth Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. George Doles. As pertinent to the faithful and gallant military career of Doctor Ridley, the following quotations are well worthy of perpetuation in this connection:

"This regiment performed its first service at Norfolk, Virginia, proceeded to Richmond after the evacuation of that city and participated in nearly all of the important engagements of the Virginia campaign, among them the following: Seven days' fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellors-

ville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox. In the engagement at Spottsylvania Court House Dr. Ridley received two wounds,—one in the leg and the other in the shoulder. During this campaign the Fourth Georgia Regiment formed a part of General Rhodes' division in the celebrated corps commanded by General 'Stonewall' Jackson, upon the death of which gallant and loved leader General Ewell succeeded to the command. For gallant and meritorious conduct the young soldier, Robert B. Ridley, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After a furlough of sixty days he rejoined his regiment, with which he continued in active service until the surrender of General Lee."

Apropos of his valiant service in the ranks of the brave "boys in gray," it may be noted that Doctor Ridley perpetuates the more gracious memories and associations of his military career through active and appreciative affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans.

After the close of the war Doctor Ridley returned to La Grange, where he was soon afterward elected, by a unanimous vote of his comrades, to the office of captain of the La Grange Light Guards, many of whose members have endured the full tension of the great conflict between the North and the South. Eventually the doctor became identified with mercantile pursuits in the City of Augusta, but a seemingly inherent predilection soon led him to prepare for the profession that had been signally dignified by the character and self-abnegating labors of his honored father, under whose able direction he began the study of medicine. Under such preceptorship he was soon prepared for matriculation in historic old Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to his native city, La Grange, where he continued in successful general practice until 1874, the winter of which year he devoted to effective hospital practice in the City of New York, where he gained valuable clinical experience. Upon his return to Georgia Doctor Ridley established his permanent residence in the City of Atlanta, where he built up and long controlled a large and representative practice, in connection with which he gained authoritative prestige as an obstetrician, a department of practice to which he devoted special attention. After long years of faithful and effective service in his profession Doctor Riley retired from its active work, though there are many representative families whose importunities for his professional interposition he cannot deny, after having been their revered family physician for many preceding years. Doctor Ridley has always commanded the high esteem of his professional confreres and was formerly active in the affairs of the Georgia State Medical Association and the Atlanta Medical Society, besides holding membership in the American Medical Association. He served for a number of years as a visiting physician to the Grady Hospital, one of the noble institutions of the Georgia metropolis. Since his retirement from active professional practice the doctor has given the major part of his time and attention to the executive affairs of the substantial wholesale dry-goods company of which he is the president, and he is today known as one of the representative business men and most honored and progressive citizens of Atlanta, his course having been directed upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, so that he has never lacked the fullest measure of popular confidence and good will.

On the 23d of November, 1875, Doctor Ridley wedded Miss Emma Leila Hill, a daughter of the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 19th of May, 1883. Of the five children of this union two are living. In February, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Ridley to Mrs. Cobbie (Hood) Kiser, widow of Capt. John F. Kiser, of Atlanta, who had been a valiant soldier and officer of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Ridley was a daughter of the late Judge Arthur Hood, of Cuthbert, Georgia, who was a prominent lawyer and jurist of Georgia and who, as a young man, served as private secretary to Hon. Howell Cobb, who was one of the most distinguished statesmen and most influential citizens of Georgia, where Cobb County is named in his honor. Doctor Ridley endured the deepest of bereavements when his second wife, who had been his gracious companion and helpmeet for more than a quarter of a century, passed to eternal rest, on the 15th of September, 1912. They became the parents of five children, all of whom are living except one of the two sons. The two surviving children of Doctor Ridley's first marriage are John F., who is a prominent representative of the real-estate business in Atlanta, and Dr. Robert B., Jr., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Atlanta, as one of the leading specialists of the city in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear. Carl Hood Ridley, eldest of the four surviving children of the second marriage, is associated with the wholesale dry-goods company of which his father is president; Sara Claire is the wife of Luther Hannicutt, of Atlanta, and Misses Marie Hood Ridley and Nellie Hood Ridley remain at the paternal home, as does also their brother Carl H.

John Oscar Mills. Among the old cities of the South which, within comparatively recent years, have taken on a new lease of life and have conquered a place in the van of progress, that of Atlanta is conspicuous. Like the fabled phoenix of old, it rose from the ashes of its wartime misfortunes, and although its new growth at first was slow it was steady and healthy and has gone on increasing until now it finds itself in full flight toward a new and more glorious destiny. The present prosperity of the city is due in large measure to the energy and progressive character of its citizens, both native born and foreign, many of the latter class having been attracted to it by its great natural advantages and the spirit of enterprise which seems to pervade its whole population. Prominent in the ranks of its adopted citizens is a native Georgian, John Oscar Mills, who is helping materially in its development. Mr. Mills was born in Gwinnett County, December 18, 1870, being a son of John Thomas Mills. His paternal grandfather was Hugh Washington Mills, who in ante-bellum days was a prominent planter and slaveholder of Gwinnett County, removing to that locality from South Carolina. John T. Mills, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Gwinnett County and during the war served in Company B, Forty-second Georgia Infantry, being wounded at the battle of Nashville. Coming to Atlanta in 1880, he spent twenty-two years in the service of the construction department of the City of Atlanta, and during that time was identified with the building of many of Atlanta's principal streets and public works. For the past twelve years he has been in the service of the E. W. Grove Realty Company of St. Louis, Missouri, being engaged in developing its extensive realty holdings northwest of the city, where a large sub-division comprising 128 acres and known as Fortified Hills is now being developed. He is one of the stirring, useful citizens of Atlanta.

John Oscar Mills was educated in Atlanta, graduating from the high school in 1890, and subsequently taking a course in Moore's Business College of this city. He began industrial life as assistant paymaster of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills of Atlanta. In 1903 he entered the employ of the E. W. Grove Realty Company, of St. Louis, in the capacity of civil engineer and landscape gardener. He has not only had immediate charge of the Fortified Hills property near Atlanta, but also, for two years, has had full charge of the building of the famous Grove Park Inn, a million dollar hotel property located at Asheville, North Carolina, which was built by Mr. E. W. Grove of St. Louis. His activity and ability in his chosen sphere of operations have brought him to the notice of the citizens of Atlanta and the sur-

rounding territory, and in December, 1914, he was elected county commissioner and is now serving on the board. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a past master of Bolton Lodge, No. 416, Free and Accepted Masons, and past high priest of Bolton Chapter, No. 112, Royal Arch Masons.

On June 6, 1900, Mr. Mills was united in marriage with Miss Maude L. Bagwell of Atlanta, by whom he has four children: Emily Grace, John Lamar, Tom Carl and John Oscar, junior. He and his family are well known and highly esteemed throughout the city and county.

CHARLES HILLERY GRIFFIN. The Griffin family was established in Georgia during the administration of James Monroe as President of the United States nearly a century ago. Three generations of the name have been effective leaders as planters, valuable citizens, and members of various professions. Of the present generation Charles H. Griffin is one of the most popular advocates of the Marietta bar, has performed with credit the responsibilities of public office, and is a fine type of the modern Georgian, with a substantial position in business, with the learning of an able lawyer, and the possessor of many qualities fitting him for leadership.

Charles Hillery Griffin was born July 9, 1870, in Henry County, Georgia, a son of Rev. Smith H. and Miranda (Gardner) Griffin. The founder of the Griffins was his grandfather, Robert B. Griffin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country and settled in Virginia in 1819, and subsequently came to Pike County, Georgia, where he was a planter and possessed a few slaves. He subsequently removed to Spaulding County four years prior to his death, which occurred in 1847. He married Martha Kendrick, a native of Telfair County, Georgia.

Rev. Smith H. Griffin was born in 1823 and died June 11, 1911, at the age of eighty-eight. He was the youngest in a family of ten children. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the State of Maine, taking his degree A. B. in the classical course. Subsequently he read law and was admitted to practice. However, at the urgent request of his mother, who is a devout Christian woman, he never practiced law but instead took up the gospel ministry of the Methodist Church. The possessor of ample means, he engaged in the ministry without salary, holding different charges in Henry County, and was also noted as a revivalist who led services in different parts of the state and whose ability was always in great demand. At the same time he conducted a large plantation of 1,000 acres, and during the war freed seventy-two of his negro slaves. His plantation was located where the thriving little City of Hampton, with a population of 1,500, is now located. This little city was originally known as Bear Creek in Henry County. During the war he was exempt from military duty on account of age and also because of his profession as a minister of the gospel. His long life was filled with kindly deeds, and he was one of the most respected and beloved citizens of Henry County. He was three times married. His first wife was Martha Shell of Fayette County, Georgia, whose six children were Louise, Mary, Henry, Walter, Hoke and Claude. His second wife, and the mother of the Marietta lawyer, was Miranda Gardner, who died June 29, 1885, at the age of forty-two, her death being due to injuries received when a horse she was driving ran away. She was the daughter of F. Hillery Gardner, a native of South Carolina, while her mother, Martha Bailey, was born in Gordon County, Georgia. Their four children were: Lillie, widow of J. B. Wilder of Hampton, Georgia; Charles H.; Smith Henry of Atlanta; and Carl, a planter in Cobb County. Rev. Mr. Griffin married for his third wife Mrs. Mary E. (Sherman) Wood, widow of J. S. Wood, who was the founder of the Laurel Woolen Mills and Manufacturing Company at Laurel in Dawson County, Georgia. She died March 31, 1914, without children.

Charles Hillery Griffin was educated in the country schools of Henry County. An affliction of the eyes prevented his attending college, and at the age of twenty he found work as a clerk in a general store at Roswell in Cobb County. Two years later he became a watchman for the Laurel Woolen Mills. In the meantime his eyesight had greatly improved, and he took up the reading of law, which he continued during every interval in his regular employment. In 1895 he entered the law office of J. E. Mozeley, of Marietta, and four months later was admitted to practice. For the following three years he was junior partner in the firm of Mozeley & Griffin and was then made assistant solicitor under Thomas Hutcherson, solicitor general of that district. He remained in that office four successive years, and in 1899 was defeated as a candidate for the office of solicitor general. He resumed private practice and his experience and ability have brought him one of the best clienteles in Cobb County. During 1905-06 he represented his home locality in the Legislature on the democratic side of the house. He was associated with Mr. Greene in effecting the passage of the Confederate Cemetery Bill in 1905. From 1909 to 1911 he was junior member of the firm of Gober & Griffin, his senior being George F. Gober. From 1913 to November, 1914, he was in practice with D. W. Blair, one of the prominent lawyers of Marietta. In 1914 Mr. Griffin bought the interests of the other heirs in his father's plantation of 1,000 acres, and this fine farm is devoted to the raising of corn and cotton under the supervision of his brother Carl Griffin.

Mr. Griffin is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is active in the Methodist Church. On March 3, 1892, at Roswell in Cobb County Mr. Griffin and May E. Bush were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Griffin, father of the groom. Mrs. Griffin is a daughter of Asa and Emily V. (Sampler) Bush, and she was born in Cobb County. Her father was the founder of the Roswell Cotton Mills, and at the time of his death superintendent of the woolen mills, of which he was likewise one of the founders. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have four daughters: Emily and Mabel, both born in Roswell, and Pauline and Frances, who were born in Marietta. All the daughters are active in church and charity work, and Miss Emily is a teacher in the Sunday school.

Brig.-Gen. John K. Jackson, a native Georgian, was born at Augusta on February 8, 1828. He was well educated in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. He read law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and that was his occupation for the remainder of his life, broken only by his term of military service. This commenced before the Civil war with the famous Oglethorpe Infantry, and in May, 1861, after the outbreak of hostilities, he was elected colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment at Macon. He was commander of the military post at Pensacola, Florida; was promoted to brigadier-general in 1862, and was in active service with the Army of Tennessee at Shiloh, Chickamauga, the siege of Savannah, and elsewhere. He died at Milledgeville, February 26, 1866.

Alexander R. Lawton, brigadier-general in the Confederate Army for the first two years of the war, and quartermaster-general of the Confederate States for the last two years—and who after the war was a leading public man for many years; who rose to eminent position in the diplomatic service—was a native of South Carolina, born in St. Peter's Parish, November 4, 1818.

In his youth General Lawton was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1839, and commissioned second lieutenant of the First Artillery. Resigning from the army in 1841, he studied law and was graduated from Harvard University.

He established himself in Savannah and practiced his profession until 1849, when he became president of the Augusta & Savannah Railroad, which office he held until 1854.

A man of a high order of ability, his services were requisitioned by the people of Georgia, and in 1855 he first appeared in public life as a member of the General Assembly of the state. From 1870 to 1875 he represented his county in the General Assembly; in 1877 he was vice president of the Georgia Constitutional Convention which framed the organic law of the state. In 1876 he was chairman of the State Electoral College. In 1880, and again in 1884, he was the leader of the Georgia delegation in the Democratic National conventions, and President Cleveland nominated him as minister to Russia; but as his political disabilities had not been removed he asked that the nomination be withdrawn. In December of that year his disabilities were removed by unanimous vote of Congress, and in April, 1887, he was appointed minister to Austria, and at the conclusion of his term of office, resumed his usual occupations in his old home in Savannah.

He served as quartermaster general of the Confederacy, although requesting to be assigned to active duty in the field, and at the conclusion of the war resumed his law practice in Savannah.

General Lawton died at Clifton Springs, New York, July 2, 1896, in the seventy-eighth year of his age; and during fifty years of his long life was one of the most useful, the most honored, and the most beloved citizens of Georgia. His only son, Alexander R. Lawton, is one of the prominent corporation lawyers and railroad men of the state, and has also been a leader in military matters of the present generation.

Charlton Barrett. In no line has the quickening current of the times been more manifestly felt in the South, within the last decade, than in the opening up and developing of real estate, resulting in the investment of enormous capital and in the founding of comfortable homes for a happy and contented people. This branch of industry has been by no means neglected at Atlanta and in this connection the name of Charlton Barrett comes quickly to mind as one of the foremost, ablest and most reliable operators.

Charlton Barrett was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, a representative of one of the steady old families of that section, a family that has been prominent in both peaceful and warlike times, his ancestors having acquitted themselves well in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812 and later in the war between the states. He is a son of Charles Shannon Barrett, and a grandson of Benjamin Barrett, the last named being now one of the venerable residents of Atlanta.

After the termination of his schooldays, Mr. Barrett became interested in business affairs in Sumter County which included official connection with the Southern States Trust Company, of which he was president, a large real estate corporation of South Carolina. In 1909 Mr. Barrett came to Atlanta, his foresight and business acumen leading him to accept this as a rich field for business enterprise and a truly desirable location for residence. He was the organizer of the Georgia Land and Investment Company, of which he is president and through his efforts a large amount of outside capital has been brought here, and in its wake development and prosperity that once would have been deemed purely visionary. The company of which Mr. Barrett is the head, specializes in high grade city and suburban subdivisions, two of these, Decatur Heights and Piedmont Highlands being particularly notable because of their many natural advantages and the modern improvements supplied by this company. Mr. Barrett has had many years of experience in the land business, has investigated every phase of it thoroughly and probably there is no one in this city better qualified to decide on land values in this section of Georgia. Mr. Barrett is genial,

pleasant and convincing in his conversation and manner and gladly gives the investigator every opportunity to visit the properties which he feels are well worth seeing. He maintains his offices in Rooms 1301-1302-1303 Empire Building, Atlanta.

Mr. Barrett was united in marriage in 1903, with Miss Maybelle Clary, whose people are well known in the State of California. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett reside at the Imperial Hotel, Atlanta. He is a member of the exclusive Capital City Club, and is very prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, Columbia Commandery No. 2, and a Shriner, holding membership in Omar Temple, Charleston. Essentially a business man, he takes more interest in that direction than in public affairs, nevertheless is ever ready to co-operate when important questions involving the welfare of city or section, are brought to his notice.

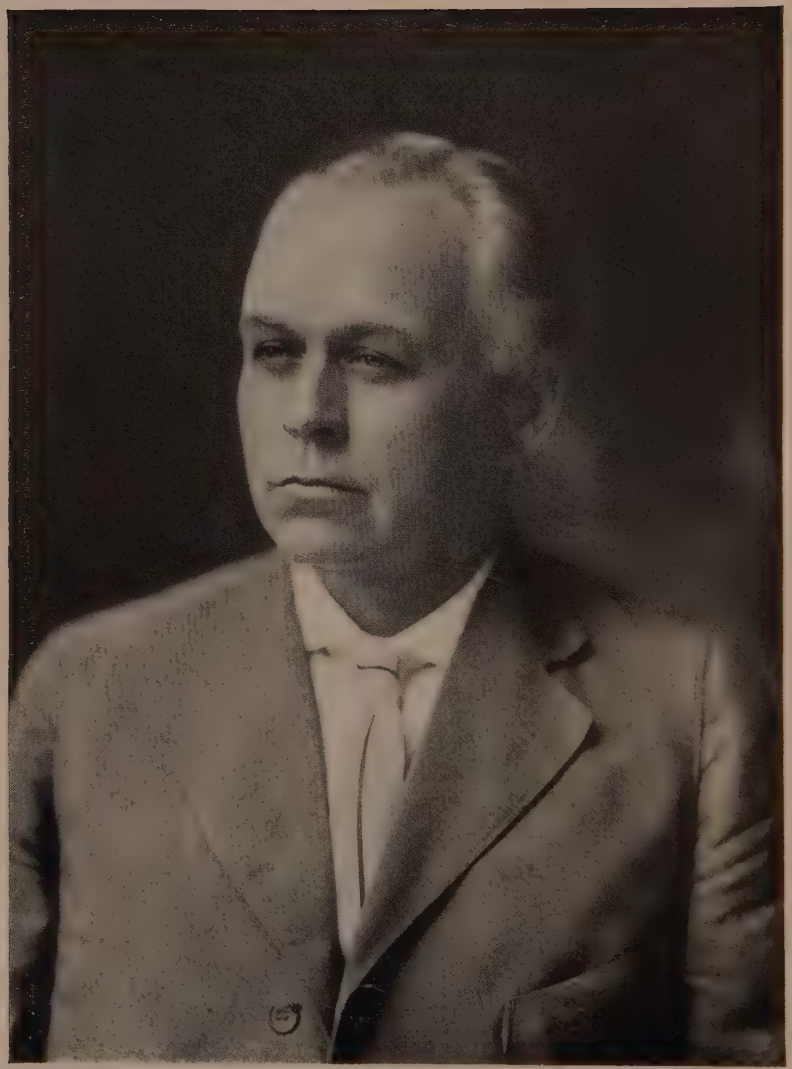
JAMES W. MADDOX. Business success has attended the well-directed efforts of James W. Maddox, a prominent contractor of Atlanta, and now serving the Fifth Ward as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He began his independent career as a farmer, and it was not until 1903 that he abandoned that enterprise and moved to Atlanta. Here he has made a position for himself in the business life of the city, and is one of the foremost street contractors in the county.

Mr. Maddox was born on a farm eight miles north of Atlanta, in the Buckland District, October 16, 1873, and is the son of William C. Maddox, a retired farmer now living quietly in Atlanta after a busy and well spent agricultural life. The mother of the subject was Ella Elizabeth Vaughan, prior to her marriage, and she died in 1911. The father was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, and was a soldier in the Confederate army during the latter part of the war. Eight children were born to William C. and Ella (Vaughan) Maddox,—four sons and four daughters, all of them living with the exception of one son.

James W. Maddox was reared on the home farm, where he learned many lessons that have helped him on his way to individual success in independent life. He attended the country schools three months in the year up to the age of eighteen, and when he was twenty-two years old he took a wife. His choice was Alice Caroline Colley, who was born and reared in his own neighborhood, on an adjoining farm, and they were childhood playmates, attending the same school, the same church, and the same village parties and frolics. Their mothers, too, had been intimate from girlhood. Mrs. Maddox was born on September 26, 1872, so that she is about a year older than her husband. She is the daughter of James and Annie (Plaster) Colley, both still living on their farm just north of Atlanta. Mrs. Maddox was the eldest of six in her family, and her husband was the eldest of eight in his home.

Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Maddox located on a farm which he had purchased in the home community, and which he still owns and operates. He gave his full attention to the cultivation of his farm up to 1903, when he rented the place and moved to Atlanta. Soon after locating here he took a position on the police force of Fulton County, and he was thus occupied for 5½ years, when he resigned and embarked in a business enterprise on his own responsibility. He has been engaged in general contracting since then, his activities being chiefly confined to grading work on streets and railroads. He employs a large force of laborers in this work, and his equipment is most complete, including a steam shovel and about thirty teams of horses.

Mr. Maddox lives in the Fifth Ward, and has his residence at No. 63 Howell Mill Road, where he is the owner of an entire block of real estate. He has here erected a handsome brick residence which the family occupies.



L. A. Perdue

It is a ten room structure, with broad verandas stretching out in front and sleeping porches to the rear. On other lots in the Maddox tract he has built a number of rental properties which yield a nice income.

Mr. Maddox is a democrat and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of aldermen. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have a host of good friends in the city and throughout the county. Mr. Maddox, in the years of his service as a county patrolman, made many staunch friends, which he still retains, and he is no less popular as alderman from his own ward. His second three-year term expired on January 1, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox have no children.

Hon. Lewis A. Perdue is not only one of Newnan's most distinguished citizens, but is also prominent throughout Coweta County, where several generations of the Perdue race have been counted among the very best families of this part of the state. The judge is justly proud of his father's unpretentious but worthy record; it is therefore appropriate that we should here pause to note the leading facts of the elder Mr. Perdue's life, as introductory to the history of his son.

George W. Perdue was a native of North Carolina and a son of Isaac McKinley and Mary Perdue, who were planters and slave-owners of that state. Isaac Perdue was one of five brothers, his being the only branch of the family to settle in Georgia, the others locating in North and South Carolina. Eighteen hundred and twenty-five was the year of George W. Perdue's birth and it was in his boyhood that he came to Coweta County, Georgia, with his parents. In 1855 he married Miss Rebecca Addy and settled at Haralson, where in the handling of merchandise he became a pioneer business man of the community. As merchant and planter he lived an energetic life. During his latter years he retired from his merchandise business and removed to Senoia, adjacent to his plantation, continuing a lively interest in the management of his agricultural interests as long as he lived. Politically, socially and religiously, he was ever an alert, keen-minded man. His fraternal affiliation was Masonic, while the Baptist Church claimed the active and sincere leadership of both himself and his devoted wife. In politics, also, was George W. Perdue vitally active. Although he passed from material existence in 1898, he is still spoken of by many upon whom his personality made a strong impression; for George Perdue was a man of positive character and strong convictions. His widow, Rebecca Addy Perdue, is still living, her present residence being in Atlanta, Georgia. This worthy pair reared a family of ten children, including the son whose name forms the caption of this article. The eldest member of the family, christened Emma, is Mrs. W. S. Bloodworth, of Sarasota, Florida. Mary, the second, became Mrs. J. B. Tyus, and died near Carrollton, Georgia, in 1893. Third in line and first of the sons of this family was Albert B. Perdue, who is now a Californian; educated at Mercer University for the profession of law, he has been actively engaged therein since 1910 in the City of Los Angeles. Full details concerning Lewis, the second son and fourth child of his parents, are given in following paragraphs of this sketch. The fifth child born in this family was Elizabeth, now wife of C. P. Sanders of Roscoe, Coweta County, Georgia, where Mr. Sanders is well known as a merchant and farmer. The third son, Edward S. Perdue, has for twenty-five years been an official of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, maintaining his residence at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The seventh child and fourth daughter was Murtice, who became Mrs. W. F. Jones and whose life closed in 1914 at Woolsey, Georgia. Sarah, well known as Mrs. B. P. Daniel, resides at Senoia, Georgia. Her sister Luella is Mrs. Benjamin Messer of Atlanta. The youngest member of the family is J. Howard Perdue, who was graduated

with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Howard College and who later pursued law studies at Mercer University; he is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Birmingham, Alabama. Each of these brothers and sisters was generously educated, the parents firmly believing that thorough education was the noblest gift which they could bequeath to their children.

It was at the George W. Perdue homestead in Coweta County on January 23, 1862, that Lewis Perdue was born to that well-known merchant-planter and his wife, Rebecca Addy Perdue. As those were pioneer days in Coweta County, Lewis Perdue did not demand the college education which some of his brothers later acquired, but made faithful use of the excellent common school advantages which his father made possible for him. A young man of much executive ability, he managed his own agricultural property in Fayette County, Georgia, from the time he was nineteen years of age until he reached his twenty-fifth year. Mr. Perdue had inherited his father's gift for salesmanship and being furthermore of a literary turn of mind, he became for a time a traveling representative of the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota. For 2½ years he continued in this work with very gratifying results to himself and the company. His vocational travels led him through all the Southern States and Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. Finally, at the earnest solicitations of his young wife, he resigned from his road work and engaged in his father's business—that of merchandise. It was in Senoia that Mr. Perdue established his mercantile house, continuing there for four years. At the end of that time he bought the Enterprise Gazette and entered upon a career of editorship, pursuing it in conjunction with his business operations as a merchant and farmer. For five years he conducted the Senoia news sheet with a high degree of success. In October, 1899, Mr. Perdue was honored with election to the office of probate judge for Coweta County. This county office required his change of residence to Newnan. He therefore sold both his paper and his store, leaving with both satisfaction and regret the community of Senoia, where he had been highly honored by election to important city offices. For several years he served the municipality as clerk of the city council and for one year dispensed the responsible duties of mayor.

Judge Perdue has been continually elected to the important county office he holds, since the year 1899, having been re-elected in March, 1916, for another term of four years. This is a position which, as his constituency recognizes, he is eminently well qualified to fill, fulfilling the duties thereof with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. One of the judge's most valuable assets is his genial and friendly manner, which wins the confidence of all who come in contact with him. Scores of clients whose cases have seemed hopelessly tangled with insuperable antagonisms have been amicably settled, through Judge Perdue's kindly and sane advice, without having to pass through tedious and expensive litigation.

While politics may in all truth be called Mr. Perdue's vocation, his avocation lies in his agricultural interests. He owns and operates the old home farmstead in Fayette County and also has numerous rural holdings in Coweta County—all those in addition to his attractive home in Newnan. The affairs of that home are admirably administered by his gracious wife, Adina Edwards Perdue. Mrs. Perdue is a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Crawford) Edwards of Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are natives of that county and are prominent among its leading citizens. The Edwards-Perdue marriage took place on October 14, 1880—on the exact date on which Mr. Perdue was first elected ordinary. One child has been born of this marriage. On July 22, 1882, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Perdue and was named Nina. Hers was the privilege of a childhood in the free, sweet country, for the farm in Fayette County was her birthplace and early home. She is now the wife of Mr. Wiley H. Davis of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Perdue's daughter and son-in-law, as well as his wife, are earnest lovers of music, in addition to their other lines of culture. Mr. Davis is one of the musical celebrities of Atlanta, being one of the trained choir singers of First Presbyterian Church. His voice, which is exceptionally fine, has been carefully and thoroughly trained, his masters including noted musicians of Berlin, Germany. There Mr. and Mrs. Davis, with Mrs. Perdue, her mother, spent the years of 1906 and 1907 for this purpose. Mr. Davis also is favored with the literary gift and is vocationally engaged as an editor in Atlanta. One of Judge Perdue's chief delights is in the winsome charms of his grandchildren, the juvenile members of the Davis home. Elsie Bischoff Davis was born August 19, 1906, and little Wiley Howard Davis, Junior, was born October 10, 1913, in Atlanta.

Judge Perdue's social qualities and his love of meeting and mingling with his fellow-men find one outlet in his affiliation with various fraternal organizations. In the Masonic order he has held all chairs up to that of Shriner; he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias; and in 1900 he also joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in addition to these organizations, he holds membership in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. A fine exemplification is Mr. Perdue of the saying that "the surest way to have a friend is to be one." His friends in the county and state are legion and he is deservedly one of the most popular men in the courthouse of Newnan.

A man of open heart and open mind is often found to be a lover of those pursuits that are followed in the open air. Neither Izaak Walton nor Doctor van Dyke was ever a more ardent devotee of the fisherman's pastime than is Judge Perdue when his busy life grants him leisure for that recreation. In the words of our famous minister to Holland, his holiday wishes might thus be voiced:

Only an idle little stream,
Whose amber waters softly gleam,
Where I may wade, through woodland shade,
And cast the fly, and loaf, and dream:

* * *

Tis all I'm wishing—old-fashioned fishing,
And just a day on Nature's heart.

Hon. Harry Maurrelle Reid. High on the roll of Georgia's distinguished judiciary is found the name of Hon. Harry Maurrelle Reid, who for more than twenty years has presided over the City Court of Atlanta. The high esteem in which he is held as a jurist among the entire profession is the result of a remarkable combination of incorruptible integrity, fine legal ability and culture, with the dignified presence, graceful urbanity and absolute courage which have characterized all his official acts. He is a member of a family which has resided in Union County, Georgia, for more than a century, and belongs to that stock to which the Southern states are heavily indebted, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, his great-grandfather on the paternal side having founded the family near Richmond, Virginia, shortly after the American War of the Revolution. Jesse Reid, a son of the progenitor, married Elizabeth Aikin, of Henderson County, North Carolina, and settled in Union County, Georgia, on a large plantation, and from that time to the present the family has been distinguished in that locality. Judge Reid comes by his legal attainments honestly, his father, the Hon. Simpson Reid, having been an able and widely-known lawyer and a member of the State Senate at the time of his death, in 1864. Judge Reid's mother, Catherine MacGuire Whiteside, was a daughter of John B. Whiteside, of Asheville, North Carolina. It is not altogether surprising that one who springs from such ancestry should have attained to a position of eminence and distinction.

Harry Maurrelle Reid was born at Blairsville, Union County, Georgia, February 15, 1853, and there the first seventeen years of his life were passed, his rudimentary education being secured in the public schools of Blairsville. Following this he became a student in the Meson Academy, at Lexington, Georgia, and later took a short course at the old Oglethorpe University, which he left in his junior year to begin reading law under the preceptorship of a relative, Marshall L. Smith, of Dawsonville, Georgia. Admitted to the bar in 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Palmetto, in Campbell County, in 1874, and there applied himself to his vocation so diligently and successfully that he brought his name rapidly into public favor and in 1877 was elected mayor of Palmetto, although then a young man of but twenty-four years. In 1879 he was chairman of the Campbell County Democratic Committee, and during that time was also a delegate to various county, state and congressional conventions, in which he secured excellent training as a political speaker. In 1881, when a member of his profession only seven years, he was elevated to the position of solicitor-general of the Coweta Circuit, a position which he held for eight years, and during his second term moved to Carrollton, which place was within the bounds of his circuit. There he served as a member of the board of school commissioners. At the conclusion of his second term as solicitor-general, Judge Reid came to Atlanta, in January, 1889, and became associated with J. B. Stewart, under the firm name of Reid & Stewart, and this association continued for five years, or until April 1, 1894, when Judge Reid began practice alone. After only six years of residence at Atlanta, he was appointed by Governor W. Y. Atkinson to the office of judge of the City Court, and by successive appointments and elections, as his terms have expired, he has continued to hold this position to the present time, now being in his twenty-first continuous year.

As a lawyer, Judge Reid made a record that placed him high among the legists of North Georgia, while his long career on the bench is probably the best evidence of his possession of the judicial qualifications. The judge, like the poet, is born, not made. It is not enough that one possess legal learning, or be a master of the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly impartial and honest, to wear the ermine worthily. The majority of individuals are unable wholly to divest themselves of prejudice, even when acting honorably, unconsciously warping their judgments by their own mental characteristics. This unconscious influence is a disturbing factor which more or less enters into the final judgments of the majority of men. In Judge Reid this force has not been discernible, and there are many who believe it does not exist. His service on the bench in Atlanta has been of such marked ability as to call forth commendatory articles and favorable criticisms from the press, particularly in the celebrated Moody and Brewster case, in which he sat as chancellor, and in which he won universal praise for his unfailing courtesy, his tireless patience and his unbiased fairness, as well as for the wisdom and impartiality of his decision. Firm in his judgments, he is possessed of a kindly nature withal, and has been a protector of the weak as well as an administrator of justice to those in the right.

From early manhood until the date of his appointment to the bench, by his influence and by active work Judge Reid tried to advance the principles of the democratic party. His early experiences and subsequent training made him one of the most forceful and eloquent of speakers in the public rostrum, and so highly was he esteemed in this direction that in 1894, when the populists were daily gaining adherents in Georgia and the democrats were steadily losing ground, the leaders of the latter party prevailed upon Judge Reid to make a personal campaign throughout the state. His services in this connection, as a strong speaker and able debater, did much to save the state for the democracy. Since assuming his duties on the bench, he has refrained from taking an active part in politics, holding that a judge should

not be a partisan in anything. In other ways, however, he has always been willing to serve the people, and no movement of any consequence is launched for the benefit of Atlanta or Georgia that does not have his support. Judge Reid and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Master Mason, and a member of several clubs, to wit: Capital City, University, Piedmont Driving clubs and Athletic and Brookhaven Country clubs, all of Atlanta.

Judge Reid married Miss Gertrude Carlton, a daughter of John and Cicely M. Carlton, of Palmetto, Georgia, and she died April 29, 1905, having been the mother of four children: Jessie Cicely, who is the wife of Rev. Ralph Birdsall, of Cooperstown, New York, and has two children,—Gertrude and Ralph, Jr.; Willia Catherine, who married J. E. J. Fanshawe, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has two children,—John R. II and Catherine Ann; Arthur M., who was married in 1908 to Miss Alline Tolbert of Atlanta; and H. Carlton. Mrs. Birdsall and Mrs. Fanshawe are twins.

Rev. Dr. L. E. Barton. The Barton family has long been staunchly Baptist in its religious faith, and Rev. Dr. L. E. Barton of this review is one of four Baptist ministers from this family, two of whom are living and serving that denomination today. He is pastor of the Jackson Hill Baptist Church of Atlanta, entering upon his duties here on July 1, 1913. His record has been a highly creditable one, and covers a period of sixteen years of active service.

Doctor Barton was born near Jonesboro, Arkansas, on April 25, 1870, and is the son of William H. Barton, a farmer of that locality, who was born in Habersham County, Georgia, in 1830, but who was reared in the Greenville district in South Carolina. He located in Arkansas in 1858 and there he spent the remainder of his life. During the Civil war period William H. Barton served the Confederacy, and thereafter devoted his active life to the business of farming, in which he enjoyed much success and prosperity. He died on May 27, 1904, at his home in Jonesboro, Arkansas, in and near which he had lived since 1858. In fact, when he came to the state in that year, Jonesboro was not in existence, and Mr. Barton helped to clear away the brush on the site where the city was later built. He was truly a pioneer in that region, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem that the true pioneer always wins from the populace that follows him to a new place after the first sturdy work has been done. No man in Craighead County was better loved than he. For years prior to his death he had been a deacon in the Baptist Church of Jonesboro, and he lived a life of rectitude that was an example to every man in the county. When he died he was mourned deeply and many business interests were suspended in Jonesboro on the day of his funeral. Many messages of condolence and sympathy came to the family from notable men of Arkansas, and the one from Hon. James P. Eagle, former governor of the state, is here quoted: "Dr. A. J. Barton, Jonesboro, Arkansas. You have the deepest sympathy in the death of your noble father. How sad to have one taken from us whom we love so much. Our temporary loss is his eternal gain; he has gone to his better home. You and I will soon be with him. I would much like to be with you but circumstances prevent. My love and sympathy to all the family. James P. Eagle."

Dr. A. J. Barton, to whom this telegram was addressed, is an older brother of the subject, Dr. L. E. Barton, and he is a distinguished Baptist minister, well known all over the South. He now is located in Waco, Texas. He was appointed in 1913, by President Wilson, a delegate to the international conference on temperance, which convened at Milan, Italy, in that year. Doctor Barton also was one of the secretaries of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, located at Richmond, Virginia, and later he was assistant secretary of the Home Mission Board located at Atlanta. At present he is state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. A sketch of

this up-and-doing Baptist preacher appears in "Who's Who in America." Two other sons of William H. Barton became Baptist ministers, both of them now deceased. They were Alexander T. Barton and Cleveland L. Barton.

The mother of these sons was Eliza Morgan, and she was born and reared in the Greenville District, South Carolina. She married Mr. Barton in 1856, two years prior to the removal of the family to Arkansas, and she died in 1892. They became the parents of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Only six of that number are living, and four of the eight sons were ordained ministers in the Baptist Church.

Dr. L. E. Barton was reared on his father's farm four miles from the Town of Jonesboro. He first attended a country school and later was a student in the Jonesboro public schools. In 1898 he was graduated from the Union University of Jackson, Tennessee, with the degree of M. A., and it should be noted here that he paid his way through the university, earning a part of his expenses by teaching school between terms. During the last two years of his college work he served a number of country churches in West Tennessee, and in that way earned sufficient funds to pay his expenses in his last year. He was a brilliant student, and during his college life at Jackson he won practically all the honors in the gift of Union University and its student body. He represented the college and its societies on many public occasions, and stood high in the regard of all. He was one of the founders of the Intercollegiate Oratorical Association of Tennessee, and represented Union University in the association's first contest. He was president of his class in the year it was graduated and he won the gold medal in the oratorical contest of his class, making the fourth honor he was awarded in the orator's forum.

In the fall of 1898 he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Kentucky, and there took a post-graduate course of one year.

It is now sixteen years since Doctor Barton entered actively into the service of the church, and in that time he has filled pastorates at Hope, Arkansas; Suffolk, Virginia; Quitman, Georgia; West Point, Mississippi; and Atlanta, Georgia. He is now pastor of the Jackson Hill Baptist Church in this city, having come to service here in July, 1913. At Quitman, while serving as pastor of the church there, he brought about the erection of one of the finest Baptist church houses in Southern Georgia, the work covering the years of 1905 and 1906. The church he served in West Point, Mississippi, is one of the foremost Baptist churches in the state, ranking first among 1,400 churches of that denomination in Mississippi, in point of missionary contributions. While stationed there Doctor Barton served as a member of the Baptist State Mission Board of Mississippi, and as a trustee of Clark Memorial College, of Newton, Mississippi. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Baptist Education Commission of Mississippi and served as a member of that body until his duties called him from the state. He is now president of the Board of Missions of the Georgia Baptist Convention and is a member and recording secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, located in Atlanta. His life is a very full one, his duties embracing every phase of work in which the Baptist denomination is interested, and he is known as one of the most enthusiastic workers in the good cause. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by his alma mater in 1912.

Doctor Barton was married on November 9, 1899, in Powhatan County, Virginia, to Miss Rosa Belle Hurt, who was there born and reared. She is the daughter of an old and much esteemed Virginia family and is a highly educated and accomplished woman. She was graduated from Hollins College in Virginia, one of the best known schools for young ladies in the South. After her graduation she was a member of the college faculty for seven years—a service that was terminated by her marriage to Doctor Barton. While they were living in West Point, Mississippi, Mrs. Barton won first prize for the best essay on The Ante Bellum Woman, offered by the Mississippi Department

of Archives and History to the Woman's Federated Clubs. She is a talented woman, deeply interested in her husband's work, and has been a splendid help to him in every way. She, too, comes of a family noted for its Baptist ministers, and four of her brothers were in the service. Rev. George W. Hurt is the pastor of a Baptist Church at Stevensburg, Virginia. Rev. William E. Hurt is pastor of a Baptist Church at Kings Tree, South Carolina. Rev. Dr. John J. Hurt is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Durham, North Carolina, and Rev. Werter W. Hurt was killed by a runaway horse during his vacation after being in Richmond College only one term. Another brother is Dr. Alvin J. Hurt, a practicing physician of Chester, Virginia, and yet another is Samuel B. Hurt, a tobacconist of Ballsville, Virginia. Hunter H. Hurt is a farmer in Ballsville, and Walter S. is a traveling salesman, with headquarters in Austin, Texas. Miss Phoebe C. Hurt of Ballsville, Virginia, is the only sister.

To Doctor and Mrs. Barton four children were born—Alethia Judson, Jennie Dean, L. E., Jr., and Bessie Lumpkin Barton.

Their modern comfortable home situated at No. 210 on beautiful St. Charles Avenue, in the City of Atlanta, is made cozy and delightful by the artistic genius of the cultured Virginia mother and by the vivacious conversation of the talented children.

EUGENE H. WILSON. Without progressive ideas and the courage and energy to convert them into facts, the business enterprises and methods that now prevail would never have come into being and to the men with whom these ideas originated the world owes a great debt. It has been claimed that the United States entered a new era when the primitive methods of travel were superseded, and certainly progress in transportation has brought remarkable changes. In other lines also men with ideas have long been at work and a specific one may be cited in reference to the evolving of methods and machinery for laundry work, and a case in hand is Eugene H. Wilson, of Decatur, Georgia, a skilled mechanician, who has made practical application of his ideas and discoveries. To some degree they have revolutionized the laundry business in the country.

Eugene H. Wilson was born at Covington, Georgia, January 31, 1867, and moved to Thomson, McDuffie County, Georgia, in 1868. He is a son of Hon. John R. Wilson, who traced his honorable ancestry to England. He was born in Columbia County, Georgia, and was a civil engineer and mining contractor. During the war between the states he was connected with the commissary department in the Confederate army, and later served several terms in the Georgia Legislature at Milledgeville and Atlanta, finally declining re-election. He married Mary F. Roberts, who was born in Warren County, Georgia, and both are now deceased.

In the public schools of McDuffie County, Eugene H. Wilson secured his education and entered upon his business career in the line he has been identified with ever since. He is president of the Trio Laundry Company, at Atlanta, a plant that has an established reputation for superior work second to none in the surrounding cities. Mr. Wilson has succeeded in making of an act of household drudgery an art that contributes very materially to the convenience, appearance, pleasure and comfort of the majority of his fellow citizens. His work in the direction of laundry perfection has been recognized by his associates in the business and he is serving as president of the Laundrymen's Club of Atlanta, and is past president of the Georgia Launderers Association.

On June 20, 1894, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Marian Footman, of Savannah, Georgia, and they have four children: Marian F., who was born January 19, 1897; Joseph F., who was born October 30, 1898; Fraser Law, who was born May 11, 1900; and Isabel F., who was born March 28, 1908. The eldest son, Eugene, died at the age of fourteen months.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a democrat. His acquaintance is wide among stable business men and he is a director and an ex-president of the Decatur Athletic Club and a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and is vice president of the Decatur Board of Trade. He is prominent in Masonry, a member of the Mystic Shrine and belongs also to such fraternities as the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, the Elks, and the Red Men. Mr. Wilson belongs also to the Atlanta Mechanical and Manufacturing, the Theatrical, the Transportation, and Ad Men's clubs, and the Atlanta Athletic Club.

David Irwin, jurist and legislator, was born in 1808, and during his entire boyhood was known to spend only six months at school. In his early manhood he followed his trade as a shoemaker, and while thus employed at Madison, Morgan County, was elected clerk of the Superior Court. In 1830 he left Madison, settling in Cassville, then the county town of what was Cass County, and in 1832 was elected to the Georgia Senate. In 1835 he located at Marietta, Cobb County, just as the Cherokee Indians were removed to the Indian Territory. In 1844 was candidate for elector in the celebrated Clay and Polk campaign, and was a Union leader in the southern rights contest in 1850. He was elected judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit in 1851, which office he retained until 1857.

Judge Irwin was an open opponent to secession, but when the state seceded he became an elector at large for the state for Jeff Davis and Alex Stephens. After the war was over he continued the practice of his profession in Marietta, combining it with agricultural pursuits. He had a large plantation on Mud Creek, the site of a noted Indian contest with the whites. In 1865 he was again placed upon the bench of the Superior Court, but Governor Bullock displaced him in his wholesale removal of judges in 1868. In company with several other leading Georgians he helped revise the laws of Georgia, giving the work such excellence that the legal fraternity still refer to it as "Irwin's Code." Judge Irwin's death occurred November 27, 1884.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred Iverson, a native Georgian, was born at Clinton on February 4, 1829, son of United States Senator Alfred Iverson. The elder Iverson was long prominent in Georgia. After several terms of service in the General Assembly, he served in the Thirtieth Congress as a democrat; was elected to the United States Senate in 1855, and retired from the Senate when his state went out of the Union. Though a man well up in the sixties, he entered the Confederate army and served as a brigadier-general—the father and son holding the same rank in the army at the same time.

Alfred Iverson, the younger, was reared in Columbus, Georgia, chiefly, though some of his boyhood was spent in Washington City, when his father was there in congressional service. He was a military student at Tuskegee, Alabama, upon the outbreak of the War with Mexico. Though the lad was then only seventeen years old, his eagerness to enter the army was such that his father finally consented to his becoming a member of the Georgia Regiment, which the father had been largely instrumental in equipping. He served through the Mexican war; read law in his father's office at Columbus, but did not take kindly to the profession, and became a railroad contractor in Georgia. In 1855 he was appointed from civil life to the United States Army with commission of first lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry, which had just been authorized by Congress. He recruited a company chiefly in Georgia and Kentucky, and reported for duty to Col. E. V. Sumner at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The troubles in Kansas were then acute, and his first active duty was in that state. From there he was transferred to Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

In the expedition sent out by the United States during the Mormon troubles (1858-59), he was attached to that command, and from there served

on frontier duty at Fort Washita, Indian Territory, and engaged in expeditions against the Comanches and Kiowas. Upon the secession of Georgia Lieutenant Iverson resigned his commission, went to Montgomery, and tendered his services to the Confederacy. He was commissioned captain and ordered to report to General Holmes at Wilmington, North Carolina. He was put at work organizing certain detached companies congregated at that point, and upon their organization into a regiment known as the Twentieth North Carolina, he was elected colonel and commissioned August 20, 1861. While leading his regiment he was wounded in the seven days' battle around Richmond, but soon returned to the field. He was promoted to brigadier-general in 1862, remained in active service until the close of the war and then settled in Macon, where he engaged in business until 1877. He then moved to Orange County, Florida. He died at the home of his married daughter, in Atlanta, on March 31, 1911.

Frank K. Boland, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S. Among the younger members of the medical profession at Atlanta no one is spoken of with higher appreciation of his abilities than Dr. Frank K. Boland. With an active experience of sixteen years in the profession, Doctor Boland's skill has been more and more demonstrated in the field of surgery, and his associates frequently speak of him as one of the most skillful operators in the South.

Frank Kells Boland was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 3, 1875, a son of Kells H. and Louise (Bright) Boland. His father, though a native of Canada, was of Irish parentage, while the mother, a native of Ohio, was of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage. Doctor Boland was brought to Atlanta at the age of five months, and has lived in that city ever since. Like many Atlantans of his generation his education was begun under the instruction of Miss Elise Beatty and Miss Bunnie Love, who some thirty years ago conducted two of the best private schools in the city. Doctor Boland was first under Miss Beatty and later with Miss Love. He went through the Crew Street Public School and the Boys' High School, graduating in 1893, in the same year entered the University of Georgia and graduated A. B. in 1897. In college he was noted as a man who maintained a fair standard in his studies, and was very active in the different departments of college life, athletic, musical, and literary, and on graduation was elected permanent president of the class of '97. He joined the Chi Phi fraternity on entering college, and has always been active in its interests, holding many local offices and one national office, Grand Zeta, in 1908, 1909 and 1910. He was one of the editors of the Chi Phi registers of 1900, 1908 and 1915.

Probably the chief influence which directed him into the profession of medicine was the fact that his father as well as one of his father's brothers were physicians. Immediately after leaving college he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated M. D. with second honor at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. Several months were then spent in post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, and for nearly three years he was resident surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital in Baltimore.

Doctor Boland began the active practice of medicine at Atlanta in 1903. His private practice has been diversified by almost continuous service as a member of the staffs of surgeons and instructors in the leading hospitals and medical schools of Atlanta. He was an instructor in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons two years, in 1905 became professor of operative surgery in the newly organized Atlanta School of Medicine, held that position until 1913, and after the consolidation of the Atlanta School of Medicine with the College of Physicians and Surgeons under the new title Atlanta Medical College, was made one of the professors of surgery in this institution. In 1915 the Atlanta Medical College became the medical department of Emory University, and Doctor Boland was elected professor of clinical surgery, a

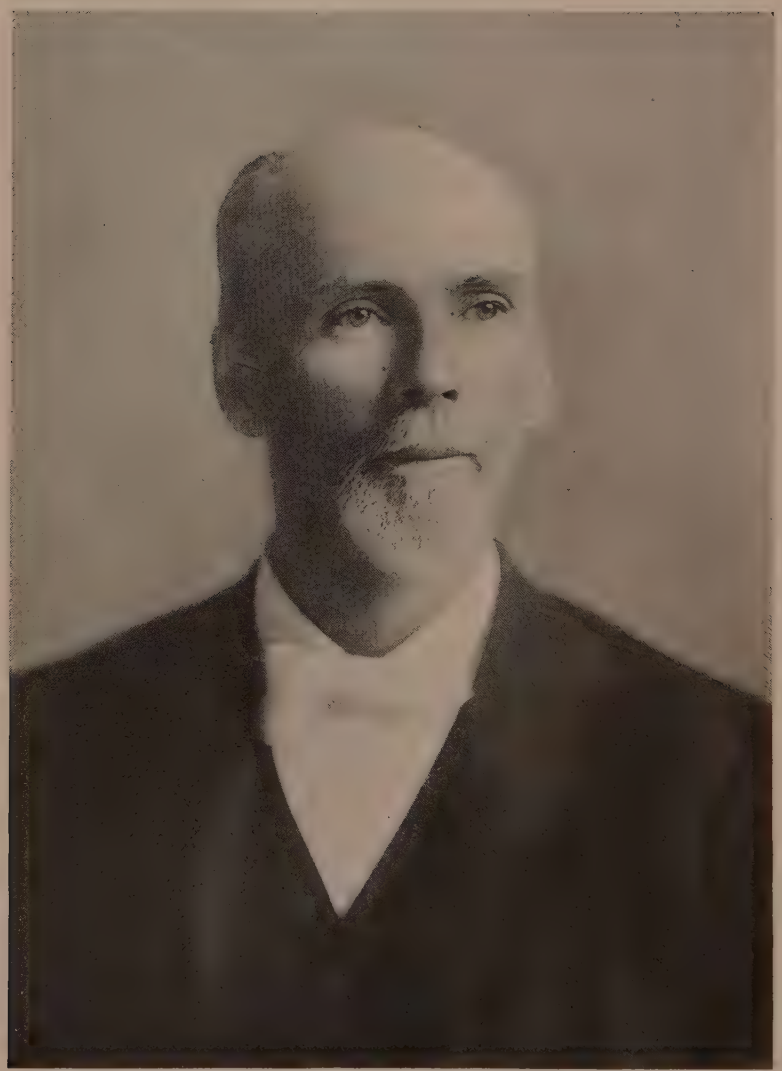
position he still holds. Since 1908 he has been professor of anatomy in the Atlanta Dental College, surgeon to the Wesley Memorial Hospital since 1905; surgeon to the Grady Municipal Hospital since 1909, and to the Georgia Baptist Hospital since 1910.

Doctor Boland has contributed many articles on medical subjects to medical journals. It was his distinctive work and attainments as a surgeon which in 1914 resulted in his election as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, which entitles him to a special distinction as a surgeon in the same manner as his degree M. D. indicates his qualifications in the general medical field. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Georgia, the Southern Medical Association, the Chattahoochee Medical and Surgical Association, and the American Medical Association. Doctor Boland has been a member of the Methodist Church since childhood and since 1903 has served as steward of the Trinity M. E. Church at Atlanta. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Atlanta. Doctor Boland was married in 1905 to Miss Mollie Leila Horsley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Horsley of West Point, Georgia. They have two sons: F. K., Jr., and Joseph Horsley Boland.

Cyrus Warren Strickler, M. D. The entire professional life of Dr. Cyrus Warren Strickler has been passed at Atlanta, where for more than eighteen years he has ministered to the sick, given instruction to young men in preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery, and enjoyed great popularity as a practitioner. Bringing to his practice thorough scholastic training, innate soundness and accuracy of judgment and a cheerful disposition, he has long maintained a leading place among the progressive members of his profession.

Doctor Strickler was born November 1, 1873, in Augusta County, Virginia, and belongs to a family which for years has been prominent in the Old Dominion State, its members for generations having occupied honorable and eminent positions in the various walks of life. His father, the late Givens Brown Strickler, D. D., LL. D., a Virginian by birth, was a man of broad and profound education, and became widely known both as minister of the Gospel and as an educator. When still a young man he enlisted in the ranks of the Confederate army, in which he fought throughout the struggle between the South and the North, and won promotion through brave and faithful service, being the last captain of the Liberty Hall Volunteers and of the Stonewall Brigade. On coming to Atlanta, in 1881, he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, a capacity in which he acted for thirteen years, then becoming professor of theology at the Union Theological Seminary, a position which he retained until the time of his death. Mrs. Strickler, who bore the maiden name of Mary Frances Moore, was also a Virginian by birth, and is now deceased.

Cyrus Warren Strickler was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Atlanta, and this city has continued to be his home with the exception of a short period during his college career. He received excellent preparatory training, both under the tutorship of his father and at private schools, among the latter being the Means High School and the Gordon School. At the age of eighteen years he went to Washington and Lee University, where he remained three years, and in 1894 returned to Atlanta and entered the Atlanta Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Strickler's preparation was furthered by two years spent as interne at Grady Hospital and two years as resident physician at Elkin-Cooper's Sanitarium, and in 1898 he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Atlanta, where he now maintains offices in suite No. 813 Hurt Building. Doctor Strickler is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is pro-



John W Maddox

fessor of medicine at the Atlanta Medical College and visiting physician to the Grady and Wesley Memorial hospitals and to Saint Joseph's Infirmary and Baptist Hospital. He is known not only for his skill and assiduity as a physician, but also for the urbanity of his manners, his literary taste and talent, and as a brilliant member of Atlanta's social circles. Among the members of the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Druid Hills Golf Club and the Atlanta Athletic Club, of each of which he is a member, he is highly popular.

Doctor Strickler was married February 24, 1903, to Miss Anne Virginia Williams, one of Atlanta's talented and beautiful young women; and to this union there have come two children, boys: Givens Brown, who was born November 3, 1905; and Cyrus Warren, born September 11, 1908.

JOHN W. MADDOX. A scion of a family whose first representatives in America were five brothers who came from England as members of the colonial contingent led by Lord Baltimore and who settled in Maryland and Virginia, Judge Maddox is a native son of Georgia who has lent marked distinction to a family name that has been one of prominence and influence in the annals of American history since the early colonial era. As a lawyer and jurist he has exemplified great ability and the highest of professional ethics; as a member of the United States Congress he acquitted himself with characteristic loyalty and efficiency; as a youthful soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war he made a record that inures to the lasting honor of his name; and as a citizen he stands representative of the best and truest, in all of the relations of life. A man of thoughts and deeds, well qualified for leadership in popular sentiment and action, Judge Maddox, by virtue of his very individuality, stands as one of the representative men of Georgia, even as he is one of the most influential citizens of Rome, Floyd County, with impregnable vantage-ground in the confidence and unqualified esteem of all who know him.

Judge Maddox was born on a plantation owned by his father in Chattooga County, Georgia, and the date of his nativity was June 3, 1848. He is a son of Dr. George B. Maddox, who was a distinguished representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Georgia and who was born in Greene County, this state, in October, 1818. His father was Josiah Maddox and the maiden name of his mother was Wellborn, and both were natives of Virginia. Josiah Maddox achieved measurable success of a financial order during his operations as one of the pioneer planters and slaveholders of Georgia, and he died in 1822, as the result of an attack of malarial fever. His wife survived him by a number of years and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters—William, Ellis, Augustus, George B., and Robert being the sons; one daughter became the wife of William Jackson and the name of the husband of the other daughter was Greer.

Dr. George B. Maddox, the youngest of the seven children, was a child of about four years at the time of his father's death, and to the fostering care of his devoted mother and his older brothers and sisters he was indebted for the measurably fortuitous conditions and influences that compassed him in his youth. Of alert and vigorous mental powers, he made good use of the educational opportunities afforded to him and by means of specific training and personal study and reading he accumulated a liberal academic education. His ambition to enter the medical profession was not to be denied, though to acquire the same he must needs depend almost entirely upon his own resources. He finally completed a thorough course in the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, an institution that was founded in 1832, and after receiving therefrom his degree of Doctor of Medicine he engaged in active general practice at Marietta, Cobb County. He had built up a substantial practice long before the inception of the Civil war, and when the Southern

States voted for secession he promptly and loyally tendered his services in defense of the Confederacy. His initial service was with the Eighth Georgia Regiment of state troops, with which he held the office of quartermaster, the command being at the time stationed at Savannah. The last two years of his military service found him aligned as a member of the Home Guard. The close of the war found him with shattered health, owing to the exposure and other hardships he had endured in his military career, for he was then nearing the age of fifty years. During the climacteric period leading up to the great conflict between the North and the South the doctor had been sincerely opposed to the secession of the Southern States, but when the war was precipitated he became one of the staunchest and most loyal supporters of the cause of the Confederacy, as indicated by the active and effective service which he rendered. After his marriage he had removed from Marietta to Chattooga County, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession at the time when he initiated his military career. In politics Doctor Maddox was originally an old-line whig, but after the war he became an ardent and influential advocate of the principles and policies of the democratic party. He was a man of strong mind and broad conceptions of economic and governmental affairs, and prior to the war he had served as a judge of the inferior court of Chattooga County. He never recuperated his health after his service during the war, and he died in 1869, at the age of fifty-one years, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1864, while he was absent from home and in service with his regiment, she having been a refugee at Decatur, this state, at the time of her death. Of the ten children four died in infancy, and of those who attained to adult age the eldest son is Judge Maddox, of this review; Elizabeth became the wife of Maj. Daniel J. Owen, who served as major of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry in the Civil war, and his wife died while he was absent at the front; Jennie, who became the wife of Thomas Knox, of Chattooga County, died in 1870; Augustus is a prominent merchant in the City of Gainesville, Texas; Benjamin, who holds the important executive position of business manager of the John Hays Hammond Electoral System, maintains his home at Visalia, California; and William is a substantial ranchman residing at Valley View, Cooke County, Texas.

In the schools of his native county Judge John W. Maddox gained his early educational discipline, and in the meanwhile he had begun to give effective aid in the work and management of the homestead plantation. He was but thirteen years old when the Civil war conflict was instituted and at the age of fifteen years he tendered his aid in defense of the Confederate cause, by enlisting in the Sixth Georgia Cavalry, commanded by the gallant Gen. Joseph Wheeler. His enlistment occurred shortly before the great battle of Chickamauga, and in this engagement he took part, He thereafter took part in numerous other engagements and continued in faithful service with his gallant command until victory had been granted to the Union arms and the war came to a close. He was thrice wounded during his career as a youthful soldier of the Confederacy, and his military career was marked by arduous and hazardous service. On one occasion Judge Maddox and three comrades held successfully, against an opposing force of far greater number, a bridge in either Chattooga or Walker County, Georgia, and an entire brigade finally came into action before the intrepid young Southrons were dislodged from their vantage place, which they had most gallantly defended against overwhelming odds. In later years the judge has perpetuated the more grateful associations and memories of his youthful military career by maintaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. He was the commander of the cavalry brigade and later commander of the Veterans of Georgia.

After the war Judge Maddox devoted several years to the supervision

of the old homestead farm and to the care of his two sisters and his younger brother, the revenues from the farm having largely been used in the support of the family and in the education of the younger children, to whose welfare the judge looked with the utmost solicitude. He had attained to the age of twenty-seven years before he could find time and opportunity to press forward toward the goal of his ambition and begin the study of law. When the desired privilege came to him he was fortunate in obtaining as his preceptor Judge John Taylor, of Summerville, an able and honored legist and jurist of Chattooga County, and with all of zeal and devotion he devoted his attention to the study of the involved science of jurisprudence until, in 1877, he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to practice, at Summerville, the judicial center of his native county. There he engaged in the practice of his profession and within a remarkably brief period he had gained a place of prominence and influence as one of the leading members of the bar of Chattooga County. He continued his professional labors at Summerville until his election to the Superior Court bench of the Rome circuit, in 1886, when he transferred his residence to Rome, where he has since maintained his home and been surrounded, indeed, by "troops of friends" who are deeply appreciative of his worthy character and distinguished achievements.

A man whose allegiance to the democratic party has never faltered and who has given yeoman service in the furtherance of its cause, Judge Maddox gained his first political preferment when he was elected mayor of Summerville. Later he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Chattooga County, and further political honors were conferred upon him when he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. After an efficient service of two terms in this office he represented his district in the Georgia Senate for two terms, and all of these preferments were his prior to his election to the bench of the Superior Court of the Rome circuit. While serving as senator, Judge Maddox was elected mayor of Summerville, but the latter position he forthwith resigned, as the state laws prescribe that no man shall simultaneously be the incumbent of two such offices. In 1892 came the crowning distinction in the public career of Judge Maddox, in his election as representative of the seventh congressional district of Georgia in the United States Congress. In the lower house of the National Legislature he ably and faithfully represented the interests of his constituent state, becoming an influential figure in the deliberations of the House of Representatives and in the work of the various committees to which he was assigned during a period of twelve years consecutive service as a member of Congress. Judge Maddox finally retired from this distinguished office by refusing to be a candidate in 1905, owing to his impaired health. On the bench of the Superior Court he made a most admirable record in the able and expeditious transaction of business and in the rendering of decisions marked by broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent and by deep judicial acumen, so that equity and justice were conserved and few of his opinions met with reversal by tribunals of higher jurisdiction. He finally resigned his position on the bench to accept candidacy for Congress.

After his retirement from Congress Judge Maddox resumed the private practice of his profession in the City of Rome, with his son, George Edward Maddox, as his coadjutor. He may consistently be termed the Nestor of the Floyd County bar, and he is revered by the younger members of his profession for his noble character, profound legal learning and mature judgment. In 1906 Judge Maddox was elected mayor of Rome, and he forthwith instituted a vigorous and progressive administration and put forth every possible effort to vitalize the municipal government, to bring to the city needed improvements and to give to it the prosperity, attractiveness and prestige that are its just due. He refused to accept the mayoralty again after a

most noteworthy and commendable regime of two years, and his refusal was prompted by the desire to return to his practice, but his friends insisted that he should again assume a position on the bench of the Superior Court, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Mosen Wright, who became candidate for the United States Congress in 1909. After serving the unexpired term Judge Maddox was prevailed upon to become the regular nominee of his party for the office which he has signally honored and dignified, and after his election, by an almost unanimous vote, he continued his services on this bench until the 1st of February, 1913. He then resigned the office to accept the position of president of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, an office of which he continued the valued incumbent, his great ability and high reputation making him an ideal force in the furtherance of the business of this strong and well ordered corporation. The judge is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the chivalric degrees and holds membership in the Rome Commandery of Knights Templars, besides being affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church in their home city.

In the year 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Maddox to Miss Frances Elizabeth Edmondson, who likewise was born and reared in Chattooga County, and who is a daughter of the late Henry D. C. and Sarah (Malone) Edmondson. Of this ideal union there have been born eight children, all of whom are living except one: Berta is the wife of Thomas O. Hand, of Macon, Georgia; George Edward, who is associated with his father in the practice of law, under the firm name of Maddox & Maddox, was graduated in the University of Georgia with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Columbus Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; John D. was graduated in law, was admitted to the bar of the State of Texas, but is now engaged in the hotel business in the City of Spokane, Washington; Linton was graduated as an electrical engineer and is following the work of his profession in his home city of Rome; Frank was graduated in technology and chemistry in the University of Georgia and is now in the employ of Georgia State Department of Agriculture; James was graduated in the law department of the University of Georgia, and is now associated with his father and brother as a member of the leading law firm of Floyd County; and Robert is a student in the Atlanta Medical College.

In conclusion it may be noted as a matter of historical record that Dr. George B. Maddox, father of the judge, built the first system of municipal waterworks in Northern Georgia, and in this connection was given by the Inferior Court of Chattooga County the first issued concession for the crossing of roads or streets in the construction of such improvements.

William B. Conway, M. D. Since 1892 Georgia has claimed Dr. William Buchanan Conway as one of its distinguished physicians and surgeons, and he has consecutively been engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Athens, the metropolis and judicial center of Clarke County. The doctor is a man of specially high academic and professional attainments, has fine literary taste and talent and is the author of interesting and valuable published volumes, as well as of numerous monographs and other articles pertinent to medical and surgical science and published in leading professional periodicals. He has been prominent in the educational as well as the practical work of his exacting profession and by his character and services has dignified and honored the same. Doctor Conway claims the historic Old Dominion as the place of his nativity and is a scion of distinguished old colonial families of that noble old commonwealth. He has shown a deep and loyal interest in the family genealogy and has, by careful research and investigation, obtained a large amount of authentic data for a comprehensive history of the Conway

family and its collateral branches in America. From his published brochure containing the names and other data concerning the Conway family of Virginia, 1640-1900, are gleaned the facts that are entered as a consistent introduction to the specific review of his personal career.

The ancient coat-of-arms of the Conway family in Great Britain is described as follows: "Sa, on a bend arg. coticed erm, a rose gee. between two amulets of the last. Motto, 'Fide et Amore.'" From "Virginia Genealogies," by Hayden, Doctor Conway derived the major part of the following data:

Sir Edw. Conway, kt. Baron Conway, of Ragley, in com. war; Viscount Kilulla in Ireland and Viscount Conway, of Conway Castle, North Wales.

Mr. Edwin Conway, of County Worcester, England, came to Virginia in 1640; married, in England, Martha Eltonhead. Edwin Conway, of Virginia, married first, 1680, Sarah Fleet; second, Elizabeth Thompson. Col. Edwin Conway married, in 1704, Anna Ball, "half-sister to mother of George Washington." Francis Conway married, 1718, Rebecca Catlett, and after his death she married John Moore. Maj. Peter Conway married, 1735, Elizabeth Spann, and after her death he wedded Elizabeth Lee. George Conway married, 1739, Ann Heath, and her second husband was Travers Dowman. Francis Conway married, 1744, Sarah Talliaferro, who later became the wife of James Taylor. George Conway married Ann Dowman; she married, 1792, Spencer Carter. Walker Conway married, 1775, Annie Moncure. Capt. Francis Conway married, 1770, Elizabeth Fitzhugh. Gen. Henry Conway married Sarah Hundley. Capt. Catlett Conway married, 1775, Susannah Fitzhugh. John Moncure Conway married, 1802, Catharine Storke Peyton. Edwin Conway married, 1806, Mary Jackson Dade. John Conway married, 1812, Harriet Elizabeth Thornton. Thomas Conway married Mary Hawes Buckner. Catlett Conway, born 1786, died in 1839. He first married Valinda Taliaferro and after her death espoused Harriet S. Taylor. Valentine Yelberton Conway married, 1824, Mary Catherine Washington Henry. Peter Vivian Daniel Conway married Mary Porter. Walker Peyton Conway married, 1829, Margaret Eleanor Daniel. Moncure Daniel Conway married, 1858, Ellen Davis Dana. Moncure Conway married, 1832, Ann E. Smith. Hon. Eustace Conway married Maria Tomlin. John Conway married Mary Stuart. Edward Henry Conway married, 1855, Sarah J. Strother. Gibbons Stuart Conway married, 1858, Julia Barnes. Reuben Conway married Lucy H. Macon and George Conway married, 1811, Sarah N. Howard. Philip Conway, M. D., married Columbia Yerby. Mildred Stone Conway married, 1860, Prof. Andrew March, LL. D., D. H. D. William Henry Conway married, 1834, Marion Glassell, and after her death he wedded Jane Foushee. His children were Louisa Brown, Elizabeth Battaile Fitzhugh, Margaret, Fannie, and Dr. Charles Catlett. Dr. Charles Catlett Conway married, 1871, Elizabeth Sutton Jones.

Battaile Fitzhugh Taliaferro Conway, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in 1814, and died July 1, 1897, at the age of eighty-three years. In 1835 he wedded Mary Ann Wallace, and their children were Ellen Somerville, Roberta, and Catlett. For his second wife Battaile Fitzhugh Taliaferro Conway married Cornelia S. Buchanan, who was born in 1822, and whose death occurred February 6, 1895, when she was seventy-three years of age. The names of the children of the second marriage are as follows: Dr. William Buchanan Conway, John Gibbons, Mary Wallace, Eva F., Henry Clay, and Cora. Concerning the children of Battaile F. T. Conway, aside from the subject of this sketch, are gleaned the following data:

Ellen Somerville Conway married, 1858, Catlett Conway Fitzhugh, their children being seven in number. Roberta Conway married, 1864, Francis C. Fitzhugh, and they became the parents of two children. Catlett Conway married, 1868, Lucy Thornton, and for his second wife Mary J. Thornton, his children being two daughters. Doctor Conway of this review was the first

child of the second marriage, and the second child, John Gibbons Conway, married first a Miss Sparks and later a Mrs. Hemphries, widow of Gen. Robt. A. Banks, his only child being a son, Kent. Mary Wallace Conway married, 1867, James L. Davis, and they became the parents of six children. Eva F. Conway married, 1873, H. Bushrod Sparks, and they became the parents of four children. Cora Buchanan Conway married, 1892, John Nichol. Henry Clay Conway married, 1878, Mattie Mann.

From an appreciable amount of information concerning earlier generations of the Conway family it is impossible in this article to offer further reproductions, save to call attention to a salient point of interest: Eleanor Rose Conway married, 1749, Col. James Madison and they were the parents of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States.

Dr. William Buchanan Conway was born in Madison County, Virginia, on the 3d of January, 1845, and is the eldest of the children of Battaile Fitzhugh Taliaferro Conway and Cornelia Sophia (Buchanan) Conway, both of whom passed their entire lives in Virginia, the dates of their death having been noted in a preceding paragraph. The father of the doctor was numbered among the prosperous planters of the Old Dominion State and in all of the relations of life he well upheld the prestige of a name signally honored in the history of that fine old commonwealth in which was cradled much of our national history. In his native state Doctor Conway was afforded excellent educational advantages and pursued his studies through higher academic courses prior to initiating preparation for his chosen profession. He finally entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and in this institution he was graduated on the 22d of February, 1869, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. It should be noted at this juncture that during the long intervening years he has kept in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and has been an effective exponent of such progressive ideals in his noble profession. Prior to entering medical college it had been the privilege of the doctor to accord gallant and loyal service as a youthful soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and concerning this matter further mention will be made in later paragraphs.

After his graduation Doctor Conway served for eighteen years as physician and surgeon of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Virginia, and thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession in his native state until 1892, when he came to Georgia and established his home at Athens, in which city he has since continued in active general practice, as one of the prominent, honored and distinguished representatives of his profession in Northern Georgia. In 1900 he became president of the city board of health of Athens, and of this office he continued the valued incumbent for an entire decade, his retirement therefrom having occurred in 1910. In 1912 he served, ad interim, as dean of the school of pharmacy of the University of Georgia, and he has been otherwise prominent in educational work pertaining to his profession. He is identified with the American Medical Association, has served as president of the Clarke County Medical Society, and honorary member of the Georgia State Medical Association, besides having formerly been an active member of the Virginia State Medical Society. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is past master of the lodge with which he was formerly affiliated in Virginia. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian Church and he is serving as an elder of the church of this denomination in Athens.

Doctor Conway has made many contributions to professional and other kinds of literature and his talent as a writer marks his distinctive culture and broad and exact learning. In 1915 was issued from the press his volume of interesting personal reminiscences of the Civil war, and the publisher, the Neil Publishing Company of New York, gives assurance that the work will meet with wide circulation. He has also a small school history, "From Wash-

ington to Woodrow Wilson,'' in the hands of Ginn & Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Much of the literary work of the Doctor is done at his attractive summer home in the mountains of Virginia, and the family residence which he owns in the City of Athens is a beautiful home that is known for its gracious and refined hospitality.

At the inception of the war between the states of the North and the South Doctor Conway was but sixteen years of age, but naught could curb his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, and he promptly enlisted as a member of Company C, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, in which gallant command he rose to the rank of corporal. The youthful soldier served under those distinguished officers, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He took part in many desperate conflicts and at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, in May, 1864, he was wounded, in an engagement with the forces of General Grant. After recuperating from his injury he resumed his place with his regiment, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, his honorable discharge having been granted to him by the commander of his regiment. The Doctor perpetuates the more gracious memories of his military career through his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, as surgeon of the Cobb-Deloney Camp. His enlistment occurred in December, 1862, and he took part in nearly all of the campaigns of the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. His regiment was commanded in turn by Cols. Beverly Robertson, Williams C. Wickham, William H. Payne, and Colonel Woolridge.

On the 14th of December, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Conway to Miss Julia Ellen Thomas, daughter of Col. William Thomas, a prominent and honored citizen of Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Virginia, where Mrs. Conway was born and reared, her father having served as a member of the Virginia Senate and also as a gallant officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Doctor and Mrs. Conway: William Battaile died at the age of three years. Daisy is the wife of Prof. Harvey L. Price, dean of the agricultural department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and they have four children, William Buchanan, Harvey Lee, Jr., Margaret, and Mary Luster. Alfred Taliaferro Conway, who is engaged in the insurance business at Athens, Georgia, wedded Miss Bessie Leroy Hart, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have three children, Byrd Taliaferro, John Hart, and Battaile Fitzhugh Taliaferro. Archie Moncure Conway, who is engaged in the insurance business in the City of Atlanta, wedded Miss Frances Smith of that city. Mary Greer Conway is the wife of William Capers Mizelle, of Atlanta, and they have three children, William Capers Mizell, III, Julia Roxanna Mizell, and Archie Conway Mizell.

Col. George M. Napier. In a group of the most distinguished living lawyers of Georgia it is probable that no name would be more generally recognized as deserving of such position than that of Col. George M. Napier, head of one of the strongest law firms of Atlanta, solicitor general of the Stone Mountain circuit, and a resident of Decatur. Born on a farm in Walker County, Georgia, shortly after the close of the Civil war, there are few men, still on the sunny side of fifty, upon whom honors due to personal attainments have been bestowed more frequently than upon Colonel Napier. While nearly everyone in Georgia knows his attainments and position, Colonel Napier is also known in the profession throughout the United States, particularly through the honor bestowed upon him some years ago in election to the office of president of the Commercial Law League of America. Colonel Napier combines a splendid character with his ability as a lawyer. Colonel Napier has exemplified those ideals and principles which have long been familiarly associated with the type of the old southern gentleman, and it can be justly said of him that his word is as good as a government bond, his verbal promises and obligations being as strictly fulfilled as those which are sealed with formal writing.

With such antecedents as are found in his ancestry it is perhaps not strange that Colonel Napier has fulfilled so many of life's finest ideals. The Napier family is supposed to be of Norman French descent, though its founder in America came to Virginia from England, locating in Goochland County. The great-grandfather of George M. Napier was Renè Napier, who was born in Virginia. Renè Napier was a son of Renè Napier and a grandson of Booth Napier and Sarah LaForte, the daughter of Col. Renè LaForte, a Huguenot. Renè and his brother Thomas came to Georgia and located land warrants, given them for their services in the Revolutionary war, in Washington County. Thomas Napier served as speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1804.

One of the most conspicuous characters in Georgia during the middle period of the last century was Leroy Napier, grandfather of Colonel Napier. He was a wealthy planter at Macon, and upon the outbreak of the Civil war invested practically his entire fortuné in Confederate bonds, which subsequently became worthless. His patriotism and faith in the South were not measured alone by his financial sacrifices, since eight of his sons were soldiers in the Confederate army, a number of them rising to distinction. One was Col. Leroy Napier, Jr., who was a cadet at the West Point Military Academy at the beginning of the war, resigned and returned home, entered the southern army, and rose to the rank of colonel of artillery. For some time he commanded what was known as Napier's Battery, which had been entirely equipped by his father. Another son was Capt. Briggs Napier, who lost a leg at Chancellorsville, while in command of his company. Still another son was Edward, who also attained the rank of captain. Grandfather Leroy Napier married Matilda Louise Moultrie, of the same family made famous in American history by the exploits of Gen. William Moultrie in the Revolutionary war, in whose honor Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, was named. Col. Napier is therefore a grandson of Matilda Louise Moultrie.

The father of Colonel Napier was Capt. Nathan C. Napier, who was born in Troupe County, Georgia, December 22, 1834. He was educated in the University of Georgia and at Yale College, and while a man of action was also distinguished by his literary attainments. After the close of the Civil war he was for many years a planter in Walker County, still later retired from his farm and moved to Lafayette, the county seat of Walker, where he became owner and editor of the Walker County Messenger, to which his attention was given until his death in 1902. Capt. Napier served all through the Civil war in the Confederate army, entering as a private and emerging from the conflict as captain of a cavalry company. At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, while a lieutenant in command of a detachment of twenty volunteers doing special scout duty, he was severely wounded, left on the battlefield for dead, and fell into the hands of the enemy. His wounds were treated by a Federal surgeon, and he was left at the home of a miller, close to the battlefield, whose family nursed him until he was able to walk back to Georgia. The wound he received at Perryville entirely destroyed the sight of one eye, but in spite of this fact after recovering sufficiently he re-entered the army and was made captain of a new company of cavalry which he equipped with his own private means and which he commanded until the end of the war. Though he had several horses shot from under him in the cavalry service he escaped further wounds. In the years immediately following the close of the war Captain Napier taught several terms of school in Walker County, and having lost his fortune as a result of the conflict was thus able in a measure to recoup and get a fresh start in the world. His excellent collegiate education proved an invaluable resource at this crisis. He made an excellent reputation as a teacher in his home county and following the war he was frequently honored by positions of trust and responsibility, and at one time was president of the county board of education. At the time of

his death he was commander of Camp Chickamauga of the United Confederate Veterans at La Fayette.

Captain Napier married Julia Sharpe. She was born in Marengo County, Alabama, February 2, 1840, and survived her husband about five years. Her father, Thomas A. Sharpe, was a planter in Walker County, Georgia, and was distinguished by his great piety, having long been one of the pillars of the Methodist Church. Four of his sons served in the Confederate army and three were killed in battle. Colonel Napier is descended from Revolutionary soldiers not only in the paternal line, but through his mother. His mother was related to the noted Simpson family of South Carolina, of which Chief Justice Simpson of that state was a member. She was also descended from Col. Alexander Osborne of North Carolina, known to history as one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was the first formal declaration enacted in the American colonies, and preceded the declaration of 1776. Col. Alexander Osborne held the rank of colonel in the Colonial Militia of North Carolina prior to the revolution, and one of his sons was Adlai Osborne, an ancestor of his namesake, the late Hon. Adlai Stevenson, who was vice president of the United States with Grover Cleveland.

Colonel Napier's brothers are: Dr. Leroy Napier, a successful practicing physician of Lumber City, Georgia; Rev. A. Y. Napier of Yangchow, China, a missionary serving the Southern Baptist Mission Board; and Mr. Nathan C. Napier of Washington, District of Columbia, secretary of Congressman Gordon Lee and recently admitted to the bar. Mr. Nathan C. Napier succeeded his father as editor of the Walker County Messenger, in which capacity he served ably for several years. The sisters of Colonel Napier are: Miss Caroline Napier of La Fayette, Georgia; Mrs. Early W. Adams of Philadelphia; Mrs. Samuel B. Ledbetter of Cartersville, Georgia; and Miss Alice Napier, who fills the chair of mathematics in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Though it came partly from his own earnings and efforts, Col. George M. Napier started life with a liberal education. He attended the schools of Walker County, and one of his early teachers was his own father. Later he graduated from the Military College at Dahlonega, and subsequently taught school a year, gained admission to the bar, and after being in practice for several years graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree Master of Arts. His first practice as a lawyer was done at La Fayette, and from there he removed to Monroe, Georgia, which was his home until about ten years ago, when he transferred his legal business to Atlanta. While at Monroe he was a partner of Robert L. Cox. On establishing his law office at Atlanta he moved his residence to Decatur. For several years during his residence at Monroe he owned and edited The Walton News and later he founded The Walton Tribune.

Colonel Napier is now head of the well known firm of Napier, Wright & Wood, of Atlanta. While at Monroe he served as president of the Walton County Board of Education several years, and was once petitioned by 500 voters of that county to make the race for the State Legislature, but declined since he was not then in a position to enter politics, and in fact he has never been eager for the strife of politics, and his varied services have been chiefly in those positions which carry great responsibilities but are conferred through fitness rather than by popular choice. In November, 1913, Governor John M. Slaton appointed him solicitor general of the Stone Mountain Circuit. In 1914 he was elected to the same position, receiving more than 5,000 out of the total 7,000 votes cast. Recently, upon the death of Charles S. Reid, judge of the Stone Mountain Circuit, Governor Slaton tendered Colonel Napier the vacant office, but this offer was declined.

Colonel Napier was first married to Miss Martha Moss Harris of Atlanta, the highly talented daughter of Rev. William Franklin Harris, a Virginia

educator. The gifted young wife lived but four years after her marriage. No children survive this union.

In 1908 Colonel Napier was unanimously elected president of the Commercial Law League of America, and served in that office one year. This league has a membership of about 4,000 attorneys all over the United States, and Colonel Napier is the second southern man ever to be honored as president of the league.

Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is a past grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Georgia, having filled that post two years. He was one of the youngest men ever elected grand master in Georgia. He is a member of the Atlanta Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association. For many years he has given much time and energy to his work as a church member in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now a member of the Decatur Church and teacher of its Bible class, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school at Monroe. For several years he was on the general Sunday School Board, and is now president of the Sunday School Board of the North Georgia Conference.

For fully a quarter of a century Colonel Napier has taken an active interest in Georgia military organizations, and through this service has found an outlet for that military ardor which has distinguished his family in its different generations. For nine years he was judge advocate general of the Georgia National Guard with the rank of colonel. During 1914 he was commander of what is known as the Old Guard Battalion, one of the South's oldest and most noted military organizations.

On December 14, 1905, Colonel Napier married Miss Frances Nunnally of Monroe, Georgia. Mrs. Napier is a beautiful and accomplished woman and talented musician, and a graduate of Wesleyan College of Macon. They are the parents of three children.

George A. Curtis. In everyday life the normal, ordinary citizen quietly carries on his business and seeks his pleasures and unless disaster in both or either overtakes him, he remains undisturbed by those with whom his different affairs have more or less connected him. This is not so with a public official. When he accepts the responsibilities attaching to office, the eyes of the world—his world—are fixed upon him. Men, as a rule, are willing to attribute virtuous motives to others, in a lawful, well regulated community and saying nothing about it, but elevation to public office not seldom brings criticism and the man who can point to one election after another to the same office, will be found to be one who has been able to disarm criticism through thorough efficiency and conscientious performance of duty. Reference in this connection may be made to George A. Curtis, who is serving in his third term as county clerk of Fannin County, Georgia. He is one of the interesting, enterprising and popular young men of this part of the state.

George A. Curtis was born in Fannin County, Georgia, March 1, 1878, and is a son of R. I. B. and Julity (Wilson) Curtis, the latter of whom is a native of Georgia, in which she has spent her entire life of almost eighty years. The father of Mr. Curtis was born in North Carolina and was eighteen years of age when he came to Georgia and died in Fannin County June 11, 1891, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a well known farmer and highly regarded citizen. Of his eight children the following survive: Charles M., who is a physician and resides at College Park, Georgia; Mrs. Emma Mull, who resides in Fannin County; Henry Clay, who is a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Mrs. Laura Potect, who is a resident of Whitfield County, Georgia; Eva, who lives in the old home at Blue Ridge, and George A., who was the fifth born in the family.

After attending the public schools of Fannin County and the Blue Ridge

High School, George A. Curtis engaged in teaching school in the county, continuing for eight terms and during all this time also looked after important farming interests. He thus became well acquainted through the county and was able to inspire the confidence and personal regard that brought about his election, in 1910, on the republican ticket, to the office of county clerk, or clerk of the court of Fannin County. In 1912 he was re-elected and in 1914 he was still further shown public approval by a third election. In his official capacity he has performed every duty with complete efficiency and irrespective of party enjoys respect and regard.

On December 3, 1905, at Blue Ridge, Georgia, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage with Miss Laura Odom, who is a daughter of Andrew J. Odom, a prominent resident and old merchant of Blue Ridge. For a number of years Mr. Odom was a member of the county board of education. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have two children: Ruby Lee, who was born at Blue Ridge in November, 1910; and Andrew Byrd, who was born at Blue Ridge in October, 1914. The family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bolling Hall was born in Georgia. He had rather more than ordinary educational advantages, receiving training in the classics, attained some local prominence, was elected to several offices in his county, sent to the General Assembly of the state for several years, and elected as a representative from Georgia to the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth congresses, as a war democrat, his services extending from 1811 to 1817 and covering the War of 1812. He gave active and ardent support to the administration in the struggle with Great Britain. He then retired from politics, moved to Alabama, and engaged in planting near Montgomery, where he died on March 25, 1836.

Charles E. Haynes was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, and moved to Sparta, Georgia, in his youth, received a liberal education, became prominent in public life, affiliating with the democratic party, and was elected by that party as a representative in the Nineteenth Congress. He was re-elected to the Twentieth and Twenty-first congresses, and went down to defeat with his party in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third congresses. In those days all the congressmen from Georgia were elected on a general ticket and not by districts as at present, so that the party ticket when defeated carried down with it each and every candidate. Mr. Haynes was elected again to the Twenty-fourth Congress as a Union man and re-elected to the Twenty-fifth, making altogether a ten-years service in the National House of Representatives, commencing with 1825, and finally retiring in 1839.

Eugene Augustus McCanless. One of the most noteworthy industries in Northern Georgia is that of the Georgia Marble Finishing Works at Canton, of which Mr. E. A. McCanless is secretary and general manager. Mr. McCanless is a young man of aggressive vigor and genial personality who has had much to do with the success of the business, and is also one of the most popular citizens of Canton, at the present time serving as mayor.

Eugene Augustus McCanless was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, November 15, 1877, a son of Jesse Andrew and Sarah (Barton) McCanless. His grandfather, William McCanless, was a native of South Carolina and a millwright by trade. He owned and operated flour or grist mills at different times in Bartow, DeKalb and Cherokee counties, Georgia. These were all operated by water power, and it was a time when almost no other power was thought of for the operation of such industries. William McCanless was a man of remarkable vigor, a shrewd business man, and popular as a citizen. He lived to the extreme age of ninety-seven years. He married a Miss Thompson. Jesse Andrew McCanless, who was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, learned and followed the same trade as his father. When a young man he

entered the Confederate army as a member of the Thirty-eighth Georgia Infantry, and saw four years of almost continuous service, largely in the army of Northern Virginia under Lee and Jackson. He was three times wounded in different battles. After the war he located near Pine Log in Bartow County, was engaged in milling there several years, then moved to Greeley in Cherokee County, owned and operated grist mills there, and finally located at Waleska in Cherokee County, where he continued his business as a miller until forced to retire on account of old age. His death occurred in 1911 at the age of seventy-two. Outside of business his interest was chiefly manifest in matters of education and church. For many years he was a trustee of the Normal College at Waleska, and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were five children: Ethelda, wife of W. S. Heard of Goree, Texas; Flora, who died at the age of eleven years; Eugene A.; Gertrude, wife of J. H. Galt of Marietta, Georgia; and Lee McCanless, who is connected with the Tate Mercantile Company at Tate, Georgia.

Eugene A. McCanless finished his education in the Reinhardt Normal College at Waleska, and at the age of eighteen took up his first regular employment as a clerk in the store of W. H. Rusk at Canton. In 1900 Mr. McCanless was employed as a bookkeeper with the Georgia Marble Finishing Works. This was his introduction to the business in which he has had successive promotion and the success of which in its later years is attributed as much to his ability as to any other stockholder. He remained as bookkeeper from 1900 to 1905, and then became general manager and secretary, the company having been reorganized at that time. This is an industry which was started on a modest scale with only a few employes in 1889 by Capt. T. M. Brady of Boston, Massachusetts. Captain Brady succeeded in developing the business along progressive and prosperous lines, and in 1905 was incorporated with R. T. Jones of Canton as president, T. M. Brady, vice president, and Mr. McCanless as secretary and general manager. This is now one of the largest marble industries of Georgia. They manufacture monumental marble that is sold in all the states of the Union except New England. About eight acres are used for their yards, warehouses and other facilities, and the plant is connected by switch lines with all the railroads of Canton. About 150 men are employed, and the payroll amounting to several thousand dollars a month is one of the largest single contributions to the prosperity of the little City of Canton.

Mr. McCanless is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Mystic Shrine, is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Canton, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Both he and his wife are very active in the work of the Canton Baptist Church and Sunday school. At one time Mr. McCanless was president of one of the largest Sunday school classes for men in Northern Georgia. There were 150 men in the class, ranging in age from twenty-one to forty-five years. At the same time there was another class in the same school containing 140 members. The existence of these two organizations in a city of 3,500 people shows the essentially religious character of the population.

Mr. McCanless has been more or less active in democratic politics since attaining his majority. He has served Canton as councilman several times, as city treasurer one term, and in his administration as mayor has been able to translate some of his progressive civic ideals into actual deeds of improvement. He is chairman of the Water and Light Company, and during his administration the city has voted $35,000 in bonds for the erection of a new high school at a cost of $26,000 and the establishment of a new water and light plant.

On January 5, 1898, at Canton Mr. McCanless married Miss Henrietta Kitchen, who was born in Cherokee County, a daughter of William A. and

Amanda (Williams) Kitchen. Her parents now reside at Blakely, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. McCanless have an attractive home, brightened by the presence of three children, all of them natives of Canton, and named Edgar Maxwell, Catherine B. and William Jesse.

COL. PARK WOODWARD. Only to men of unusual character and ability are given the distinctions and the high personal esteem enjoyed by the late Col. Park Woodward of Atlanta. He represented one of the oldest lines of ancestry in America, his family have been prominent in the South for several generations, and with many military forebears he himself became a soldier of the Confederacy when little more than a boy. He made an excellent military record, and after the war enjoyed numerous business and public distinctions, and for many years was one of the most useful and capable of Atlanta's citizens. With a talent for able service in whatever post of duty to which he was assigned, Colonel Woodward united a capacity for winning friendships, and few persons in Atlanta did not know and admire this sterling citizen and kindly gentleman.

Alsop Park Woodward was born at Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina, May 4, 1847, and died at his Atlanta home, 74 West Fourteenth Street, March 18, 1915. His father was Rev. Alsop Park Woodward, who was born in Orange County, New York, in 1804, was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and died at the age of fifty-four on Daufuskie Island in South Carolina in November, 1858. The mother, Elizabeth Catherine (Pope) Woodward, was born in St. Helena Island, South Carolina, March 2, 1818, and died May 29, 1904, being laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery at Atlanta. The paternal line is traced back to Richard Woodward, of Ipswich, England, who came to America in 1634, settling at Watertown, Massachusetts. Some of his descendants removed to Orange County, New York. Through this ancestor, by intermarriages, Colonel Woodward was descended from such well known families as the Danas, Alsops, Vails, Stillwells and Parks. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Vail, was a Revolutionary soldier, captain in a New York regiment commanded by Colonel Hathron, and was killed while gallantly leading his company July 22, 1779, in the engagement at Minnisink, on the Delaware River. In the maternal line, Colonel Woodward was connected with some of the flower of southern chivalry. He was descended from Col. Nathaniel Pope, gentleman, of England, who came to America in 1635, settling in Maryland, where records still extant indicate that he was one of the twenty-four framers of the "Grand Inquest," and from which colony he subsequently removed with nine servants to Westmoreland County, Virginia. In Virginia he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the colony April 4, 1655. Another in the same line was Capt. William Pope, who served under Gen. Francis Marion in the War of the Revolution, and others of hardly less distinction were Hon. William Pope, of South Carolina, for many years state senator, and Col. John Ashe, gentleman, of Callison, South Carolina, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in the Carolinas in 1683. Colonel Ashe was a member of the Assembly of the Provinces in 1701-03, and, selected by the people as agent to lay their grievances before the lords proprietor, sailed for England in 1703 and died in London in August of that year. Colonel Ashe was succeeded by his son John in the assembly of 1704.

Col. Park Woodward acquired his early education in Oglethorpe University and the South Carolina Military Institute. He was a boy of tender years when the war broke out, but in June, 1863, at the age of sixteen, became a private in the Terrell Artillery, of Columbus, Georgia, which subsequently became known as Brook's Battery. He joined his command at White's Bluff, near Savannah, and the battery was stationed at Fort McAllister until Sherman's attack on Savannah. Colonel Woodward was present at the siege of Savannah, later participated in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, and

in a number of other smaller engagements in that state. After the fall of Savannah his battery was attached to Hardee's corps, in North Carolina. At the close of the war Colonel Woodward was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 5, 1865. Later he continued as a prominent factor in state military circles, served as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fourth Battalion, Georgia State Troops, as lieutenant of the Fifth Georgia Infantry, and subsequently colonel of the same regiment, and finally retired from the service with that rank.

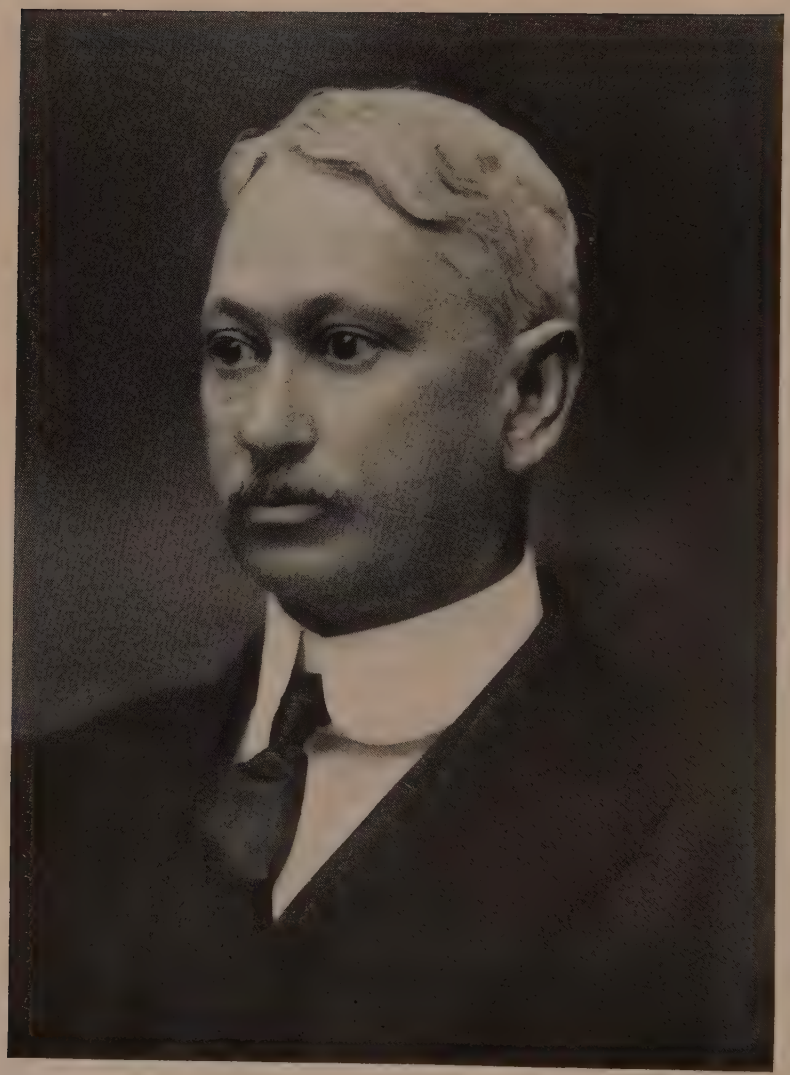
In 1870 Colonel Woodward moved to Atlanta, and for a number of years had an active experience in newspaper work. From 1874 to February, 1876, he was business manager of the Atlanta Daily Herald, which suspended publication at the latter date and was absorbed by the Constitution. Subsequently he was for a brief time one of the proprietors of the Atlanta Daily Courier, but sold his interest to become bookkeeper in the office of the Atlanta Constitution, also serving on the staff of that paper, and remained in its service until 1879. Leaving the newspaper business he entered politics, and until 1883 was chief deputy United States marshal of Georgia. He then resigned to become deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, until 1884, and then was assistant postmaster of Atlanta until 1889. In 1889 he began his duties in the elective office of city clerk, and held that position until 1896. From that year until 1910, for a period of fourteen years, Colonel Woodward did his great service to the municipality as general superintendent of the Atlanta water works. The duties and responsibilities of that position he discharged with the rare fidelity and skill characteristic of the man, and it was a position honored by the presence of such an incumbent.

From early manhood Colonel Woodward was identified with and a useful factor in the democratic party. He was a member of the United Confederate Veterans, and was especially well known in Masonic circles in Georgia. In the chivalric body of that fraternity he had the distinction of serving as right eminent grand commander of the Georgia Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and was a member of Yaarab Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Colonel Woodward was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was frequently found in such representative social organizations as the Capital City Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club, and the Piedmont Driving Club. He was formerly a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he was reared, but at his death was a member of the Christian Church.

February 1, 1876, Colonel Woodward married Miss Kate Schley Howell, a daughter of Hon. Clark Howell and Mary Davis (Hook) Howell of Atlanta. Her father was the grandfather of the present distinguished Georgian, Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Mrs. Woodward is a cousin to the late Admiral Schley of the United States Navy. Colonel Woodward was survived by the following children: Clark Howell, Mary Davis, wife of Capt. R. H. Hearn, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Elizabeth Pope, wife of Julian S. Chambers; Martha Kate, wife of T. T. Flagler; Daniel Hook and Harry Park. The eldest son, Clark Howell Woodward, is now a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, having graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1899, and having immediately entered the Philippine service. He has made a fine record in the navy, has already been presented with several badges of honor for gallantry, and was stationed at San Francisco as aide to the president of the Panama Exposition.

What Colonel Woodward's life has meant to Atlanta was well expressed by the editor of the Constitution in the following editorial:

"In the death of Park Woodward Atlanta loses a citizen whose memory will live not only through the numberless personal ties he created, but also through his formative associations with one of the most important departments



Harper Hamilton

of the municipality in the vital period of its growth—the city's great water plant.

"Park Woodward rendered invaluable service in the building of the modern system of waterworks supplying Atlanta today. He supervised each forward step, each evolution, with a prophetic vision that foresaw the needs of the expanding city and materialized them on schedule time. His name will ever be indissolubly associated with the growth and expansion of the system.

"Colonel Woodward came to Atlanta from South Carolina shortly after the Civil war and soon identified himself with the constructive civic influences of the city. With all with whom he came in contact he made a lasting impression. Although ill health had barred him from activity for several years, his passing will be mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who recognized the delightful charm and the force and integrity of his personality."

Hon. Harper Hamilton. To be well born is one of the greatest blessings that can come to a child. Ancestry counts for benefits and becomes a matter of pride only as it confers attributes of character and family traits that enable later generations to live more fully and with greater usefulness to themselves and their community than the generations that have preceded them. No matter how much may be charged to circumstances and environment in the making or marring of character, it is as true as the hills that "blood with tell." These remarks have special application to the Hamilton family and their connections in Georgia. They come of many generations of strong, sturdy stock both in America and in the British Isles, characterized by mental and moral qualities of a high order, and the present generation has well lived up to the standards set by its predecessors. As a name to introduce the family mention is made of Judge Harper Hamilton, one of Rome's ablest lawyers and a prominent figure in the civic and social life of that city.

The first Hamilton in Georgia was George Hamilton, great-grandfather of Judge Hamilton. George Hamilton married Agnes Cooper in Virginia, and through that marriage the children became first cousins to Hon. Mark A. Cooper, the Hon. Pleasant Stovall of Savannah, and Judge E. A. Nisbit of the Georgia Supreme Court. The Hamilton family has its origin in Scotland, where it was intermarried with the Campbells, the Murrays and the Douglases. Alfred Douglas, head of the Douglas family, was also head of the Hamilton family and was thirteenth duke of Hamilton and premier peer of Scotland. On coming from Scotland the family located in Washington County, Maryland, and from that province spread southward to other colonies.

The grandfather of Judge Hamilton was Joseph J Hamilton, who was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, and married Sarah Twiggs Blount, daughter of Thomas Blount, distinguished as a soldier of the Revolution. Her mother was Mary Emanuel, a daughter of David Emanuel, also a veteran of the Revolutionary war and one of the early governors of Georgia.

The late David Blount Hamilton, father of Judge Harper Hamilton, was born at Hamilton in Harris County, Georgia, July 30, 1834, and was one of the finest products of his antecedents and one of the most charming and useful citizens of this state. During his infancy his parents moved to Cass, now Barton County, Georgia, where his father owned a large amount of land covering the present site of Cartersville, and owned and operated a plantation on the Etowah River. Col. David B. Hamilton had the best educational advantages supplied to southern youths of his generation, was a student of the state university, gained admission to the bar and began practice in Rome. As a young man he was affiliated with the whig party in politics, and along with Stephens, Ben Hill and other strong men strenuously opposed the secession of Georgia. Always loyal to his state, when Georgia passed the

ordinance of secession he cast his fortune for weal or for woe with his native state. Although exempt from military duty, he entered the army as first lieutenant of a cavalry company in Yeiser's Legion, but exposure in one of his early campaigns brought on tonsilitis, and disabled he was discharged from service. Resuming the practice of law in Rome, he found opportunities for useful civic service during the Reconstruction era, and was a valuable factor in the rebuilding of the devastated country. During 1875-76 Col. D. B. Hamilton represented Floyd County in the General Assembly, and in 1877 was a member of the constitutional convention which formulated the present organic laws of the state. His learning as a lawyer and his judgment as a statesman left an impress on that document. Outside of his own profession his services were chiefly conspicuous through what he did in behalf of the cause of education. For twenty-five years he was an active and useful member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, and for a like period served as president of Shorter College at Rome. That Shorter College now stands with few peers among southern institutions of higher learning is the best commentary upon the work done by Colonel Hamilton while president.

Col. David Hamilton was also a successful man of affairs, had extensive interests with leading business enterprises, for many years was a director of the Rome Railway, was president and attorney of the Aetna Furnace Company, and his counsel and executive ability proved a boon to many business undertakings and civic movements. He was a prominent figure in Masonic circles, and for many years was an active Baptist and not only influential in his home church but in the church organization covering his state and the entire South. Personally he had the manners, the culture and the high social position of a most distinguished southerner, and was frequently referred to as an eminent type of the gentleman of the old school.

Col. D. B. Hamilton died at Rome January 30, 1911 at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married in 1856 to Miss Martha Harper, whose family came to Georgia from Harper's Ferry, Virginia. She was the niece and adopted daughter of Col. Alfred Shorter, the founder of Shorter Female College at Rome. Col. David Hamilton and wife were the parents of six children, including: Alfred Shorter Hamilton; David B. Hamilton, who married Miss Annie Sparks; Judge Harper; Alexander T., who was educated in Erskine College in South Carolina; and Joseph J., who attended the Bingham Military School and graduated from Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, and later from the Columbia School of Mines in New York.

Judge Harper Hamilton, who was born in Rome, Georgia, June 29, 1862, received his early education in the public and high schools of Rome, spent two years in Mercer University until completing his junior year, and then entered the law department of the University of Georgia, but graduated in law from Georgetown University with the class of 1883. He began practice in association with his father, and continued as junior member of that notable law firm until his father's death. Since then he has handled with splendid ability the large interests connected with the family estate and also has represented a large private clientage. For two terms Judge Hamilton served as judge of the City Court of Floyd County, and is now trustee of Shorter College, which had been founded by his uncle, Alfred Shorter, in 1877. As a lawyer he has measured up to the high ethical standards of the profession, possesses a thorough scholarship, and has many distinctive attributes and qualities both as a lawyer and as a gentleman. Judge Hamilton is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and all the family are active in the Baptist Church.

Judge Hamilton was married October 22, 1890, at Rome, to Miss Lena Hiles, who was born in Rome, a daughter of Capt. Thompson Hiles, who during the war made a gallant record as a soldier in the regiment commanded by Governor Mark of Tennessee, and fought at Chickamauga and many other

battles in this section of the South. Captain Hiles died at Rome September 18, 1913, at the age of seventy-three. Judge Hamilton and wife have two children: Hiles Hamilton, a graduate of the University of Georgia and is now associated with his father in the practice of law; Miss Margaret Harper Hamilton as a young woman of thorough education still living at home with her parents.

Ralph W. Northcutt. The spirit of twentieth century enterprise which has stimulated and produced in such an important degree the development of many Georgia industrial centers has no better representative than can be found in the Marietta Knitting Company. This company has done more perhaps than any other to increase the prominence of Marietta industrially and make the city known for its products far beyond the boundaries of the home state. The constituent members of the Marietta Knitting Company are: Robert H. Northcutt, president; Ralph W. Northcutt, vice president and general manager; J. J. Daniel, secretary and treasurer; and Guy H. Northcutt, superintendent. The company makes hose, and the business is by no means one of local limitations. Recently a contract was filled to supply many thousands of pair to the United States army. The popular brands of this company are probably distributed in every state of the Union, and the business is not only successful from a strict commercial point of view but is also commendable for its ideal industrial conditions and the wholesome morale that pervades the little army of workmen and employes.

Robert Hull Northcutt, the president of this company, has been for years one of the most prominent citizens of Marietta. He was born in Cobb County, Georgia, December 9, 1854, a son of Jessie J. Northcutt, who was one of the founders of the Northcutt family in Cobb County. Prior to the Civil war Jessie J. Northcutt was engaged as a merchant in Marietta for forty years, and subsequently became one of the first merchants of any consequence in Marietta. Throughout the period of the war between the states he was in the Confederate service as quartermaster. After the war he took an active part in the upbuilding and general commercial development of Marietta. Jessie Northcutt married Asenath Baber, who was born in Georgia and died at the age of eighty years. Both were prominent members of the Baptist Church, and Jessie Northcutt was active in democratic politics. He died at the age of sixty-eight, and both he and his wife were interred in the Marietta Cemetery.

Robert Hull Northcutt was educated in Cobb County, and in early manhood became associated with his father in general mercantile business at Marietta. Some years later he engaged in the retail drug business, and retired from that to become a member of the firm of McKinzie, Dobbs & Warren, manufacturers of guano and fertilizer. The firm was subsequently moved to Atlanta and Mr. Northcutt remained one of the active principals in the firm for ten or twelve years, being general superintendent of the factory.

About fifteen or twenty years ago a Mr. Yale of New York came to Marietta chiefly for the benefit of his health. He was a manufacturer of considerable experience and invested a small capital in a plant equipped with machinery for the manufacture of men's hosiery. The business was started in a very modest way, but soon showed great promise, and Mr. Northcutt having bought an interest organized a stock company, of which he became president. The company was originally organized in September, 1897, and was incorporated February 1, 1898, with a capital of $25,000. Few industries in Northern Georgia have had a more prosperous growth and development. In a few years the surplus equalled the original capital, and after declaring a 100 per cent dividend the capital was increased $50,000. Still later another 100 per cent dividend was declared and the capital increased to $100,000 with a present surplus of $50,000. New and modern buildings have been erected, brick structures several stories in height, and all the latest machinery has been installed.

The company deserves high praise for its watchful care for all safety and sanitary conditions, and there are few factories in Georgia that measure up to the high ideals maintained and practiced in this plant. The factories have about 75,000 square feet of floor space, and are ideally located on the outskirts of Marietta. About 275 people find employment in the Marietta Knitting Company, and the conditions surrounding their work and high wages have prevented any labor difficulties of any kind. In every working day of nine hours 14,000 pair of men's half hose are manufactured. The most popular and leading brand is the Radium hose, sold directly to retail merchants in all parts of the United States. In 1914 this company was given a contract by the United States Government to furnish 436,000 pair of hose for army use. Prior to the award of the contract the Federal inspectors made a rigid examination of the mills, and their report stated that the Marietta mills were the most perfect of their class.

Aside from his successful business career as a merchant and manufacturer, Robert H. Northcutt allows himself one hobby, which is dairy farming. He has a splendid model farm located near Marietta, and keeps nothing but registered Jersey cattle. For seven years he served as president of the Marietta Bank & Trust Company, resigning on account of the pressure of other duties. Mr. Northcutt is a fine example of the modern practical idealist, who exemplifies the principles of Christian manhood in all his activities. He and his wife have been very prominent in the First Baptist Church at Marietta, and he practically built the edifice in which that congregation worships. His generous contributions to all benevolent causes are well known, and he takes every bit as much interest in arrangements and plans which will promote the welfare of his employes as in any new scheme for a greater expansion of his business. He is chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church, and is active in Masonry and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was named executor of both John R. Winters and Jessie J. Northcutt's estate and was not required to give bond in either instance.

Robert H. Northcutt married Miss Nellie Winters, who represents one of the prominent families of Northern Georgia. Her father, John R. Winters, was a native of Cobb County and for many years was a successful cotton dealer. He saw service in the Mexican war, and while sympathizing with the South was actively opposed to the secession of the states, and at the outbreak of the war, being unable to compromise his rigid opinions, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and remained strictly neutral. His conscience forbade him taking up arms against his home state and at the same time he could not fight against the Union. Mr. Winters married Miss Charlotte Whitmore, a native of New York. After the war he was one of the first southern men to accept a Federal contract, and built the walls around the Federal Cemetery at Marietta. He was in every sense of the term a self-made man. The first land he acquired was paid for by the hardest kind of physical toil at the rate of 50 cents per day. While working in this manner he built his first home, a log cabin, working an hour or so every night, while his mother held a torch to give light for his work. In spite of these early hardships at his death he left a quarter of a million dollars, and every cent of this fortune was acquired by strictly honest methods. It is said that he had more friends in and about Cobb County than any other citizen. Robert H. Northcutt and wife were the parents of two children, and the younger son is Guy Haynes, who was born May 12, 1893, in Marietta, is a graduate of the Georgia College of Technology, and is now superintendent for the Marietta Knitting Company.

Ralph W. Northcutt, vice president and general manager of the company, was born in Marietta December 9, 1882. After graduating from the Marietta public schools he entered the Georgia College of Technology, and at the age of nineteen took up his active career in his father's mill. He went in on the same plane with other employes, was given a small salary and was allowed

to acquaint himself with every detail of the manufacturing and the sale of hosiery. He has consequently filled every position preceding his present one as vice president and general manager. After the death of John R. Winters, he became vice president, and in 1913 was made general manager owing to his father's poor health.

Mr. Northcutt was married in Macon, Georgia, December 2, 1902, to Miss Lucile Hatcher of Macon, daughter of Sidney W. and Mattie Lou (Weathersby) Hatcher. Her father is a retired planter of Crawford County, Georgia. To this union has been born one child, Jane Weathersby Northcutt, at Marietta August 23, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Northcutt are members of the Presbyterian Church. About his only recreation from business is hunting, and he allows himself very little time for indulging in that sport.

George Wallace Anderson. The solidity of its manufacturing industries go far in any section to insure its prosperity. When they continue and expand through the capital and judicious management of their officials, there is little complaint in their neighborhood of non-employment and consequent appeals to charity, and, in this way, if no other, the establishing of a new industry in a community may be looked upon as a public benefaction. One of the important manufacturing industries that has been a contributing factor in recent years, to the upbuilding and development of Atlanta, is the Atlanta Auto Top and Trimmings Company, a pioneer in this line here and at present easily ahead of any business competitors in the South. It is amply financed and was organized in this city in 1909 by George Wallace Anderson, its vice president and general manager.

George Wallace Anderson can claim both Irish and Scotch ancestry but he is of several generations of American forebears. He was born in the native city of both father and mother, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1876, and is a son of James R. and Mary M. Anderson. His educational advantages after attending school at Hartwell, Ohio, included a special business course at Bartlett College, Cincinnati, following which he embarked in business in his native state, and prior to coming to Atlanta, in 1908, had been a resident of Toledo. With an already established business reputation and possessed of principles of known integrity, Mr. Anderson found the way easily open for the organization of the Atlanta Auto Top and Trimmings Company, which, largely through his personality and notable executive ability, has been made a great success. From its inception its prospects have been bright and within five years enlargement of space became a necessity. In February, 1914, the company completed a new two-story solid concrete, fire-proof building, with dimensions of 75x100 feet, at Nos. 755-757 Whitehall Street, which has been the home of the business since that time. As manufacturers and jobbers in trimming supplies, this company is known favorably all over the Southern states.

Mr. Anderson was married August 23, 1898, to Miss Mary E. Grueninger, who is a member of a well known Ohio family. They have one daughter, Lucile Mary, a schoolgirl of thirteen years. The family resides at No. 17 Gillette Street, Atlanta. Mr. Anderson belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Transportation Club and the Auto Dealers and Accessories Association. In public affairs he is a man of breadth of view and in all local matters is ever found ready to co-operate with others in movements for advancing the best interests of his city.

Hon. Robert Towns Daniel. The title of the late Judge Robert Towns Daniel to a leading place among the biographies of citizens of the State of Georgia rests upon the fact that he was one of the most capable, dignified and impartial jurists who ever graced the bench, that he was variously connected with financial and industrial enterprises which added prestige to his com-

munity, that he was the only person on record having held the two highest offices of two of the largest orders in the United States—great incohonee in 1907-1909, and grand sire in 1914-1915, and that throughout his life he was prominently and influentially identified with various educational, religious and charitable movements. Aside from the prominence which he gained as jurist and in his fraternal work, he was a man whom no good work failed to secure as a supporter, whom no misfortune could daunt or depress, whom no unfriendliness could drive to vindictiveness or impatience, whom no trial could affect to the lessening of his faith in heaven, in humanity or in himself.

Judge Daniel was born at Griffin, Spalding County, Georgia, October 21, 1859, and practically the entire period of his career was passed at this place. His father, Dr. Milton J. Daniel, was a native of Pike County, Georgia, and the son of a North Carolinian, a member of a family of the purest blood of the South, and a physician whose talents and sympathies made him respected and beloved by all who came into contact with him. The mother of Judge Daniel, a refined, cultured and lovable woman of sweet disposition, bore the maiden name of Sherod Virginia Towns, and was a native of Alabama and a descendant of Revolutionary stock which afterward furnished Georgia with one of its greatest governors and most eminent congressmen.

The early years of Judge Daniel were not spent in drudgery, neither were they dissipated in ease and luxury. He was brought up to healthful and moderate labor, and when he had mastered the rudiments of learning taught at the common school, he entered Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, where he was duly graduated with honors, having won the gold medal for oratory. Having studied law he was admitted to the bar February 5, 1879, and deep and accurate knowledge of his chosen profession, combined with native shrewdness and ability, and unswerving integrity, soon made him an excellent and successful lawyer. Two years and one-half after his admission to the bar, he was elected judge of the City Court at Griffin, a position which he retained for three years, refusing to become a candidate for a fourth term. Subsequently he was twice elected judge of the Superior Court of the Flint Circuit, and was held in high esteem by the bar and citizens of the seven counties of the circuit, as well as the other counties of the state in which he presided over sessions of the Superior Court.

Always prominent in state politics, Judge Daniel was one of the vice chairmen of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1904, yet the nobleness of his nature precluded his activity in that field of politics that frequently becomes unscrupulous or corrupt. He was several times prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for the national Congress from the Sixth District and had been urged by numerous friends to make the race for governor of the State of Georgia. In fact, the pressure was so strong that he was looked upon as a probable candidate for chief executive to succeed Governor-elect Nat E. Harris.

As a business man and financier, Judge Daniel was well and widely known, and at the time of his death was vice president of the Savings Bank of Griffin, vice president of the Rushton Cotton Mill and a director in the Griffin Banking Company, and was connected in an official way with various other important enterprises. In his character was found the unusual combination of qualities which make for success in the material things of life and for a love of literature and art. He was a lover of the new school of brilliant writers that have in recent years emerged from the South. A dedicatory note in a novel by George B. Griggs reads: "To my friend, Robert T. Daniel, of Griffin, Georgia, the silver-tongued orator of the South, who is as gentle as a woman, as noble as a lord, as loving as a brother; charitable toward human frailties; loyal to a friend, patriotic, true—do I dedicate this my poor effort." A strong and loyal friend of education, he was tireless in his efforts in its behalf, and

at the time of his death was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia.

A faithful and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Judge Daniel was a member of the board of stewards and its chairman, and the members of the Baraca class of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will never forget his clear and lucid lectures. An official member of the church for years, he was ever active in the promotion of its several interests, and was a prominent figure at the annual sessions of the North Georgia Conference.

For years Judge Daniel was one of the most eminent secret order men in the world, having held the office of great incohonee of the Improved Order of Red Men, the highest in the order, as well as the office of grand sire of the world, the highest office in the gift of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which his death rendered vacant. He was greatly in demand as an orator, had delivered addresses in all the larger cities of the United States, and in many cities in Canada, and had many plans for the Sovereign Grand Lodge which was to be held in September, 1915. Judge Daniel was known as the "Silver Tongued Orator of Georgia," and was a popular figure at banquets and gatherings of secret orders and similar organizations. In speaking of his powers of oratory, a writer said, in an article published shortly before Judge Daniel's death: "During one of the sessions of the Great Council (Red Men) a question as to the constitutionality of certain acts of the Board of Great Chiefs was under consideration. If one listened to the applause following the many speeches made, it would seem that the Great Council was nearly evenly divided on the subject. Finally Judge Daniel obtained the floor and delivered a thirty minute speech on the dry subject of constitutional law, making a clear, concise elucidation of the basic laws of the order which carried the Great Council by storm, and the ovation he received on this occasion must have warmed his heart and pleased his gentle nature. After this explanation of the constitutional and basic laws of the order, the vote upon the question sustained the position taken by Judge Daniel almost unanimously." The same writer said: "The greatest gem of Red Man literature that I have ever read is the 'Long Talk' of Judge Daniel, delivered upon his retiring from the stump of great incohonee, in which the pearls of rich thought and beautiful language continuously fall from this casket of gems."

At the time Judge Daniel ran for deputy grand sire of the Odd Fellows, he was elected by the grand lodge by thirteen more votes than were received by the other four candidates combined, notwithstanding the fact that the election was held in Canada. He was inaugurated grand sire of the world at the last session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Atlantic City, and from that time until his death had traveled over Canada and the United States, visiting various grand jurisdictions, and had been received everywhere as possibly the most popular and brilliant grand sire who was ever at the head of this, the largest fraternity in America, and its 2,500,000 members received the news of his tragic end with a profound sense of grief and loss. He was also well known in Masonry, in which he had attained to the Shrine.

On the morning of Thursday, May 27, 1915, at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Georgia, Judge Daniel delivered a stirring address to his 1,500 brethren, at the close of which he staggered to his chair, stricken by paralysis. The best medical attention was at once secured, but his constant and self-sacrificing labors as judge and grand sire had undermined his health and vitality and overtaxed his strength, and the prolonged attack resulted in death at 5.40 o'clock in the evening. The sorrowing family was deluged with telegrams and messages of condolence and sympathy from every part of this and other states, and his native city was

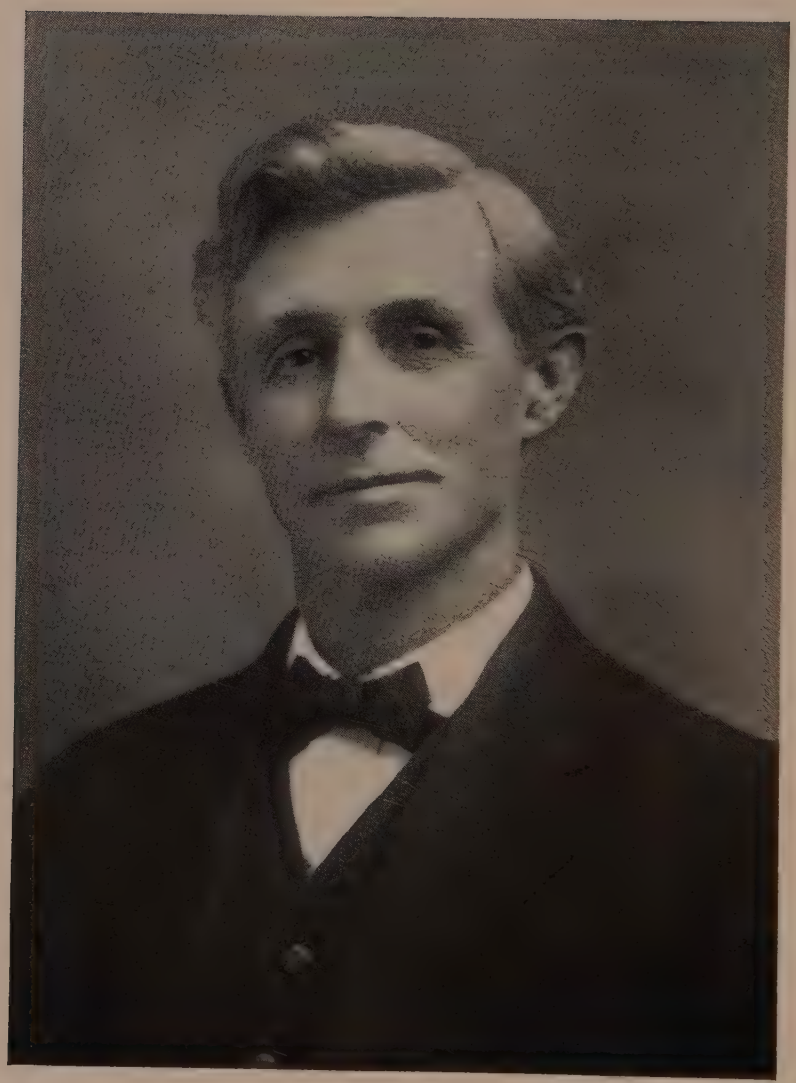
plunged in grief. An editorial in the Griffin News said in part as follows: "The sudden passing of Judge Robert T. Daniel in the zenith of his usefulness cast a veil of sorrow over the counties of the Flint Circuit, and Griffin recognized the loss of its most prominent and distinguished citizen—a manifold loss, for in this good man were combined many virtues and few faults. A lifelong resident of the city of Griffin, he was always prominently and effectively identified as a builder. He was substantially interested in the promotion of various religious and educational enterprises and his business interests were numerous and profitable. But through wealth, distinction and the other honors of life, shone the rare attribute of abiding regard for his fellow man in all walks of life. That he was a Christian gentleman was obviously apparent in his daily conduct and his fidelity to his church and friends was beautiful to contemplate. He was a lawyer of splendid ability, a judge stern but just, a man exacting but reasonable. No harsh words of criticism or unkind condemnation escaped his lips; for none knew better than he the temptations to which men are subjected. It was often said of him that although he was one of the busiest men in the state he always had time to be a gentleman. There never lived a person who could not approach Judge Daniel with the assurance that he would be accorded the treatment due the exigencies of the occasion, for in the nobleness of his disposition there was an abundance of consideration for mankind. A just and capable judge, he had endeared himself to the members of the bar of Flint Circuit, and today is one of sorrow among all who have felt the influence of his benevolent smile and cordial hand-clasp. His impartial rulings were seldom questioned, the actuating motive never. . . . It is extremely difficult to pay tribute to a man so highly appreciated by so many thousands of people, but it may be truthfully said of him that he lived well, did well, and has gone hence to his reward, leaving many sad hearts throughout the land. In Griffin his loss is irreparable, for those who knew him loved him best."

One of those who knew Judge Daniel well was W. D. Newton, who has been formerly quoted in this article, and who wrote of the Judge as follows: "To his friends he is a companion in every sense of the term, as ready and willing to receive advice as to give, a brilliant and opportune conversationalist, a good storyteller, in fact, a man that sincerely loves his fellow-man and is ardently loved by him. It has always been one of the principles of his life to look for the good that is within mankind rather than the bad. Judge Daniel believes that the greatest thing in life is true friendship and that nothing in the world can compare with it; that it is the elixir of life (and I am quoting almost his own words); that it is the sunlight that warms the blood and the fresh breeze that makes the cheek glow and the eye sparkle. He is dependent on his friends for the joys and the pleasures that he gets out of life, and when he adds a new friend to his collection of gems, he feels richer and better for the addition. His pleasing temperament, his powerful intellect, his beauty of thought, his sunshining features, his loving disposition, his wonderful memory, his purity of mind, his gentleness—all go to make the man, the brother, and the true friend."

Judge Daniel was married first to Rosa Beck, of Griffin, who died in 1896. In 1909 he married Mrs. Milton Franklin Parsons, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, formerly Miss Anna Duer Woolley, of Greensburg, Indiana, who survives him and resides at Griffin in the beautiful old colonial home where the Judge resided for so many years.

James Jack died in Elbert County, Georgia, on January 18, 1823, at the age of eighty-four years.

He was born in Pennsylvania, removed to North Carolina, settled in the Town of Charlotte, and was an active and vigorous participant in the Revolutionary struggle. In the spring of 1775 he was the bearer of the Mecklenburg



Floyd M. Young

Declaration of Independence to Congress. At the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to Georgia and settled in Elbert County, where the remainder of his life was spent.

JABEZ JACKSON was a native Georgian, whose home was at Clarksville. Practically no information is obtainable about him beyond the fact that he was elected a representative to Congress as a Union democrat for the Twenty-fourth Congress and re-elected for the Twenty-fifth Congress, serving from 1835 to 1839.

FLOYD M. YOUNG, M. D. In these days of strenuous competition in every department of human activity, when the mad chase for dollars often forces the individual into such concentration of effort in one particular direction exclusively as to render him to a certain degree narrow and one-sided, it is refreshing to come across a man who, while in nowise neglecting his business or professional interests, can find time for innocent recreations and diversified enjoyments which add to the pleasure of life, while at the same time prolonging its duration. The secret of happiness and contentment was thus solved by Dr. Floyd M. Young, a prominent physician and surgeon of Atlanta whose recent death not only the profession but a host of friends and fellow citizens had special cause to lament.

A native of Southwestern Virginia, Doctor Young was born November 6, 1856. He was descended from one of seven brothers who prior to the Revolutionary war had come to America from England, settling in Virginia. His paternal grandfather, William Young, was a Virginia farmer. The father, Jonathan Young, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, was a man of high character and was respected by all who knew him and beloved by his family and friends. In 1861 Jonathan enlisted in the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, and after serving three years as a soldier was killed on the Doe River in East Tennessee. On August 28, 1854, Jonathan Young married Miss Caroline M. Brown, of Wilkes County, North Carolina. Her father, Daniel Brown, of that county was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction and a son of John Brown of Maryland, whose wife's maiden name was Mary Roofer. Mary Roofer was a native of Pennsylvania. Seven years after her husband's death Mrs. Caroline M. Young became the wife of Richard S. Johnson, who during the war was a member of Wheeler's Cavalry and subsequently a merchant in Atlanta. Mr. Johnson died in 1913. She is still living, now hale and hearty at the age of eighty years, and remarkably well preserved in all her physical and mental faculties. She is a fine pistol shot, and was sometimes able to defeat her son, the late Doctor Young, in that sport, notwithstanding the fact that Doctor Young was one of the best known hunters in the State of Georgia. Jonathan B. Young and wife had five children, two sons and three daughters, and those still living are: Mrs. Alice A. McCarroll, of Grayson County, Virginia; Marshall B. Young, of Atlanta; and Mrs. Lura E. Buckhold, of Atlanta.

Floyd M. Young was but five years of age when his father left home for the war. Even to the last he could recollect his father's parting words to him which were: "Be a good boy and mind your mother." The injunction to mind his mother he always faithfully kept, and was never known to disobey her. Doctor Young acquired his literary education in Virginia. At the age of twenty years he went to Olney, Illinois, where he spent a year. While in Grayson County, Virginia, he had read medicine for some two or three years under Dr. Rush F. Young, a cousin, and while in Olney he began practice although not yet a graduate of any medical college. From Olney he went to Pierce City, Missouri, and from there to Springdale, Arkansas, in both of which places he practiced medicine, remaining in Arkansas two years.

In 1881 Doctor Young removed to Atlanta, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for more than a third of a century. While

enjoying the fruits of a splendid career of service and professional attainments Doctor Young passed away on October 6, 1915. In 1887 he had graduated from the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, and he later took post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins Medical College and the New York Post-Graduate School. He combined the teachings of both the Eclectic and Allopathic schools of medicine. In Atlanta he acquired a large practice, and was widely recognized as one of the skillful and reliable men of his profession.

For many years he resided in the Village of Edgewood, formerly a suburb but now the ninth ward of Atlanta. He was one of the builders of the village and for many years served as a member of its council. When Edgewood was annexed to Atlanta he removed to a point nine miles north of the city and there established a home known as "Young's Retreat." Located midway between Atlanta and Marietta it is a unique and interesting place, filled and decorated with hunting trophies, and it was a Mecca for visitors to Atlanta, especially those who knew the doctor by reputation as an outdoor sportsman.

Doctor Young was a man of virile powers and many interesting accomplishments. He was fond of golf, hunting and fishing, and throughout his life he made it a rule to go on a hunting or fishing expedition every year to some near or remote part of the country. For many years he had spent the month of June in the Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, hunting bear and fishing for trout. In earlier years his excursions had extended to Florida, South Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and the old Indian Territory. As a hunter he was credited with the killing of eleven bears and had a number of hair-breadth escapes in his conflicts with big game. He also killed many deer, alligators, and hundreds of wild turkeys. His skill with both pistol and rifle was widely known, and he was one of the most prominent Nimrods in Georgia. At the time of his death Doctor Young had prepared in manuscript a book entitled "The Doctor and Hunter," giving an account of his various hunting experiences. It was divided into seventeen chapters and the material would be sufficient to make a book of about 300 pages. Should it be published it would be welcomed by the hundreds of friends who knew Doctor Young as a sportsman and it would undoubtedly be widely read by all whose interests lie in that field.

Doctor Young also won for himself the reputation of an "old time fiddler" and as such he was in great demand at social festivities where dancing was a feature. Where the work of his profession as a physician did not intervene, his gun, fishrod and fiddle, together with his cob pipe, afforded him the keenest delight. He was a true lover of nature in all its varied forms and manifestations. He owned Sharp Top Mountain sixty-eight miles north of Atlanta, the highest point within 100 miles of that city, 3,000 feet above sea level. That property he had developed and kept as a game preserve. He also owned a summer resort home at Blue Ridge, Georgia, known as Blue Ridge Health Home.

Doctor Young had made it a rule all his life to get up at 4 o'clock every morning, following the old adage of "early to bed and early to rise," and never deviated from that rule, even when his slumbers were broken by professional duties. All his writing, either of a business or literary character, was done between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Doctor Young was a splendid Christian gentleman and a kindly and inspiriting physician. He had a wonderful smile, that was the antidote for many forms of illness. Not only his friends, but his patients, loved him as much for his genial qualities of gentlemanliness as for his ability as a physician.

Doctor Young is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie R. Young, who still keeps his old home "Young's Retreat." Mrs. Young had been married only a few months before Doctor Young's death. By previous marriages he left three sons, Charles F., Hesbah M., and Ivan B.

EDWARD C. DAVIS, M. D. Widely known as one of the eminent surgeons of Georgia, Dr. Edward Campbell Davis is president of the Davis-Fischer Sanitarium of Atlanta; president of the Georgia Surgeons' Club, and former president of the Medical Association of Georgia. In his special field he controls a large and representative practice and he has attained to specially high reputation as one of the most successful surgeons in the South, his reputation resting upon the basis of results achieved and upon his high standing as a man and as a loyal and progressive citizen.

Doctor Davis was born at Albany, the judicial center of Dougherty County, Georgia, on the 11th of October, 1868. His father, Dr. William L. Davis, a physician and surgeon of distinctive ability, served during the Civil war as a surgeon in the famous Walker's Brigade and did all in his power to further the cause of the Confederate States. He was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, and died at Albany, this state, when his son, Edward C., of this review, was six years of age. He was a son of William Davis, who was a successful planter and influential citizen in Wilkes County. Dr. William L. Davis wedded Miss Ella Catharine Winkler, who was born in the City of Savannah, this state, and whose father, Shadrach Winkler was in his day one of the substantial capitalists and prominent citizens of that historic old city. Mrs. Davis long survived her honored husband and passed to the life eternal in 1901, at a venerable age. The lineage of the Davis family traces back to Welsh origin and that of the Winkler family to German stock, both families having been founded in America prior to the War of the Revolution.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native place Dr. Edward C. Davis entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the profession that had been signally dignified and honored by the character and services of his father, he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, with the well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Between two college terms of his professional alma mater he attended for six months also the medical department of Central University, likewise in the City of Louisville, and thus fortified himself still better in a preliminary way for his chosen calling.

In the year of his graduation in medicine Doctor Davis established his home in the City of Atlanta, and for seven years thereafter he rendered effective service as interne in the Halcyon Sanitarium, in which he gained wide and valuable clinical experience.

At the inception of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Doctor Davis, who was then a young man of twenty-nine years, was appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, of the Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, though his ability and zeal won to him the higher office of chief surgeon of the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, on the staff of Gen. Guy V. Henry. His services were entirely within the limits of the United States, as his command was not called to the stage of active polemic conflict, and he passed several months at the military reserve camp at Tampa, Florida, where he found ample demands upon his time and attention in caring for soldiers who were ill as well as for many who were sent back from the front after being wounded.

In 1899 Doctor Davis engaged in active practice as a surgeon in the City of Atlanta, with offices in the Equitable Building, and his rise in his special branch of his profession after he had thus initiated his independent practice was rapid and assured. In 1909 he became associated with Dr. Luther C. Fischer in the organizing and establishing of the Davis-Fischer Sanitarium, which is now one of the fine institutions of its kind in the City of Atlanta. During the first two years this sanitarium occupied temporary quarters on

Crew Street, and in 1912 the institution was removed to its present commodious and admirably appointed building, at 25 East Linden Avenue, Doctors Davis and Fischer having had the building erected specially for this purpose and its equipment being unexcelled by that of any similar establishment in the South. The sanitarium has about 100 rooms available for patients and its patronage virtually tests its capacity at all times. A corps of thirty-seven trained nurses is retained and in the connection is conducted a regularly chartered training school for nurses. The sanitarium draws its patronage from all sections of the South and its reputation constitutes its best professional and commercial asset. Doctor Davis specialized in abdominal surgery and the facilities of the Davis-Fischer Sanitarium for the caring of surgical cases are of the most approved modern type.

Doctor Davis was formerly surgeon of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry of the Georgia National Guard and at the present time, 1915, he has the distinction of being chief surgeon of the Georgia National Guard, with the rank of major. He is actively identified with the Fulton County Medical Society and the Georgia State Medical Association, of which latter he has served as president. The year 1915 finds him the incumbent of the office of the president of the Georgia Surgeons' Club, and he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, and identified with the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Spanish-American War Veterans and is a popular member of the Atlanta Athletic Club.

On the 14th of June, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Davis to Miss Maria Carter, of Albany, this state, and they have three sons and four daughters, namely: Michelle Carter, Ella Catharine, Evelyn Page, Edward Campbell, Jr., Maria Nelson, Robert Carter, and Sarah.

Jabus Zack Salmon. Now serving as receiver of taxes for Floyd County, Jabus Zack Salmon has had a career which well exemplifies the unconquerable spirit of man in the face of adversities. He has been a hard worker all his life, was connected with the railway service for several years, and until sustaining an injury which incapacitated him for further active work. He was disabled but undefeated in his determination, and has since bravely gone ahead, making his service worth while to different companies and to the public, and providing for home and family. He was elected to his present office on the democratic ticket in November, 1914, and has shown a splendid efficiency in conducting the office.

Jabus Zack Salmon was born within the Rome district of Floyd County. His parents were John W. P. and Elizabeth (Floyd) Salmon, also natives of Floyd County. Grandfather Zack Floyd Salmon was a native of South Carolina and one of the early settlers in Northern Georgia, having come to Floyd County during the early '40s when about twenty years of age. He was a farmer and a slave owner before the war, and due to his long service as justice of the peace was familiarly known as Squire Salmon. The maternal grandfather was Jabus Floyd, also a native of Floyd County, and never a resident in any other community. He was likewise a farmer and planter. John W. P. Salmon was born and reared and spent his life on a Floyd County farm. He was a soldier throughout the entire war between the states, and a member of Company A of the Eighth Georgia Battalion, and the record of that command is his individual record of service as a soldier. He saw many of the hardships of war and participated in many battles. After the close of hostilities he returned to civil pursuits as a farmer and so continued until his death. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Eli Edward Salmon was a conductor and was killed while on duty with the Southern Railway at Dalton in August, 1913, at the age of forty-three; Thomas

J. Z. Salmon

King Salmon died at Rome in June, 1906, at the age of twenty-nine; and Homer L. Salmon is a farmer in Floyd County.

J. Zack Salmon acquired a substantial education in the common schools, but at the age of eighteen took up life on his own account. He was a farmer until 1904, and on February 6th of that year entered the employ of the Southern Railway as a brakeman. In 1906 his efficiency caused his promotion to freight conductor, and he was on duty in that capacity in March, 1907, when he was severely injured. As a result of the injury his left leg was amputated above the knee, and that of course ended his active career as a railroad man. As soon as he recovered he found work with the Etowah Coal Company at Rome as bookkeeper and later was employed as office man and bookkeeper for the O. D. Minge & Son Coal Company and the M. L. Fisher Coal Company. In this way he made himself useful until his election as receiver of taxes.

Mr. Salmon is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are active members of the DeSoto Park Baptist Church, in which for two years he served as Sunday School superintendent. On July 17, 1897, at Rome, Mr. Salmon married Mary Gattes, daughter of Charles M. and Jennie (Hunt) Gattes. Her father was born in Rome, of a pioneer family in this part of North Georgia, and her mother is still living in that city. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Salmon two died unnamed, while Elizabeth died at the age of two years. The only one now living is Robert Glenn, who was born in Atlanta June 18, 1904, and was named in honor of an uncle who was killed while serving as lieutenant in the Confederate army during the Battle of Atlanta. Mr. Salmon is an active democrat, and as the brief record of his life indicates is a man of unusually optimistic disposition, always good natured and jolly, and in spite of his trials and afflictions has shown courage and cheerfulness in all his relations with life.

Dathan Jones. The Jones Marble and Granite Company of Gainesville, of which Dathan Jones is now the active head, is one of the considerable enterprises in the commercial activities of Hall County. This business is the handling of marble and granite supplies, and a large staff of expert cutters are employed in the shop at Gainesville. Dathan Jones is one of the young and vigorous business men of Gainesville and since assuming the responsibilities of the business since the death of his father has made an excellent record as an independent business man.

Dathan Jones was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, December 10, 1880, a son of John H. and Hannah N. (Foster) Jones. Both parents were natives of South Carolina and came into Forsyth County, Georgia, with their parents. The paternal grandparents were John L and Susan (Stokes) Jones, both of whom died in 1900 when about eighty-six years of age. John L. Jones Sr. was an old settler in Forsyth County, and well known as a farmer and planter. The grandparents on the maternal side were Fosters, and the grandfather entered the Confederate service early in the war and was killed in battle. John H. Jones after a number of years spent as a farmer took up the marble and granite business at Gainesville in 1905, and continued it until the time of his death. He developed the industry from small beginnings to one of large proportions. At first he was alone with only the assistance of his son Dathan, but at the present time the plant employs twelve expert stone cutters, and during the height of the business season from twenty to twenty-five men are constantly employed. The company has a yard with 400 feet frontage, and with a large shop for the finer class of work. John H. Jones died February 11, 1915, at the age of sixty-three. His wife is still living at the age of fifty-seven.

Dathan Jones, who was the second in a family of nine children, attended the public schools of Forsyth County, and was actively associated with his father until the latter's death. He learned the marble and granite business in all its details, and has proved capable in directing the labors of the force now employed.

Mr. Jones is a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and has fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Brotherhood of America. On Feburary 14, 1904, in Forsyth County he married Emma Bagwell, daughter of William E. and Ellen Bagwell. Her parents are now living in Hall County and formerly were of Forsyth County. To this union have been born four children: Montez E., born in 1905, and now attending school; Winfred Dathan, born in 1908 and attending school in Gainesville; John William, born in 1910, and Mary Emily, born in 1914. All except the first child were born in Gainesville, and he is a native of Forsyth County.

William M. Johnson. Formerly a successful teacher, William M. Johnson for the past ten years has been actively identified with the bar of Gainesville and is a lawyer of recognized ability and character and has been entrusted with a splendid practice. He represents an old family in the South and one with colonial and revolutionary antecedents.

The first representative of the name concerning whom there is definite information was Daniel Johnson, who was probably born in Virginia, while his father, whose name was possibly Edward, came over from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, between 1660 and 1680. Daniel Johnson married Ann Anderson. During the Revolutionary war, in the years 1779-1780, when the British were making such aggressive campaigns through the Carolinas, Daniel Johnson refugeed from the hostile British and Tories, and with one of his sons went to the home of a brother living in North Carolina, leaving his wife and daughters on the estate with the negro slaves as their only protection. The British Tories raided the estate, confiscated all the movable property and drove away the cattle. After the battle of Cowpens the British were driven across Broad River and Daniel Johnson returned home. The following spring, the enemy having been re-enforced, again took the aggressive, and Daniel Johnson was once more forced to leave his home and was a refugee until the surrender of Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Soon after the war Daniel Johnson moved to South Carolina, bought a large amount of land, and died in 1783. His wife died during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Their children were Thomas, Bartholomew, Jane, George, Nancy, Levi, and Sarah. Levi Johnson, son of Daniel, was born June 21, 1767, and married March 12, 1790, Sarah Stell. Their family were: George, born in 1791; Nancy, born in 1794; Abraham, born in 1798; Susannah, born in 1802; Ephraim Malone, born December 20, 1803; and Fannie, born September 12, 1806.

Col. Ephraim Malone Johnson, grandfather of the Gainesville attorney, was a prominent early lawyer of Georgia, and was also a writer of no little distinction. On February 19, 1826, he married his first wife Rebecca King who was born November 21, 1806, and died April 19, 1837. On August 7, 1838, Colonel Johnson married Faith Wells, who was born May 17, 1809. Colonel Johnson died September 26, 1894, and by his two wives had twelve children. Their names were: Robert Asbury, who was born in 1826; Sarah Frances; A. Malone; Nancy Amanda; Lucinda Jane; Mary Elizabeth; Rebecca Evelyn; George Washington; Walter C.; Ephraim H.; William L.; and Eliza Caroline.

George W. Johnson, father of William M., was born in Georgia in 1840 and died in 1912 at the age of seventy-two. During the war he entered the Confederate army in Colonel Anderson's Brigade, was wounded during a

skirmish at Loudon, Tennessee, and never entirely recovered from that injury. For many years he was a successful farmer in Hall County. He married Frances Smith, who was born in Mississippi and is still living in Hall County at the age of sixty.

William M. Johnson, the third in a family of ten children, all of whom are still living, was born in Hall County, Georgia, July 29, 1875. He attended public schools of the county, also Hiawassa High School and the Mercer College. For three years he taught school at Chattahoochee High School and in 1907 was principal of the high school at Gainesville. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law in connection with his school work and in 1906 creditably passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar. He has since enjoyed a large growing practice as a lawyer at Gainesville. He served an unexpired term as county school commissioner in Hall County.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has likewise filled the offices in the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Baptist Church. At Gainesville on June 17, 1903, Mr. Johnson married Miss Willie Bolding, daughter of Judge W. E. and Lucinda (Robertson) Bolding, a prominent family still living in Gainesville. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the happy parents of a family of six children, all of whom were born at Gainesville and the older ones are now students in the Gainesville public schools. Their names are: Malcolm M., born in 1904; Agnes, born in 1906; Lucile, born in 1909; Mary Alene, born in 1910; Faith, born in 1912; and William Bolding, born in 1914.

Alonzo C. Wheeler. A young Gainesville attorney who has done much to prove his ability and open a way for a large and successful career in the law, Alonzo Wheeler was admitted to the bar eight years ago, and has had several official distinctions since beginning practice. He was a former solicitor and is now serving with a most creditable record as judge of the city court of Gainesville. A young man, he has by undaunted energy reached a high place in his profession, and has rendered many able decisions since taking his seat on the bench.

Alonzo C. Wheeler was born on a farm in Gwinnett County, Georgia, near the Town of Buford on April 17, 1880. His parents were William Anthony and Delila (Tuggle) Wheeler. Both were native Georgians, and spent all their lives as farmers in Gwinnett and Hall Counties. The father died in Hall County in June, 1904, at the age of fifty-six, and the mother passed away August 21, 1901, at the age of fifty-one. Judge Wheeler's great-grandfather, William Wheeler, came to Georgia from the Carolinas. Grandfather Robert Wheeler, who was born in Georgia, during the excitement following the discovery of gold in California, went west by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in Placer County, California, after four months of hardship and danger. The voyage from Panama to San Francisco alone took sixty-five days, and many of those who had been his companions at the beginning of the trip on the overcrowded vessel succumbed to disease and exposure and were buried at sea. He developed a paying claim, and spent five years in the gold camp. He then set out to return to his family, and had reached a little village in Mississippi, when he was stricken down by some parties who murdered him for his money, since he carried all the savings of those five years of hardship on his person. The family subsequently recovered about forty-five hundred dollars of the sum which he carried.

Judge Wheeler, who was the fifth in a family of seven children, attended the public schools of Gwinnett County and later entered the High Tower Institute and then for several terms paid his own way by teaching. In order to carry out his plans for the study of law he entered the office of Col. H. H.

Dean at Gainesville, and remained with that veteran lawyer until 1907. On January 25, 1907, he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards engaged rooms in the Simmons Building and as a lawyer has occupied the same offices until February, 1916, when he removed to the new office building. He possesses many of the best qualifications of the successful lawyer and he is one of the young men of energy and character whose names will undoubtedly stand among the foremost in the Georgia bar at no distant date. In 1910 he was elected solicitor of the City Court of Gainesville, and filled that office until January 1, 1915. In 1914 he had been elected judge of the City Court and took up the duties of that office immediately on resigning the place of city solicitor.

Judge Wheeler is a stock holder and director in the First National Bank of Gainesville and has interests in other local enterprises. He is a democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, served as master of Gainesville Lodge of the Masonic fraternity for three years and is a representative to the Grand Lodge, and belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter.

In March, 1904, in Forsyth County, Georgia, Judge Wheeler married Miss Addie Bell Pilgrim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pilgrim, now deceased. The father is dead. The four children of their marriage are: Carol, born in 1907 and now attending the fifth grade of the public schools; Lillian, born in 1910; Elizabeth, born in 1912; and Helen, born June 14, 1914. The first child was born in Buford, and the others at Gainesville.

Col. Nicholas Long, a gallant soldier of both the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, was probably a native of Virginia, because when a mere youth he was serving in the Revolutionary war as a dragoon officer, first in the Virginia and then in the North Carolina line. Colonel Long evidently came into Wilkes County during that movement, and in the War of 1812 he tendered his services and was made colonel of the Forty-third Regiment, United States Infantry, especially designed for protection of the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia. His exposure in that service impaired his constitution and brought on consumption, from which he died on August 22, 1819. He had then been a resident of Wilkes County for some thirty years.

Dr. Peter E. Love, physician, lawyer, state legislator, and congressman, was a native of Georgia, born near Dublin, July 7, 1818. He graduated from the state university, and then studied medicine at Philadelphia. Later, he studied law and began the practice at Thomasville, Georgia, in 1839. In 1843, after being at the bar only four years, he was solicitor general of the Southern District. In 1849 he was in the State Senate. In 1853 he was judge of his circuit. In 1859 he was elected representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was serving that term when the state seceded from the Union, and upon the passage of the ordinance of secession he, with the other Georgia members, withdrew. Doctor Love does not appear to have taken further part in public life.

James Henry Downey, M. D. For many years engaged in the practice of his profession both in South Carolina and Georgia, Doctor Downey is an excellent type of the modern and successful American physician and surgeon. Through his practice he has contributed a large amount of individual service, at the same time has taken a prominent part in the organized activities of the profession, is a contributor to American literature, and is a recognized authority in that branch of surgery pertaining to the reduction and treatment of fractures. He is the founder and the active head of the Downey Hospital at Gainesville, an institution the bare mention of which is a sufficient tribute to the reputation and standing of its proprietor.

James Henry Downey was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, Decem-

ber 20, 1864, a son of James and Sally (Hudgens) Downey. Both his parents were born in Laurens County, South Carolina, and spent their entire lives there. His father was first a farmer, later a merchant, and died in 1898 at the age of sixty-five. During the war between the states he had given active service to the Confederate army for four years, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was twice wounded, suffered a severe injury when a ball passed through his body at Gettysburg. The paternal grandparents, Samuel and Mary Downey, were Irish people who came to South Carolina in 1828 and located in Laurens County in 1829. The maternal grandparents, William and Nancy Hudgens, spent all their lives in Laurens County. Doctor Downey's father was twice married, and had four children by his first wife and three by his second, Doctor Downey being the third of the first set of children.

His early education came from the public schools of Laurens County, and after a brief attendance at high school he had to return to his father's farm and by his own efforts acquired most of the means for his higher education. He took a medical course at Augusta, Georgia, and on March 4, 1887, was graduated from the Atlanta Medical College. During 1901 he gave up practice entirely in order to take a year's post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital College at New York City. In fact, every year for the past fifteen, he has spent from one to three months in some hospital, as a student of methods employed in surgical cases, particularly those relating to fracture. He has thus gained an acquaintance with the equipment and management of almost every important hospital in America, and knows personally many of the most famous surgeons in this country. After graduating in medicine Doctor Downey located at his old home in Laurens County, South Carolina, for five years, then removed to Clinton, South Carolina, in 1891, remained there until July 10, 1894, and was then at Pacolet, South Carolina, until 1901. On August 1, 1901, Doctor Downey located at New Holland, Georgia, and in 1904 took up his private practice at Gainesville. In 1908 Doctor Downey converted a part of his residence into hospital uses, and a year later rented a small place of six rooms. At the end of six months, his institution having met with a large response in popular favor, he built a small hospital of eight rooms, which he conducted for two years, and then built the present Downey Hospital, one of the best equipped in the state, containing thirty rooms with accommodations for twenty patients. It contains operating room, sterilizing, x-ray and chemical laboratory, and altogether represents the broad and varied experience of Doctor Downey, his close observation of hospitals in various sections of the country, and a large amount of capital invested. Doctor Downey is sole owner of this institution, and in its management employs six nurses.

Doctor Downey has been president of the County Medical Society, is now president of the Ninth District Medical Society, and has membership in the Southern Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. For his attainments he ranks among the leading surgeons of the South. He has invented and patented a device which facilitates the adjustment of fractures of the lower limbs, giving greater comfort to the patient and promoting a speedy recovery. This device has been endorsed by the leading surgeons throughout the country. Doctor Downey has really made a life study of fractures, and in that specialty is recognized as the peer of almost any surgeon in the country. He has contributed many articles to medical journals and books, particularly along his special lines, and his name has quite frequently appeared on the list of contributors to the American Journal of Surgery. He is a man of great breadth of mind and has a large vision as to the future extension of medical facilities. A plan which he is constantly engaged in advocating provides for the establishment of county hospitals in every county of Georgia, each such institution to be supported by the tax-payers, and providing facilities so that the people unable to secure

the skill of able physicians might be treated free of charge. The establishment of hospitals on such a plan would be a great advance for the cause of social welfare, and the reasonableness of the plan is such that it will undoubtedly be adopted in the course of a few years.

Doctor Downey is a democrat, and in Masonry has affiliated with the various degrees and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. On November 17, 1903, at Atlanta, he married Miss Lillie O. Frara, daughter of parents who were born in Richmond, Virginia, and when Mrs. Downey was eight years of age moved out to San Francisco, where she lived until her twentieth year.

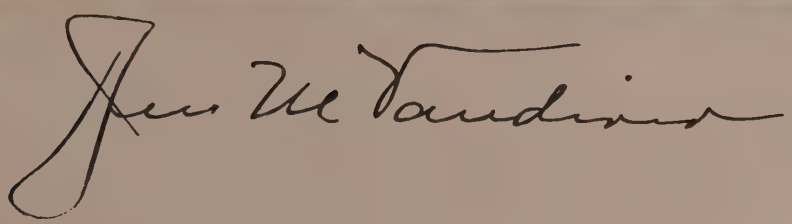
JOHN C. PRUITT. The president of the Citizens State Bank of Gainesville and of the Pruitt-Barrett Hardware Company of the same city, John C. Pruitt occupies an enviable station in Georgia business and citizenship, and his course through life has been marked by exemplary energy, strict fidelity to his ideals and an honesty of purpose that has gained him the esteem of more than a limited acquaintance.

John C. Pruitt was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, August 30, 1857, a son of James D. and Nancy C. (Redmond) Pruitt. Both parents were natives of Georgia. The maternal grandfather was Alexander Redmond, born in 1800, who came from Spartansburg, South Carolina, to Georgia, and was one of the early planters in Forsyth County, having located there and developed his business between the years 1825 and 1835. The paternal grandfather was Drake Pruitt, who was also born in South Carolina in 1800. On the maternal side the grandmother was Miriam Waddell. James D. Pruitt grew up in Forsyth County, and became identified with business as a planter. During the Civil war he entered the service of the Confederate army in the cavalry, but in a short time was taken ill with typhoid fever and died when still very young. His wife spent all her life in Georgia and died at Tate in 1912 at the age of seventy-seven. The only other child is William B. Pruitt, a planter and farmer of Forsyth County.

John C. Pruitt, the older of these brothers, had all his education in the public schools at Cumming, Georgia, and on leaving school qualified as a teacher, and for three years had charge of the Tatem Schoolhouse in Forsyth County. The work of teacher he abandoned in favor of mercantile lines, and acquired the foundation of his successful experience by working two years as a clerk at Cumming, Georgia. For seven years he was in business as a general merchant at Barrettsville, Georgia, and then removed to Silver City and was in active business from 1889 to 1905. In the meantime he had acquired an interest in a hardware store at Gainesville, and during the past ten years has been one of the Pruitt-Barrett Hardware Company, which has developed into one of the largest stores of its kind in Northern Georgia.

In 1913 Mr. Pruitt organized the Citizens Bank of Gainesville, which opened its doors for business on June 7, 1913, with a capital stock of $50,000, all paid up. Mr. Pruitt has since been president, and has wisely directed the affairs of this bank and has made it an institution of large resources and well established in the confidence of the business community. Mr. Pruitt is a democrat in politics, and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. On March 20, 1889, Mr. Pruitt was married at Silver City, Georgia, to Miss Olive B. Barrett, daughter of A. M. and Jane (Netherland) Barrett, a well known family of that section of Georgia.

JOHN MONTRAVILLE VANDIVER. The fifteen years spent by John M. Vandiver in the office of state and county tax collector of Floyd County constitute a public service somewhat notable for length, but chiefly conspicuous for the efficiency with which he has discharged his duties. One of the problems which must be met in every taxing corporation is the economical



and thorough collection of those duties levied by municipal and state governments for the maintenance of the organized activities of government. However competent the executive departments of an administration, there can be no real efficiency without public funds. Mr. Vandiver has been many times complimented for the thoroughness with which he has gathered in the public revenues and the records of the state will show that Floyd County has high standing in this respect. Mr. Vandiver is a public official possessed of exceptional tact, is extremely popular with all classes of citizens, and has for many years been identified with business and public affairs in Rome.

John Montraville Vandiver was born at Hendersonville, North Carolina, March 29, 1860. His parents were Rev. Gehu Wellington and Martha (Weaver) Vandiver, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of North Carolina. Grandfather John Vandiver was born at Spartansburg, South Carolina, was a planter and slave owner there, while the maternal grandfather, Montraville Weaver, was a large planter and slave owner in the ante-bellum days in Bucombe County, North Carolina. Rev. Gehu W. Vandiver was a graduate in medicine, but after practicing his profession for a short time became convinced that his true vocation lay in the ministry. He had been a devout member of the Methodist Church from boyhood, and after preparing in theology became a successful member of the South Carolina Conference, and continued to work until failing health obliged him to retire. He was a man of exceptional gifts, popular among all classes, and one whose earnestness as a disciple of Christ was above all question. His death occurred in 1888 at the age of seventy-three. He died at Weaverville, North Carolina. In his work as a minister he was loyally aided by his noble Christian wife, who in addition to administering her own home and looking after her own children took much part in church and charitable affairs. She died at the age of eighty-one. There were six children, as follows: Walter Wightman Vandiver, who is an attorney at law now practicing at Coweta, Oklahoma; John M.; Edgar F., in the real estate business at Spartansburg, South Carolina; Harry B., a farmer living at Campobello, South Carolina; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel J. Ramage, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Grace, wife of Rev. Dr. Cann, a Methodist minister at Gladstone in Western Canada.

John Montraville Vandiver received his early instruction in the public schools of Spartansburg, South Carolina, and attended the high school at Weaverville, North Carolina, and at the age of sixteen left home and came to Rome, Georgia, in 1876. This city has been the scene of his progressive activities nearly forty years. His first work was as clerk in the Berry Norton Mercantile Company, and afterwards for King & Brothers. In this way eight years were devoted to a thorough business training, and after that he became a traveling salesman, and for three years traveled over territory in Alabama and Georgia. The following three years were spent in independent merchandising at Rome, and at the beginning of Cleveland's second administration he was appointed postmaster at Rome,, and filled that office four years. Mr. Vandiver was elected tax collector from Floyd County in 1901, and since that year has been regularly returned to the office, in which his admirable record has fully justified the repeated honors of election. He has set a standard for performance in this office which later successors will have difficulty in surpassing. Along with other duties Mr. Vandiver is a successful farmer, and owns one of the well improved farms of Floyd County.

For a number of years Mr. Vandiver has been deeply interested in the party welfare of the democracy, is a member of the State Executive Committee from the Seventh Congressional District, and sat as a Georgia delegate in the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency. In 1916 he was a delegate from the state at large at St. Louis, Missouri. Fraternally he is treasurer of Cherokee Lodge No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is also a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine,

and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the Methodist Church and is a trustee in the church at Rome. In many ways Mr. Vandiver has been a factor of value in the growth and development of Rome as a city during the past forty years. One of his most notable characteristics and one which no doubt has been valuable to him in his official career has been a genius for friendships, and his loyalty to his friends, however tested, has proved inviolable. Outside of his duties as a public official and business man, Mr. Vandiver find his chief diversion on his farm.

On January 6, 1895, at Rome, Mr. Vandiver married Miss Ella Ebling. She was born in Findlay, Ohio, a daughter of Addison and Laura (Wilson) Ebling. The Ebling family came to Rome in 1890 on account of Mr. Ebling's poor health. He bought a farm in Floyd County, and the family still lives in the country district, he being now retired. Mrs. Vandiver died at Rome June 16, 1912, and was laid to rest in the Myrtle Hill Cemetery.

Samuel Cleveland Dunlap. As lawyer, railway official and banker, Samuel C. Dunlap has been closely identified with Gainesville and that section of Georgia for more than forty years. A man of wealth and influence, though at the outset of his career he possessed only the usual advantages of youth, his life proves that there is no inconsistency between the accumulation of a fortune and a broad and generous public spirit and service on behalf of his community. At many points he has touched and stimulated the growth and welfare of his home city, and has a great deal to his credit in the way of substantial achievements.

Samuel Cleveland Dunlap was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, January 9, 1848, a son of James C. and Rebecca A. (Sammons) Dunlap. His father, a native of the Lancaster District, South Carolina, was seven years of age when he came to Georgia with his parents, who located in Gwinnett County. He spent practically all his life in that locality, and was a fairly prosperous planter. At the beginning of the war he stoutly espoused the cause of the Union, though his loyalty to his home state finally overcame his prejudices against secession, and for a short time he served in the Confederate army. He was a resident of Atlanta from 1869 until his death, which occurred in 1893 at the age of eighty-seven years six months. His wife was a native of Georgia, where she was reared and educated, and she died in Atlanta in 1885 at the age of sixty.

Samuel C. Dunlap was the fourth in a large family of fourteen children, and his presence in such a large household and the fact that he was called upon to enter life when the nation was rent by civil strife readily suggest some of the handicaps of his early career. He attended country school, and at the age of sixteen, in November, 1864, enlisted in Company I of the Sixteenth Georgia Cavalry, and was a Confederate soldier, though a boy in years, until the end of the war. The captain of his company was W. Scott Thomas, and the regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel J. Winn, of Lawrenceville, and now a resident of Atlanta. For three months the Sixteenth Georgia Cavalry was stationed at Atlanta, and was then ordered to Columbus to meet General Wilson's Division preparatory to a raid. Owing to the fact that Columbus was occupied by Federal troops, the Sixteenth Regiment in its efforts to join General Wilson advanced too far, and through a misunderstanding in orders arrived at the rendezvous too late, and then proceeded to Macon, where the command were captured by the Union forces.

After his service as a soldier Mr. Dunlap attended the high school at Lawrenceville, and in 1868 taught for one year at Corinth in Hall County. In the meantime he took up the study of law in the office of Judge L. M. Hutchins, and was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceville in September, 1869. In November of the same year he established his office at Monroe in Walton County,

remained there until March, 1872, and since that date has been a resident of Gainesville.

As a lawyer Mr. Dunlap soon came into his own and rose rapidly in prestige and profitable practice. He continued his private practice until 1893, in which year he was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia by President Cleveland. His term expired July 1, 1897, and he then accepted the receivership of the Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern Railway Company, and gave a careful and effective administration of the affairs of this bankrupt road until the business was wound up and the property sold in 1904. Mr. Dunlap was then appointed general manager of the reorganized road and continued its operation until June 1, 1905. His masterful ability in handling the affairs of this railway was next recognized by his appointment as industrial commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Industry and Immigration created by the Louisville and Nashville and its associated lines, including the West Point Railway, with headquarters at Atlanta. That position he held from 1905 until 1913. In that position he did much to promote the industrial development and the general settlement of the country served by these various lines in Georgia.

On January 1, 1913, Mr. Dunlap retired from his railroad duties and has since given his attention chiefly to the management of the Gainesville National Bank of which he is president, and to the direction of his extensive farming interests. As a business man he stands in the front rank of successful Georgians, and at Gainesville there has hardly been an enterprise or movement of any importance undertaken in the last forty years with which his name and work has not been associated. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Baptist Church and in politics a democrat.

On February 1, 1871, in Hall County Mr. Dunlap married Miss Minnie Thompson, daughter of Orid B. and Margaret Thompson, for many years residents of Hall County. Her father was born in Hall County and her mother in Jackson County, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have reared a fine family of children. Margaret A. is now the wife of Dr. P. E. B. Robertson, a well known Gainesville physician; James T., who is a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, and state agent for the National Insurance Company of Vermont, married Miss Georgia Dixon, and their three children are: Samuel C. III, Erskine and Annie. Samuel C. Dunlap Jr., who is cashier of the Gainesville National Bank, married Miss Eva Riley, and has one child, James G. Minnie is the wife of Mr. Petit, manager of the New Holland Store of Gainesville; Minnie died January 3, 1916; Mary, the wife of Byron Mitchell, a merchant of Gainesville, has two children, Mary Mitchell and Byron Mitchell, Jr. Fannie is the wife of W. C. Thomas of Gainesville. Edgar B. is a practicing lawyer of Gainesville, and was married to Cathern Anderson.

I. Homer Sutton. An expression of practical and diversified activity, the career of I. Homer Sutton, of Clarkesville, has included in its range the realms of education, law, agriculture, politics, and society, all of which have profited by the breadth and conscientiousness which are distinctive features of his work and character. Whatever of success he has gained in life, and it is not inconsiderable for a man whose best years still lie before him, has been attained through his own unaided efforts, for he entered upon his struggle with life with few advantages save those of good birth and careful home training.

Mr. Sutton was born at Hiawassee, Towns County, Georgia, October 22, 1882, and is a son of Robert G. and Sarah (Kimsey) Sutton. The family has been known in Habersham County for many years, Mr. Sutton's grandfather and great-grandfather having been born here, while the family was founded at an early day in Georgia by Joshua Sutton, a pioneer. Many of the name have contributed materially to the progress and advancement of the state and have been prominent in business, agricultural and professional

life and in public affairs. Robert G. Sutton was born in Towns County, in 1855, was reared and educated there and passed his entire life within its borders. He has served as surveyor of the county for a long period, but his vocation has been that of farmer and stock raiser, and he still survives and resides on his farm, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Sutton, who is also a native of Georgia, born in the same year as her husband, also survives. They have been the parents of three children, namely: H. K., who is a resident of Hiawassee, Georgia; I. Homer, of this review; and Grady, who is a resident of Hiawassee.

I. Homer Sutton's youth was a busy one, for when he was not engaged in his studies he was employed in assisting his father in the work of the home farm. Nevertheless, he found the time to so master his studies, that when he graduated he received the scholarship for proficiency offered to his class. At the age of twenty years he began teaching in the public schools. He studied law and in 1906 took the examination and was admitted to practice, thus achieving his fondest ambition. In the same year Mr. Sutton came to Clarkesville and established himself in practice, and since that time has built up an excellent professional business, his talents, learning and devotion to his clients' interests having attracted to him an important practice. He has taken part in much litigation where important issues were at stake, and his success in a number of complicated cases has won him many prominent clients, one of these being the Habersham County Bank of Clarkesville, for which he is attorney. Mr. Sutton belongs to the Habersham County Bar Association and bears a high reputation among his fellow-practitioners, who recognize him as a valuable associate and an opponent to respect.

Since coming to Clarkesville, Mr. Sutton has taken an active interest in civic affairs, and in 1911 was elected mayor of Clarkesville, a position in which he served capably for one term. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has numerous friends. Mr. Sutton finds his recreation and rest from professional work in agricultural pursuits and is much interested in the development of his fine farm in Habersham County, where he spends much of his time when not occupied with professional duties. He is unmarried.

John Martin. Many of the greatest discoveries in science and mechanics have been the result of accident, and partially through accident in change in environment, the entire current of more than one man's life has been changed. Through accidental occurrences the United States has gained some of her best and most useful citizens, men of vitality and enterprise, who have come from other lands, first, perhaps, as visitors, as did John Martin, capitalist and president of the Clarkesville Board of Trade. With clear vision such men have recognized the wide opportunities offered and have had the courage to embrace them, often, thereby, as in the case of Mr. Martin, ultimately opening up unexpected fields of industry for others and bringing wealth and prosperity to the section in which they have chosen a home.

John Martin, one of the representative, substantial and public-spirited residents of Clarkesville, Georgia, was born in Dundee, Scotland, and is a son of Alexander T. and Jean (Cooper) Martin. The father, an agriculturist all his life, died in Scotland at the age of seventy years. The mother, bearing well her weight of seventy-nine years lives yet in the old home at Carnoustie, Scotland, a place of much renown among golf experts. Of the four children of the family, John Martin was the first born, and one sister is still living in Scotland.

Beyond the certain fact that he went to school in boyhood, for all Scotch youths do that, we have few details of Mr. Martin's earlier years, before he went into the office of the Dundee Courier, at Dundee, Scotland, which was the first half-penny newspaper in the country. He remained there until

1882, when he became interested in the electric light business. He found himself hampered by circumstances and in seeking a wider field came to America and in 1885 and 1887 visited Georgia, returning then to London, England, and continued in the electric light line until 1889. His visits to Georgia resulted in a determination to locate permanently here and in 1889 he became a resident of White County. Not only did Mr. Martin possess unusual energy and show remarkable foresight in this resolve, but he possessed the technical knowledge which, backed by strenuous effort, led to his developing some of the first and most valuable gold mines in this section. He also acquired immense tracts of land, probably aggregating 50,000 acres, covered with valuable timber, which, in the course of time, he disposed of, continuing his gold mining operations until 1904.

In the above year Mr. Martin came to Clarkesville, which city is largely indebted to him for its material development. He introduced modern building construction and developed and improved every section, extending his enterprises to Cornelia, in which place he yet owns valuable realty, and also at Atlanta is a property owner. Either as founder or as financial backer, Mr. Martin has been and still continues connected with a number of very important business enterprises. He is the owner of the cotton gin and the fertilizer plant at Clarkesville, and owns a large interest in the asbestus deposits in Habersham County. He has valuable farm property in other sections and is a vital force in business circles in other places as well as at Clarkesville. As an indication that he has not forgotten his early newspaper days, it may be added that this versatile man is the owner of the Clarkesville Advertiser.

Mr. Martin was married in 1904, to Miss Lulu Conley, who is a daughter of the late John W. Conley, formerly of Gainesville, Georgia, and they have two children: John Martin and Alexander Conley, both born at Clarkesville in the month of December, the former in 1904 and the latter in 1908, and both attend school at Atlanta. Mr. Martin and family attend the Presbyterian Church. Genial, pleasant and companionable, nevertheless Mr. Martin devotes comparatively little time to social life and belongs only to the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, but when public matters of moment are to be considered, he is ready to give both time and money if needed. In politics he is a democrat and he is a member of the city council, in which body he is very useful on account of the soundness of his business judgment. For some time he has been president of the Clarkesville Board of Trade. His many successful undertakings have made him widely known in the state and he enjoys friendship, esteem and respect.

Cowles Mead was a native of Georgia, born in the Revolutionary period, obtained a fair education for the time, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession actively. He was elected a representative from Georgia to the Ninth Congress as a democrat in a hard-fought struggle with Thomas Spalding. Mr. Spalding contested the election, and on December 25, 1805, the Congress unseated Mr. Mead and seated Mr. Spalding. The administration evidently sympathized with Mead in the controversy, for in 1806 he was appointed by the Federal Government the secretary to the Mississippi Territory, after which he disappears from the history of Georgia.

James Meriwether, member of the Nineteenth Congress, from 1825 to 1827, was a son of Gen. David Meriwether, one of the Revolutionary soldiers and prominent in Georgia for forty years after the Revolution. James saw military service as a young man and attained to the rank of major. After one term in Congress, he voluntarily retired from public life, refusing to again take any part in politics, preferring the quiet life of his plantation, on which he spent the remainder of his days. He served as a commissioner in the

making of one of the Indian treaties, was a trustee of the university, and a useful citizen, though averse to public life.

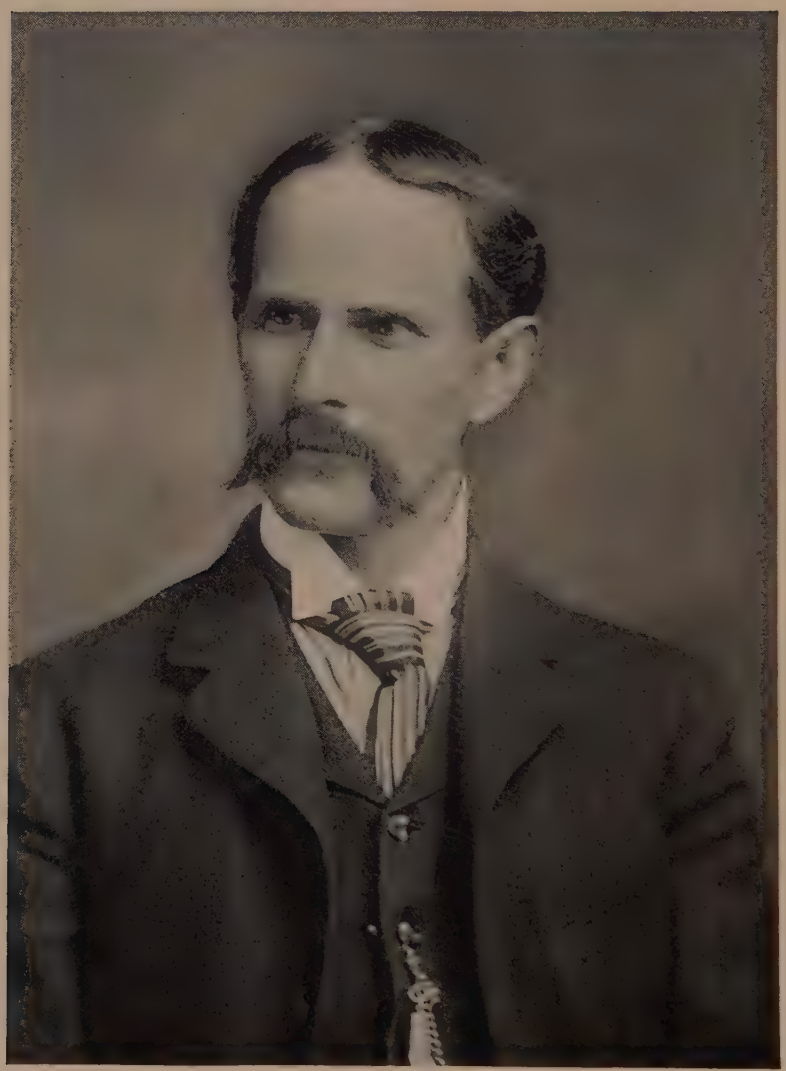
HON. W. S. ERWIN. Formerly a well known figure in the railroad world of North Georgia, and at present one of the leading members of the Habersham County bar, Mayor W. S. Erwin of Clarkesville has led a singularly active and successful career, characterized by participation as a prominent factor in private enterprises and public life. He is a native son of Habersham County, born March 12, 1873, his parents being William S. and Ruth (Clark) Erwin.

William S. Erwin was born in Georgia in 1838, and enjoyed excellent educational opportunities in his youth. He had entered upon his career in the law when the war between the states came on, and early in that conflict enlisted in the Confederate service, serving for several years as captain of a company recruited in Habersham County. His military career finished, he returned to his legal practice and subsequently became a leading jurist of his county and for a number of years served in the capacity of solicitor-general of Georgia. His death occurred in 1893, when he was fifty-five years of age. Mrs. Erwin, also a native of Georgia, survives her husband and resides at Clarkesville, at the age of seventy-two years. There were six children in the family, W. S. being the third in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of Habersham County, W. S. Erwin entered Young Harris College. He entered upon his career in railroading as an office boy for the Tallulah Falls Railroad, a position from which he rose, through consecutive promotions, to general manager of the road, which he operated for seven years. In 1909 Mr. Erwin turned his attention to the study of law, and in 1910 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in active practice as a member of the firm of McMillan & Erwin, his associate being Robert McMillan, solicitor general of the Northeastern Circuit. The firm is conceded to be one of the strongest legal combinations in Habersham County and has been engaged in much important litigation during the period of its existence. Among the important clients whom it represents may be mentioned the Georgia Power Company and Piedmont College. Mr. Erwin is a member of the Habersham County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association. He is a director and trustee of Nacoochee Institute and of the Ninth School District. Always a leading figure in democratic politics, in December, 1914, Mr. Erwin represented his party at the polls as candidate for the office of mayor of Clarkesville, an office to which he was elected by an eminently satisfying majority. His fine abilities have been exercised in giving Clarkesville a clean, straightforward and businesslike administration, in which the citizens of the Habersham County seat have had no reason to regret their choice. Mayor Erwin and the members of his family are consistent members and liberal supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

On January 16, 1900, at Maysville, Georgia, Mayor Erwin was united in marriage with Miss Cleo Burns, daughter of J. C. Burns of Maysville, and to this union there have been born four children, namely: Onie Ruth, born April 7, 1902, who is a student in the Clarkesville graded schools; Beatrice, born 1908, at Cornelia, Georgia; Harry C., born in 1911, at Clarkesville; and Katharine, born in 1915. Mayor Erwin is the owner of a handsome and pleasantly-situated home at Clarkesville, as well as other valuable city realty.

GEORGE T. DANIEL. The successful lawyer is made such by one of two elementals—great talent or great industry, but it frequently occurs that those possessing the ability are forced through circumstances to display the latter quality, the two combining to make for success in a vocation than which prob-



R. H. Jones

ably no other strikes so deeply into the roots of the commonwealth. In his youth, George T. Daniel was possessed of the native talent, but his opportunities to advance himself were few, and therefore he was obliged to work his own way, overcoming obstacles and surmounting difficulties in his climb to his cherished goal. That industry and talent combined have resulted happily in his case is evidenced by the position he enjoys among the members of the Habersham County bar, as well as by the able manner in which he is discharging the duties of the office of city attorney of Clarkesville.

Mr. Daniel was born in Habersham County, Georgia, March 11, 1879, and is a son of William C. and Nancy Caroline (Smith) Daniel. His father, also a native of this county, was born in 1840, and at the outbreak of the war between the South and the North enlisted in Company K, Georgia Infantry, as a private. Not long thereafter he was stricken with sickness and allowed a furlough to his home, but on his recovery joined Young's Brigade, with which he served until the close of the war. Returning to Habersham County, Mr. Daniel engaged in agricultural pursuits, and through a long period of hard and well-directed toil won a place for himself among the substantial farmers of his locality. He died in 1913, at the age of seventy-three years, and with the respect and confidence of those among whom he had passed his life. Mrs. Daniel was born in 1846, in Hall County, Georgia, a daughter of John N. Smith, and as a girl went with her parents to Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, where she attended college. Later she moved to Habersham County, where she met and married Mr. Daniel, whom she still survives, being a resident of Clarkesville and sixty-nine years of age. There were eleven children in the family, George T. being the eighth in order of birth.

George T. Daniel received the foundation for his educational training in the public schools of Clarkesville, following which he attended the State Normal School, located at Athens, for three years. Having determined upon a career in the law, and lacking the means with which to put himself through a college or university, Mr. Daniel overcame this obstacle as many other ambitious young men had done before him, accepting a position teaching school, while he devoted the evening hours to the study of the vocation which he had decided to make his life work. After several years passed in the schoolrooms of Habersham and the adjoining counties, in 1905 he took the examination and was admitted to the bar, but did not begin practice until three years later, in the meantime continuing his work as an educator in order to accumulate a small working capital. Since 1908 he has been engaged in practice at Clarkesville, where he has been successful in building up an excellent professional business. In that year Mr. Daniel was elected deputy clerk of the court, a position which he filled for four years, and was then elected to his present office as city attorney of Clarkesville. He is a valued member of the Habersham County Bar Association, and is generally accounted a thorough, learned and astute legist, and an official whose services are of signal value to his community. Mr. Daniel is a democrat and wields some influence in his party in Habersham County. His fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, while religiously he is a Baptist. For several years Mr. Daniel has been interested in agricultural ventures and at this time is the owner of a well-cultivated and valuable farm in Habersham County, although he does not operate this activity himself, having it leased to tenants.

Richard Henry Jones. Successful men are men of action. Nature has no use for drones, or, at best, what use she makes of them is circumscribed and temporary and brings no ultimate reward to the drone; rather, indeed, a punishment. So we find that those communities that can boast of the greatest number of intelligent, enterprising and energetic citizens are in the long run the most prosperous and most happy. Among the men of action who are helping to build up the prosperity of their respective communities in the north-

western part of Georgia is the subject of this memoir, Richard Henry Jones of Cedartown, Polk County. Mr. Jones was born in the adjoining County of Bartow, October 2, 1861, a son of Dr. Elijah C. and Mary Eudelia (Peek) Jones, his parents being natives of this state. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Elijah Evans Jones, was born in Virginia, January 13, 1795, and graduated in medicine at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. His father, Elijah Evans Jones, married Lucy Ligon, who died in Madison, Georgia, in her ninety-third year, April 22, 1860. Dr. Elijah Evans Jones was elected to the Senate of Georgia, was a large land and slave owner, and member of the Baptist Church. He established himself in the practice of medicine in Madison, Morgan County, Georgia and followed his profession there during the greater part of a long life, which terminated when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-two years, 1876.

At that time he was the oldest and most prominent medical man in that locality, and perhaps it may be added the most popular. For over forty years he had been one of the directors of the Georgia Railroad and one of the heaviest stockholders, never missing a directors' meeting during all that time. His fidelity to duty was so warmly appreciated that a memorial tablet was prepared as a tribute of respect to his memory, and presented to his family by the officers and directors of the company. Dr. Elijah Evans Jones married Elizabeth Johnston, and had five children to arrive at maturity and marry.

Mary Jane Jones married George Asper Reed of Savannah, Georgia, October 12, 1842. Elijah Cornelius Jones married Mary Cordelia Peek October 21, 1851. Virginia Jones married Charles Eugenius Nisbet September 20, 1849. Georgia Minerva Jones married James N. Mann June 20, 1849. Florine Jones married Eugene Harris September 17, 1851.

Dr. Elijah Evans Jones married Elizabeth Johnston, June 20, 1816, daughter of Dr. Lancelot Johnston, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. He was born in 1748 in Ireland and was educated for the medical profession in his native country, Ireland, later performing the duties of surgeon in the army of his adopted country with fidelity, which documents in the archives of the country testify. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years at his residence in Caswell County, North Carolina, 1832. Dr. Lancelot Johnston married Miss Zernah Rice, of Bedford County, Virginia, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Rice. Dr. Lancelot Johnston left ten sons and daughters who settled in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, all wealthy and influential. Their coat of arms is a flying spur, motto "Nunquam Non Paratus."

Dr. Elijah Cornelius Jones was born June 22, 1827, who was the father of Richard Henry Jones, the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of the Georgia State University at Athens, Georgia, and also a graduate of the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta, Georgia, a highly accomplished and literary gentleman, and began the practice of medicine at Madison, Georgia, continuing there for eight years. He was married in 1851 to Mary Cordelia Peek, whose acquaintance he had made while she was a student at the Georgia Female College at Madison, from which she graduated with distinction. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Reid) Peek and was born November 25, 1833. After their marriage the young couple purchased a plantation in Bartow County where for the following twenty years of his life he was principally engaged in farming. He was assistant surgeon during the Civil war. In 1885 he and his family moved to Cedartown at which place he died at the age of fifty-nine years, July 22, 1886. At the time of his death he owned several fine farms and was a wealthy and highly respected citizen. His wife, Mary Cordelia Peek Jones, died January 17, 1916, after residing many years in the beautiful old colonial home at Cedartown, Georgia, built by her father, William W. Peek.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Elijah Evans; Julius Peek, a Baptist minister and farmer of Calhoun, Georgia, who married Minnie L. Bray, of Calhoun, Georgia; Virginia, wife of Dr. E. H. Richardson of Cedartown, Georgia; Richard Henry, banker, farmer and capitalist, whose name forms the caption of this article; Estelle, wife of Dr. H. M. Hall, of Cedartown, and who by a former marriage to a Mr. Julius Hardwick had two children, Florine Estelle Hardwick, and Richard Holmes Hardwick; also Dr. Percy Lancelot Jones, surgeon and major in the United States Army, residing at Washington, District of Columbia. He married Fannie May Bangs, of Washington, District of Columbia, and has one child, Elizabeth Cordelia.

Dr. and Mrs. Elijah Cornelius Jones have four other grandchildren. Dr. Everard Dugas Richardson, who married Sallie Leonard, of Vienna, Georgia, now living at 53 East Fifteenth Street, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. Marion Sims Richardson, of Cedartown, Georgia; Mrs. G. B. Van Cleave, nee Florine Richardson, 1079 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Virginia Hall, Cedartown, Georgia; and two great grandchildren, Everart and Leonard Richardson, of Atlanta, Georgia.

William Winfrey and Elizabeth (Reid) Peek, the maternal grandparents of Richard Henry Jones, were natives of Taliaferro County, Georgia, in which county William Peek was a prominent planter for many years. He was born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, in 1799, and was the son of Henry and Mary (Lockett) Peek of Virginia. He was a man of great wealth, a large land and slave owner, and sold his cotton crop in 1860 for $30,000 in gold. He married Elizabeth Reid, daughter of James and Rebecca (Duke) Reid, residents of Taliaferro County, Georgia, who were the parents of seventeen children, from whom also descended the late United States Senator Clay of Marietta, Georgia.

William Winfrey Peek raised eight children to be grown and married, to all of whom he left a comfortable fortune. Emily Peek married William F. Janes; Georgia Ann Peek married (1) Joe Evans, (2) William Ward; Martha Peek married Thompson Colbert; Mary Cordelia Peek married Elijah Evans Jones; David Peek married Martha Wooley; Luther Peek married Lou Wright; Capt. Julius A. Peek married (1) Martha W. Peek, (2) Tululah Gertrude Harris; Ella Peek married John O. Waddell, all of whom resided in North Georgia. William Winfrey Peek moved to Cedar Valley in 1851 building the handsome ante bellum residence near Cedartown, where he lived retired for the rest of his long life. He died in May, 1884, having reached the age of eighty-five years.

Richard Henry Jones, the direct subject of this memoir, is the namesake of Col. Richard Jones (born June 29, 1793), of Wheeler, Alabama, who was a double first cousin of his grandfather, Dr. Elijah Evans Jones, their fathers were brothers and their mothers were sisters. Richard Jones married Annie Ligon; Elijah Evans Jones married Lucy Ligon. They were as devoted as brothers throughout their long lives. Col. Richard Jones graduated with first honor at Athens College, Georgia, in 1812, and married Lucy W., daughter of Governor Early. Col. Richard Jones' only daughter, Daniella, married Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose daughters, Misses Lucy L., Annie Early Wheeler; Mrs. W. J. Harris, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Gordon Buck, of New York, and Maj. Joseph Wheeler of United States Army survive them.

Richard Henry Jones, the direct subject of this memoir, acquired the elements of knowledge in the schools of Bartow County, after which he became a student at Kirkwood Academy, under Professor Northern (later governor of Georgia) and Professor Neal. His literary education was finished at Madison, Morgan County, Georgia, under Prof. Edward C. Butler, after which he spent several years in and about Taylorsville, Georgia. His adventurous nature then prompted him to try life in the wild West, and

he accordingly went to that part of Texas known as the Panhandle, where, and in the adjoining Indian Territory, he led the exciting and then dangerous life of a cowboy, thus serving for ten years in the employ of the Wichita Land & Cattle Company. By the end of that time he had proven himself so reliable, fearless and efficient that he was made the general manager of one of the largest ranch companies in the Northwest. During his experience as a cowboy he often had dangerous encounters with the Indians, but proved so well able to take care of himself, and to protect the herds under his charge that he won the admiration, and even friendship, of some of the noted savage chiefs, including Quanah Parker and Big Tree. He also became a warm personal friend of Burk Burnett, Tom Wagner, Joe Kemp and others and of Capt. Thomas McDonald, the famous chief of Texas rangers, some of whose desperate adventures have recently been published in magazine form. To have won the admiration of such men is sufficient proof of Mr. Jones' courage and nerve in dangerous situations. Among his many exciting experiences in the West, in 1887 he took charge of a herd of 2,400 cattle, and with fourteen cowboys, a cook, camp supplies and wagon, left the North Canadian River for a market in Caldwell, Kansas, having to fatten his herd on the way. The trail led through the northern part of Indian Territory, and before starting Mr. Jones received instructions from the United States officers stationed at Fort Cantonment, that to leave the regular trail was to bring upon himself the illwill of the Indians, who guarded their pastures against encroachment by white men. After leaving the cantonment behind, however, he discovered a fine valley of splendid grass, waist high, and determined to allow his herds plenty of time to graze and fatten. He was discovered by a telegraph operator, who advised him he had taken possession of Indian pastures, and that if he didn't at once strike the regular trail he would surely be murdered with his men, and his cattle confiscated. This man informed him that he was four miles off the trail. He answered that he was in no hurry to move, and returned to the cantonment with one of his men, Bob Sessions, a Missourian, to lay in a supply of sugar and bacon, first putting every one of his men, including the cook, on guard, armed with Winchesters and six-shooters, with instructions to guard the cattle. Before he left, however, he received a visit from the Indian agent and ten Indian policemen, the agent advising him to move to the trail. The Indian police offered their services to assist him by giving him their protection, as they said the Indians had heard of his invasion and were preparing to raid his herd. But he refused their protection and advised them to return to headquarters at once, as he had ordered his men to shoot "anything that looked red." They followed his advice but again warned him of his danger. He and his man Sessions then left for the cantonment, where they purchased their supplies. On the return journey a heavy storm blew up with violent wind and rain, and almost instantly something terrible happened. The first thing he afterward remembered was that he found himself lying on the ground, with the forelegs of his pony pressing on him, the horse being dead. Crawling from under it, he saw his partner, Bob Sessions, lying dead, and also both ponies. But the strangest part of it was that his mind was a complete blank. He could not remember his own name, nor did he know who the dead man was or what he was there for. This catastrophe had been caused by a bolt of lightning. Noticing the footprints of the two horses in the mud, he wandered in an opposite direction until he finally reached camp. Gradually his reason returned, and he sent several of his men with a wagon to take the body of Sessions to the cantonment and bury it. When the Indian agent heard the story he at once carried it to the Indians who were bent on confiscating the herd, telling them that the Great Spirit had punished the encroacher on their pastures sufficiently by lightning. Mr. Jones remained in that locality for ten days, during which

time he was visited by a band of these same Indians, who described him as "Heap bad man from Texas; Heap lightning proof," and, being awed by what they regarded as supernatural powers, never molested him or the herd, which he safely delivered at its destination.

Mr. Jones' success as a cowboy was most remarkable. One winter he spent in Greer County, Texas, fourteen miles from a human habitation, with 3,000 cows and calves and 500 head of horses to take care of, with only two companions, both crippled, his other man having left him to take advantage of the large salaries—$100 per month and expenses of board—then being paid cowboys to drive herds to Montana. In 1887 he drove his last herd —one of 2,400 head—from Hardeman County, Texas, to the South Arkansas River, without losing a single head, this being the crowning event of his cowboy life, and really a remarkable feat seldom accomplished.

In 1892 Mr. Jones returned to his native state and settled in Cedartown, Polk County, where his parents had made their home during his stay in the West. Here he engaged in the iron ore business, organizing several companies. In 1907 he, with W. J. Harris, director of the United States census, organized the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Cedartown, of which he has had the sole charge ever since, now holding the office of president. Under his management it has grown into a strong and stable financial institution, an important factor in the business life of this community and the surrounding territory. Mr. Jones' adventurous career and his present standing as one of the leading business men of Polk County, are widely known, and his popularity extends throughout the whole northern part of Georgia, in which section the Joneses are one of the most distinguished families. His favorite diversion is hunting, which serves to remind him in a mild degree of his former life on the plains, while fraternally he is connected by membership with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Imbued with the spirit of the New South, he takes advantage of every opportunity to improve surrounding conditions, looking forward to the future with a cheerful optimism.

Hon. James A. Robertson. Few family names in Habersham County, Georgia, are better known than that of Robertson. Largely agricultural it is also recognized in the professions and in public life, a notable example being found in one of Clarkesville's foremost citizens, Hon. James A. Robertson, who is serving in his second term as judge of the County Court of Habersham County.

Judge Robertson was born in Habersham County, January 10, 1872, and is a son of John W. and Sally (Sisson) Robertson, the latter of whom died in 1908, at the age of sixty-three years. Both parents of Judge Robertson were born and reared in Georgia and the father, now in his seventy-fifth year, still occupies the old family homestead in Habersham County. He has an honorable record for service during the war between the states, enlisting early in the Confederate army and serving three years and four months as a member of Company E, Sixteenth Georgia. He was so seriously wounded, in his left leg, during the Battle of the Wilderness, that removal to a hospital was necessary but after recovery he rejoined his regiment. After the close of hostilities he returned to his farming industries in Habersham County. Although he has never changed his place of residence, for the past forty years he has served as a justice of the peace in three districts, retaining his office during this long period notwithstanding the change in apportionment. Of his family of seven children, James A. is the second in order of birth.

James A. Robertson attended the country schools near his father's farm until the age of fourteen years, when he started to learn the carpenter trade and for a time worked in a sawmill. He then became a school teacher and also a farmer and yet owns and conducts a well cultivated farm although, for a number of years his main interests have been in other directions. For fifteen

years Judge Robertson continued in the educational field, finding the profession of teaching congenial and becoming well known all over the county thereby. He continued to teach up to 1908 when he was elected judge of the County Court, to which responsible position he was re-elected in 1912 and 1916. On the bench he has still further won the confidence and approbation of his fellow citizens, all of his decisions having been very satisfactory to the people of the county. Judge Robertson is one of the directors of the Habersham Bank of Clarkesville.

On December 23, 1900, Judge Robertson was united in marriage with Miss Hortense King, who is a daughter of James A. and Caroline (Faulkner) King, residents of Habersham County. Judge and Mrs. Robertson have four children: James Clyde, who was born at Cornelia, Georgia, in June, 1905, is attending school at Clarkesville; Homer Tyson, who was born at Cornelia in 1906, also attends school; Joseph Fletcher, who was born at Cornelia, in 1909; and Christiana, who was born in 1911 at Clarkesville, Georgia.

Judge Robertson has always given his political support to the principles and candidates of the democratic party. He is identified fraternally with a number of the leading organizations of the country and is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Woodmen of the World. With his family he attends the Baptist Church.

One feature of value in biography, is the encouragement its consideration gives to a younger generation, whereby it may observe, that in spite of many hampering early conditions, that persevering industry and pursuit of high ideals bring almost certain rewards, and in this light, in addition to others, the life record of Judge Robertson is both interesting and emulative.

James K. Hines. A native son of Georgia and a scion of one of its old and honored families, Judge James Kollock Hines has gained secure status as one of the representative lawyers and jurists of the Empire State of the South and is engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Atlanta, where he is senior member of the law firm of Hines & Jordan, in which his valued coadjutor is James K. Jordan, the offices of the firm being at 1705 Third National Bank Building and the law business controlled being of broad scope and importance. Judge Hines served four years on the circuit bench, and since 1907 he has been special attorney to the Georgia Railway Commission, as a representative of which he has handled a large amount of important legal business.

Judge Hines was born on a farm in Burke County, Georgia, on the 18th of November, 1852, and is a son of Joseph H. Hines, who likewise was born and reared in this state, where he became a prosperous agriculturist and lumberman and an influential citizen of Burke County, which he at one time represented as a member of the State Legislature. He served as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the latter half of the Civil war and he was a resident of Washington County at the time of his death, in October, 1871. He was a son of Howell Hines, who was a native of North Carolina and who became an extensive planter in Georgia in the pioneer days, besides which he served for a number of years as justice of the peace in Effingham County, this state. Howell Hines was a son of David Hines, who was a prominent planter in Virginia and who figured as a gallant soldier in the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution. The lineage of the Hines family is traced back to staunch Scotch Presbyterian origin and the original representatives in America immigrated to the New World from the north of Ireland, the family having left Scotland and removed to Ireland with many other Scotch families who thus avoided the religious dissensions in their native land.

In his native county Judge Hines was reared to the age of nine years and he then accompanied his parents on their removal to Washington County,

where he waxed strong in mind and body through the vigorous discipline of the home farm and through attending the schools of the locality and period. He finally entered Emory College, at Oxford, in August, 1869, and in this excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872, with first honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he was matriculated in the law school of historic old Harvard University, where he continued his technical studies until he had completed the prescribed course. He then returned to Georgia and established his residence in the City of Savannah, where he was admitted to the bar on the 17th of December, 1873, and where he continued in the practice of his profession until August, 1875, when he removed to Sandersville, the judicial center of Washington County, where he built up a substantial practice and where he continued to reside sixteen years, at the expiration of which he established his home in the City of Atlanta, having since continued one of the representative members of the bar of the capital city of his native state.

In November, 1876, Governor Alfred H. Colquitt appointed Judge Hines solicitor general of the Middle Judicial Circuit of Georgia, and in October, 1884, he was elected representative of Washington County in the lower house of the State Legislature, in which he served one term. In November, 1886, the General Assembly of the Georgia Legislature conferred upon Judge Hines the office of judge of the Middle Judicial Circuit, which he had previously served in the capacity of solicitor general. He remained on this bench for a period of four years and his broad and accurate knowledge of law and precedent was so effectively combined with judicial acumen that his administration proved the conservator of equity and justice and few of his judicial decisions met with reversal on the part of courts of higher jurisdiction.

In the spring of 1894 Judge Hines was made the populist nominee for governor of Georgia, and though he anticipated and met defeat at the polls he made a signally vigorous, clean and effective campaign, in which he made no appeal to partisan prejudices but gave consideration only to public questions and national issues, his campaign speeches proving potent in gaining to him a large number of new friends and admirers, all of whom appreciated his ability and his integrity of purpose. The judge is an orator of exceptional power and in the practice of his profession he has gained high reputation and marked success as a forceful and versatile advocate, many important forensic victories attesting his ability along this line. Since 1885 Judge Hines has been an influential and valued member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Emory College, and he has done much to foster the advancement and success of this institution. Both he and his wife are active and zealous members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South in their home city.

In January, 1879, Judge Hines wedded Miss Belle Evans, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Evans, of South Carolina, who was a gallant officer of the Confederate service in the Civil war. Mrs. Hines was summoned to eternal rest in the year 1884 and is survived by two daughters, Misses Lucy B. and Susan Hines, both of whom are now successful and popular teachers in the State of Washington, the former being a resident of the City of Spokane and the latter of Walla Walla. On the 28th of December, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Hines to Miss Cora L. McBride, daughter of the late Dr. William G. McBride, who was a prominent physician and surgeon of Washington County, this state. Judge and Mrs. Hines have three daughters, Elizabeth H., Mary and Cora L., all of whom remain at the parental home and are popular factors in the representative social activities of Atlanta.

J. Cheston King, M. D. A specialist and recognized authority in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, this distinguished Atlanta physi-

cian and surgeon has not been content to limit his ministrations to mere private practice or that of an institution maintained under state auspices, but it has been his privilege and pleasure to establish near the City of Atlanta the Cheston King Sanitarium and to provide through this medium a most noble institution for the care and treatment of those afflicted with nervous or mental disorders. The sanitarium, which was opened in 1914, is recognized as the finest of the kind in the United States, with facilities and appointments of the best modern order. It is needless to say that Doctor King is a man of exceptionally high professional attainments or that his reputation in his chosen field of special practice has far transcended local limitations. Enduring credit and honor are due to him for the admirable enterprise and humane spirit which found their concrete expression in his founding the Cheston King Sanitarium, the title of which perpetuates the name by which he is familiarly known rather than by his first personal name.

Dr. John Cheston King was born at Jackson, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the 1st of November, 1865, and is a son of Owen and Ellen (Fitzpatrick) King, both representatives of distinguished old families of the fair Emerald Isle. His father was born in Athlone, Ireland, and was a direct descendant of the third duke of Arlington. The mother of the doctor was born at Belturbet, County Cavan, Ireland, where her father, John Fitzpatrick, was an extensive landholder.

After due preliminary discipline, Doctor King entered Centenary College, one of the excellent educational institutions of his native state, and after his graduation in the same, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he eventually entered upon the preparation for the profession in which he has attained marked distinction. In 1895 he was graduated in the Atlanta Medical College, as valedictorian of his class, and after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he was for five years engaged in the general practice of his profession, in Atlanta. He then came to a definite realization of the consistency and value of concentration in his humane profession, with the result that he decided to specialize in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. For this purpose, that he might be fully fortified, he took special post-graduate courses of study in leading institutions in the cities of New York, London and Berlin.

Within a short time after his return from Europe Doctor King established in Atlanta the Howell Park Sanitarium, which he thereafter conducted as an institution for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases until its facilities proved inadequate to meet the demands of the constantly increasing patronage and led to his founding of the Cheston King Sanitarium, which is most eligibly situated on Peachtree Road and near the corporate limits of the City of Atlanta. At this juncture may consistently be entered quotations, with but slight paraphrase, from an article that appeared in the Journal-Record of Medicine, published in Atlanta:

"The new institutions springing up over the country for the care of the insane keep pace with those established for surgical purposes, though their clientele remains more confidential and the public attention is not drawn to them. A conspicuous example of this is the Cheston King Sanitarium near Atlanta. In the first place, its location is far enough away from the busy city to give its patients that quiet and restfulness essential to recovery, while at the same time it is in the midst of country homes of prosperous people. The fine building is constructed along the lines of a large residence, or perhaps a small and delightful hotel. It is fire-proof, but that fact does not stare one in the face. Entering its pleasant hallways, the impression is instantaneous that here are comfort and cleanliness combined with quiet efficiency. There is nothing oppressive or forbidding. The rooms in the two wings are so planned that every one has a fine outlook. They are furnished neatly and comfortably in the most modern manner, and everything is new.

Many rooms have baths attached and all are equipped with running water and the best of sanitary plumbing. In one part of the house various occupations are provided as a means of treatment. These, together with indoor games, are light and pleasant and serve to give practice to the mind that is learning once more to concentrate and control its activities. The dining rooms and large kitchen are in a wing by themselves. The buildings are heated by vapor and the boiler-room capacity is double the need. The water supply comes from an artesian well 250 feet deep, that gives a spontaneous flow of over ten times the maximum demands of the sanitarium, the water being of rare purity. The water is pumped everywhere throughout the institution and provides amply for the modern hydroptherapeutic installation in one of the basements. The grounds surrounding the sanitarium are commodious and well arranged. At the front are winding drives and a sunken garden, so that the outlook is pleasing. At one side there are tennis and handball courts, where these games can be enjoyed all the year round. Beyond the institution there are extensive gardens where fresh vegetables are raised and an excellent dairy also is maintained.

"The comparison has been hinted between this modern hospital and those for surgery and general medicine. It is extended in the provision that is made for such surgery as the treatment of mental diseases requires. Proper provision is made for such surgical and mechanical treatment as may be needed. The capacity of the sanitarium is fifty beds and it is so built that it cannot be crowded. There are no dormitories. It is under the constant care of experienced alienists who are residents in their homes upon the grounds. Besides these there is a small and efficient staff of consultants resident in Atlanta. Nothing is for show. Everything must have its effectiveness in the comfort or welfare of the patients or it is set aside. It is needless to say that the sanitarium is not a show place and that under all circumstances the personal privacy of its patrons is regarded as inviolable; but neither is a forbidden land. Thus we have in Atlanta not only fine general hospitals in the city proper but also there is, just without our walls, a most excellent example of a hospital for the treatment of mental diseases."

Doctor King has recently bought the famous sulphur springs at Tampa, Florida, and on this property is an artesian well. The water of this well has practically the same analysis as the Kissengen and Vichy water of Bavaria. He will develop this property into a health resort.

Doctor King is identified with leading professional organizations, including the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Fulton County Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and is an honorary member of the Chicago Medical Society. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party and he served on the military staff of Governor Terrell, with the rank of colonel. He is a member and secretary of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the new Oglethorpe University, recently established in Atlanta, he is past exalted ruler of Atlanta Lodge, No. 78, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and he contributes articles to leading medical and literary magazines. Both he and his wife hold membership in the North Avenue Presbyterian Church. The doctor is a director of the West End Bank and has other business and capitalistic interests in Atlanta. His Atlanta offices are at 1010 Candler Building, and his attractive residence is on the grounds of his sanitarium, on Peachtree Road.

On the 5th of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor King to Miss Mary Barr Marriot, daughter of Capt. M. Marriot, a distinguished citizen of Alabama and a staff officer under Gen. Leonard Wood in the Civil war.

ALLEN F. OWEN, a native of North Carolina, moved to Talbotton, Georgia, received an ordinary education, held several local offices, became somewhat

prominent in politics, and was elected a representative to the Thirty-first Congress as a whig, serving from 1849 to 1851. Later he was appointed consul general to Havana. No information is available as to the remainder of his life.

JOSEPH BRYAN, of Savannah, who represented Georgia in the Eighth and Ninth congresses, serving from October 7, 1803, until he resigned in 1806, was a son of Jonathan Bryan, one of the most famous of the Revolutionary characters in Georgia. He retired voluntarily from the public service and does not appear to have again re-entered it, certainly not in prominent capacity. One of his daughters, Georgia, married Dr. James Proctor Screven, builder and first president of the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway.

WILLIAM THOMAS TUGGLE. In a biographical record of representative citizens of the State of Georgia, Troup County, must be given a careful review, for in proportion to its size and population, it need not fear comparison with any other part of the state. Here reside a number of able men, both in business and professional circles, who are at the same time loyal up to date and public spirited citizens, of whom any community might be proud. Among those who uphold the honor and maintain the best traditions of the legal profession in this county is William Thomas Tuggle, now serving as attorney for the Board of County Commissioners as well as doing a general practice. Mr. Tuggle is a native of the county, having been born one mile south of La Grange, March 1, 1873; the son of William O. and Margaret Cox Tuggle. William O. Tuggle was a man of great force of character. He was the son of William Lamb and Orrie Hinton Tuggle. William Lamb Tuggle lived in Henry County near McDonough. He died when his son William O. was only eighteen months old. He left his children a good patrimony. William O. Tuggle was born in Henry County, September 25, 1845, and died while on a visit to Thomasville on February 3, 1885. His home was near La Grange in Troup County from his boyhood days until his death. He was a lawyer and author of ability. He was elected to the State Senate in 1868, he was elector from the State of Georgia to the presidential electoral college in 1876, he was delegate from the state at large to the national democratic convention in 1876 and 1880, he served in the constitutional convention in 1877, he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church at La Grange for sixteen years, and was secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention for three years.

He represented the State of Georgia in collecting from the United States Government a large sum of money levied illegally during the Civil war in the form of a direct tax; having been appointed to this service by Governor Colquit.

He also represented the Creek Indians in collecting a large amount due them by the National Government.

When the war broke out he left the junior class at Mercer and joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of the La Grange Light Guards, and as such he performed six months' service in Virginia. He then joined Morgan's Cavalry, was taken prisoner twice, one time being confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, but escaped and rejoined his company, serving with distinction to the end of the war.

His widow who still survives him is now seventy-four years of age and resides at La Grange. Her parents were Albert E. and Juliet Warren (Alford) Cox, the father being a merchant of La Grange and, after the war, a prominent planter. During the war he was superintendent of the salt works for the Confederate Government, being stationed at Salt Works, Virginia. His wife died in 1879. She was a daughter of Julius C. Alford, known as the famous "War Horse of Troup County." Mr. and Mrs. William O. Tuggle

had eight children, as follows: Albert J., a student of Emory College and the University of Georgia, who practiced medicine in La Grange until his death in 1908; Orrie, who married James A. Williamson of Atlanta; Margaret A., who died at La Grange in 1908; William Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Juliet, a graduate of La Grange College and now a teacher in the public schools; Sara, now Mrs. Osborn Douglas of Atlanta; Antoinette, also a graduate of La Grange College; Ruth, a teacher.

William Thomas Tuggle was educated in La Grange High School and the University of Georgia. After studying law under his uncle, Albert H. Cox of Atlanta, he was admitted to the bar by Hon. Samuel W. Harris, judge of the Superior courts of the Coweta Circuit, and began the practice of his profession in La Grange, becoming the law partner of the Hon. E. T. Moon. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Allen Candler as solicitor for the city courts of La Grange, serving one term with credit, and he previously served as solicitor of the County Court of Troup County. He was then elected a member of the Legislature, serving in 1907-08 and also in 1909-10, by re-election. While a legislator he showed his ability and did useful work on special and general judiciary and other committees. His public and professional record led to his appointment in 1905 as county attorney for the board of county commissioners, in which position he is now serving. Aside from the practice of law Mr. Tuggle devotes a part of his time to farming, being the owner of a fine farm in the county. As a public spirited citizen he takes a keen interest in the progress and development of the city, county and state and is always ready to answer letters of inquiry from prospective settlers. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Baptist. His favorite amusements are base ball and fishing.

Mr. Tuggle was married October 15, 1913, in La Grange, to Mrs. Jennie D. (Babers) Newman, a native of Mississippi and widow of H. W. Newman. Mr. Tuggle comes of good Georgia stock on both sides; the Alfords, his maternal grandmother's family, were among the earliest settlers of Troup County, and in his own personal career he has always upheld the family honor. He is now in the prime of life, and as he is not a man to stand still and rest on his laurels, it may be expected that he will show himself capable of still greater things in the future.

JULIUS C. ALFORD, The War Horse of Troup, Georgia, M. C., 1838-40.

The Alfords of Wake County, North Carolina, served the cause of freedom during the American Revolution.

Lodwick Alford emigrated to Georgia, settling first in Greene County. He was fresh from the War of 1812, where he ranked as captain. His wife, Judith Jackson, was the daughter of of Reuben Jackson of North Carolina, who won distinction at the battle of New Orleans. Their oldest son, Julius C. Alford, was born at Greensboro, May 10, 1799.

When his father moved to Troup County he remained for a while at Greensboro, studying law under Colonel Foster. He married Eliza Cook. Judge Cone married one of her sisters and Rev. Chas. Sanders the other. As the whole current of the life of Julius Alford was influenced by this marriage, I will digress to relate something of the history of these beautiful sisters.

There lived in Florida under the Spanish rule, an English gentleman, George Cook, with his wife and three little daughters. It was an ideal home as pictured to these children in after years by a faithful servant. Troubles with the Indians arose: Colonel Cook left home to meet the threatening enemy. He was killed in battle, and his body servant, a faithful slave, fled home to warn the plantation that the red skins were coming. The news that "Master" was killed caused a panic in the negro quarters and all of the slaves fled except this devoted body servant. He went to the house and told the terrible news to his mistress, and helped her to escape to the woods with the

children. The flaming dwelling lighted their lurid way. The mother died from terror and exposure, leaving three little girls to the care of her brother, Nathaniel Ashley of Louisville, Georgia. He had them educated in the celebrated Moravian school at Salem, North Carolina.

After his marriage to Eliza Cook, Julius Alford moved to Troup County, then in possession of the Creek Indians. His father having built a home five miles from the point on the Chattahoochee now known as West Point. Julius decided to be near him and settled at the place now known as La Grange.

He suggested the name of the town, at a public meeting, being an ardent admirer of LaFayette, whose home bore that name. He named his youngest daughter Antoinette LaFayette.

About this time troubles with the Indians increased and Julius Alford commanded the forces that met them at West Point. He drove them below Columbus and defeated them at the battle of Chichesahatchie, driving them into the Seminole country.

Colonel Alford, as he was now called, was elected to Congress in 1838. It was during this congressional career that he received the sobriquet of "The War Horse of Troup." I quote from a letter written by his son-in-law, Mr. B. J. Baldwin, of Alabama: "It appears that there was a bill introduced in the House of Representatives to have all of the Creek Indians moved to the West. A Northern member made a speech in opposition to an appropriation for that purpose, in which he made light of the terrible crimes the Indians had perpetrated upon the helpless women and children of Georgia and Alabama. Col. Alford rose in reply. He had magnificent height and bearing and a voice like a bugle call. He said that he did not think the Northern friend was cognizant of the condition of affairs in the borders of the Indian Nation. Could he but see what I have seen and hear what I have heard, it would make the blood run cold in his veins.

"Oh, that terrible warwhoop; and actually gave that warwhoop in the halls of congress. Its piercing horror startled the listless members, their hearts sprang to the rescue of the women and children who were exposed to the frequent midnight challenge, and the bill passed."

Perhaps the orator's heart was fired by not only what he had seen and heard but as well by the horrors of his wife's early orphanage. She was at that time at home in La Grange keeping it happy for his return. But at this period misfortune awaited him, and the sudden death of his beloved wife broke up all the plans of his life. He moved to Tuskegee, Alabama, and afterwards to the prairies below Montgomery. He left his home in La Grange, the hill whereon now stands the La Grange Female College, and threw himself into politics in Alabama, but his fortunate star had set, although kept too busy by the practice of his profession and large farming interest to grow morose. He spent much of the latter part of his life in the pleasures of the chase, making long camp hunts with his son-in-law, Mr. Baldwin. My father, Mr. A. E. Cox, who was his son-in-law also, has told me that Colonel Alford was not a secessionist but being a delegate to the secession convention at Montgomery, went with the majority heartily, to make it unanimous, and although then in feeble health raised a company in his county which he supplied from his private means for several years. I well remember when I made visits during the Civil war seeing the plantations looms weaving cloth, the women knitting socks, and the tannery making leather for shoes for the "Alford Guards."

Late in life he married a woman devoted to the Southern cause, and it was a beautiful sight to see as I once did, his lovely little daughter seated high on the gate post handing socks to each member of the "Alford Guards" as they filed by the gate going off to Montgomery. He was now very feeble. My last visit to him was to take him some medicine my mother sent. Medicines then were almost unobtainable. My uncle, William Alford, of West

Rufus Wright

Point, went also, they were devoted brothers. Montgomery was then held by our forces. We obtained a permit to pass the lines, and went in a hack which carried mail out ten miles. At that point we secured two horses and made the last twenty miles horseback. We found my grandfather very ill but cheerful. He told his brother he hoped to live to see the end of the war, but he did not, he died in January, 1863.

Colonel Alford was of an ardent temperament, which often found vent in bursts of eloquence, his oratorical powers were intensified in his son George Cook Alford, a brilliant lawyer of Alabama, who gave his life to the Confederacy. His grandson, Hon. A. H. Cox, of Atlanta, has a good likeness of the "Old War Horse of Troup."

Prepared by Margaret Cox Tuggle, a granddaughter, of La Grange, Georgia.

Rufus Wright Smith. The life of one of Georgia's greatest educators came to a close in the death of Rufus Wright Smith at LaGrange on January 2, 1915. For nearly a third of a century he had been president of LaGrange Female College. While he was a great teacher, a capable executive, and a prominent worker in the varied departments of Christian life, it was not for one or all of these that he was chiefly distinguished or will be longest remembered, but rather for that supreme composition of many qualities and attainments—character, the vital force that underlies all worthy accomplishment, that commands honor and affection, that is the basis of all enduring greatness, that lives on when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved.

The superficial facts of his career are briefly told. He was of good American stock, and his grandfather had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was with General Greene in the southern campaigns. Both Professor Smith and his parents were natives of Georgia. Rufus Wright Smith was born in Greene County March 4, 1835, and he was permitted to enjoy nearly eighty years of a beneficent lifetime. In 1856 he graduated with first honors at Emory College, and his student career had been distinguished for excellence in various departments of college life. In 1873 he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by Emory. After leaving college he taught in Atlanta for a time, later at Barnesville, then at Sparta, and during the unsettled years after the war both taught and farmed near his old home in Greene County. Not long after the war broke out he became first lieutenant of the Hancock Rifles, but was soon detailed by Governor Brown to the Griffin Relief Association, which work he kept up even after the war was over in providing for the returning soldiers. Early in the '70s he became head of the preparatory school of Emory College, for six years was president of Dalton Female College, and in the summer of 1885 accepted the honors and labors that went with the presidency of LaGrange Female College. He gave to that institution not only a devoted personal service almost up to the last hour of his life, but contributed from his individual means more than $40,000.

Among the hundreds of individual tributes and memories of this great Georgia educator, it is difficult to choose a few terse sentences which will accurately describe his work and character. In the days following the Civil war he taught in his home county of Greene a school known as Pea Ridge Academy, and of his work there one of his former pupils wrote: "Professor Smith impressed us then as seeking to find our mental mettle rather than to measure our store of crammed text-books. He listened for the ring that came from the stroke, paying little attention to the brightness of the polish or the lack of it. This was his habit with all of his students. He knew the strongest faculty of each student under him, and did not hesitate to reveal it. The most striking feature of the head of Pea Ridge Academy was the inspiration and enthusiasm he stirred in his pupils. A boy would have been ashamed not to have done his best, and with consummate art—it was

not an acquirement—Professor Smith managed to save the less gifted from discouragement and the brightest from undue exaltation."

In his character as an educator Professor Smith was well compared with the great schoolmaster, Arnold of Rugby. A few sentences taken from the resolutions adopted by the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church read as follows: "As an educator he possessed rare accomplishments, making him peculiarly fitted for that work. He had virtues rarely found in men. He was a master builder in the educational field, giving to it his time, his energy, and the best thoughts of his life. He had a unique way of weaving the spirit of the Master into the lives of all those who were fortunate enough to be taught by him, and he never lost an opportunity to make a practical application of the teachings of the Bible to everyday life. . . . . True education was his life work, and the radiance of his life and his work was felt in the community where he lived; the church to which he belonged loses one of its truest and best members, and we deeply deplore this loss; the College one of the best presidents it has ever had; the state one of its best citizens, and his family a loving, compassionate father."

An editorial in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate of January, 1915, brings out some other features of his mind and personality: "Professor Rufus, as he was known in the earlier days of his teaching, 'Uncle Rufus' as he was known in the latter years of his life, was in many respects the most unique character and striking personality of his state. There has not been, nor will there be, another just like him. He was not eccentric, but in his individuality he stood out and apart from his fellows. If isolated, he was not on this account unattractive, for it was not possible to be with him and not be drawn to him. He was beautifully simple and natural. There was not about him the semblance of the affected or artificial. The cast of his mind was philosophical; he sought to know the cause of that which he saw and of that which he knew. Without exaggeration he has been likened to Socrates. If the great Grecian and this great Georgian had lived in the same community, they would have been congenial and intimate friends, each one contributing in his way to the pleasure of the other and both rejoicing in the search for and discovery of truth."

Perhaps the best expression of what he meant to the community of LaGrange is found in the columns of a local paper: "Rufus Wright Smith is the name by which he was christened, the descendant of a noble lineage reaching back to the Revolution. He was distinguished, in his own right, by collegiate degrees conferred as the reward of scholarly achievement, by gallant service in the Civil war, and by over fifty years of noble service in educational and religious work. But it was the great, noble heart of the man, his unfailing kindness and cheerfulness, his spotless character and his unselfish devotion to his work which won for him the highest possible meed of appreciation. It is as 'Uncle Rufus' the friend of everybody, that he is missed and mourned."

On December 2, 1856, Professor Smith married Miss Oreon Mary Mann, who was not only his loyal companion and a splendid mother to their children, but was for years regarded as a real mother by the girls in LaGrange College. She died August 29, 1907. She was born in Fayetteville, Georgia, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Burch) Mann. Her father was a Methodist minister, a hard-working pastor, and in theology chiefly distinguished by a strong opposition to Calvinism. Mrs. Smith prior to the war completed her education in a school at Cincinnati, and also received private instruction from Dr. Gustavus Orr and Dr. Alex Means, the latter subsequently president of Emory College. Before the war she taught in the Masonic Female College at Madison, Georgia, and subsequently was assistant to Doctor Means in the Oxford Academy, where she met and married Professor Smith. To Professor and Mrs. Smith were born eight children, as follows:

Claire, who died at Atlanta April 19, 1907, was the wife of Frank H. Hill, and left three children, Frank, Sam, and Claire; Euler B. Smith, the oldest son, who for about ten years was dean of the State Normal School, is now secretary and treasurer of LaGrange College; Cecil H. Smith graduated from the law department of Emory College and is now in practice at Sherman, Texas; Rev. Hubert M. Smith is pastor of a Methodist Church at El Paso, Texas; Alwyn M. Smith is now acting president of LaGrange College; Clifford Lewis Smith is superintendent of the city schools at LaGrange; Leon Perdue Smith is professor of chemistry at Wesleyan Female College; Miss Maidee Smith was for six years engaged in missionary work for the Methodist Church in Brazil, South America, and is now lady principal of LaGrange College.

Alwyn M. Smith, who upon the death of his father became acting president of LaGrange College, was graduated from Emory College A. B. in 1876, took the teachers course in Valparaiso University, Indiana, and continued his studies in vocal and instrumental music in the Metropolitan Conservatory of New York City, where he was under the instruction of Prof. Dudley Buck. He spent three years in the Royal Conservatory in Leipsic, Germany, and received a diploma from that institution and also taught the overflow classes. In 1883 he returned to America, taught in Grayson County, Texas, eight months, returned to Emory College, and during the winter of 1885-86 was engaged in work in Florida. In 1886 he was given charge of the music department as director at LaGrange College, a position he has held ever since. On October 7, 1888, he married at LaGrange Laura Crain, a native of Brookfield, Missouri, and daughter of J. J. and Lydia (Moore) Crain. Mrs. Smith graduated from the Union Conservatory and also from the Royal Conservatory at Leipsic, Germany, and is a woman of thorough talent and many attainments both in instrumental and vocal music.

Andrew R. King. Active for many years both in business and politics, Andrew R. King is one of the best known citizens of Atlanta. In the financial field a prominent factor, he has proved equally capable as a public official, and as a man of stable character and creditable achievement, he may be justly termed a representative of Atlanta's best citizenship.

Andrew R. King, founder and proprietor of the brokerage firm of A. R. King & Co., Atlanta, was born at Montvale Springs, Tennessee, near Knoxville, December 5, 1876. He is a son of William Goodrich and Ocie (King) King, the former of whom was a native of Knoxville, Tennessee. He married Miss Ocie King in that state and with his family moved to Atlanta in 1876, where he died in 1895. The mother of Andrew R. King is well known over the country because of her connection for many years with philanthropic enterprises, she being traveling representative in Georgia and other states, of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home, of Charleston, South Carolina. Her home is with her son at Atlanta.

With the exception of one year, Mr. King's entire life has been spent at Atlanta. He attended the public schools and afterward took a commercial college course, following which, for nine years he was in the railway service. For seven years of this period he was connected with the freight office of the Central Georgia Railroad, at Atlanta, and during the other years was in the office service of the Georgia Railroad.

In 1904 Mr. King retired from the railroad service and embarked in business for himself, establishing the brokerage firm of A. K. King & Co., which name has never been changed although for the past seven years Mr. King has been sole owner and proprietor. In his twelve years of business life here he has made but two changes of location, in 1905 removing from the Grant to the Empire building, and in 1907 to his present suite of offices in the Fourth National Bank Building. Mr. King's brokerage business is not of speculative

character, consisting in the main of purchasing good accounts and well protected notes at a discount and keeping them until they mature. In his business transactions he has shown the foresight and good judgment which belong to discriminating business men, but these qualities of foresight and prudence have never overshadowed his integrity nor lessened his honorable standing with his associates.

In 1898 Mr. King was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Louise Holmes, who was born and reared at Augusta, Georgia, and they have had a family of five children born to them, four sons and one daughter. Bereavement has fallen upon them, but two of the five children surviving, Joseph Lewis, a manly youth of fifteen years, and William Goodrich, now eight years old and attending school.

Mr. King has taken an interest in politics since young manhood and has always been stanch in his adherence to the principles of the democratic party. In 1913 he was elected by the city council a member of the board of police commissioners from the Ninth Ward and filled out an unexpired term of one and one-half years and so satisfactorily that in 1915 he was elected to the office for the full term of three years. Careful and conscientious in the performance of his duties, he has made a fine record as a public official. He is an important factor in party councils and in November, 1914, successfully managed the campaign of George E. Johnson and had the satisfaction of seeing his candidate elected county recorder by a large majority. Mr. King is a member of the fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. King is a man of large benevolence and is in full sympathy with his mother whose life has been devoted for so long a time to seeking help for those whom the accidents of life have made practically helpless.

Very Rev. Peter McOscar, S. M. Notable among the religious institutions of Georgia are the Church of the Sacred Heart of Atlanta and the Marist College, both of which are conducted under the auspices of the Society of Mary in the Roman Catholic Church. The Sacred Heart Church of Atlanta is one of the largest churches in the country conducted by the Marist Order.

The pastor of the church and president of the college is now Very Rev. Peter McOscar, a man well known to the people of Atlanta as well as to the members of his own parish and the pupils of the college. He was born in Londonderry County, Ireland, February 20, 1873, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Duffy) McOscar, who spent all their lives in Ireland, and are now deceased. His early youth was spent in his native county, and in 1889 he entered St. Mary's College at Dundalk in County Louth. After spending five years he was graduated from St. Mary's in 1894, following which he continued his studies for two years in St. Mary's College at Paignton in Devonshire, England. His next sojourn as a student was at Lyons, France, where he passed one year in the Marist Novitiate. In 1897 Father McOscar came to the United States, and took up his theological studies in the Catholic University of Washington, D. C. He was ordained to the pristhood in the Marist Order in June, 1900.

For the past fifteen years he has been closely associated with the work of religious instruction and the duties of the pristhood. For one year he was instructor in English, Mathematics and Latin at All Hallows College in Salt Lake City, Utah. From 1901 to 1904 he was a teacher in Jefferson College of St. James Parish, Louisiana, and in the latter year came to Atlanta to become the assistant to Rev. John E. Gunn, who was at that time pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart. After two years at Atlanta, Father McOscar became pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Westerly, Rhode Island, and remained there from 1906 to 1914. In August of the latter year he

assumed his dual responsibilities as pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Atlanta and president of the Marist College.

The Church of the Sacred Heart is one of the two churches conducted by the Marist Order in Georgia, the other being at Brunswick. As already stated, the Atlanta church is one of the largest of the Marist churches in the United States, and now has between twenty-five hundred and three thousand members, divided between the home church and twenty-one missions scattered over a large section of Georgia. These missions are looked after by the priests connected with the home church in Atlanta. These priests, who severally look after the work of the missions and the duties of instruction in Marist College, are ten in number.

Marist College, which is located at Peachtree and Ivy Streets in Atlanta, is an accredited institution by the Catholic University of Washington and by the University of the South, now has an enrollment of 125 boy students, two-thirds of whom are non-Catholic. The parochial schools maintained by the Church of the Sacred Heart have 305 pupils whose instruction is conducted by ten sisters. Marist College was established on lines governing military schools, and all the students are clad in the regulation cadet gray uniform. Military drill and discipline are an essential feature of the school life, and this department is under the direction of a trained commandant and expert in military affairs. Founded on the principle that religion is the primary element of life, and that without religion as a fundamental education in the ordinary sense has little moral efficiency, the Marist College at Atlanta was established in 1902, being legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia. While religious instruction in the dogmas, moral principles and history of the Catholic Church is an essential part of the curriculum, this instruction is restricted to the Catholic boys who are students in the college, and no influence whatever is brought to bear upon non-Catholic students to determine and form their religious belief. The college conducts a thorough course for instruction in the classics, language and history, mathematics and natural sciences, and most of the instructors are university graduates. Above all emphasis is placed upon that training which will develop character, the formation of which is regarded as paramount to all other results which may attend the life of a boy in the college. The college equipment includes a large and fine structure of three stories and basement, surrounded by a large campus with a fully equipped gymnasium, and a general atmosphere which promotes wholesomeness of recreation, kindly fellowship between young and old, and a stimulating environment in which to pass the formative years of youth.

William Marshall McKenzie. There are many problems facing the American people today and a very serious one is that of preserving old-time standards of business integrity in competition with the speculative spirit that has, to some extent, entered business circles, on an entirely different plane of ethics. Legitimate success in business is the just reward of industry and honest effort, of foresight and good judgment, and such reward has come to many of the older business men of Atlanta. Thus, in their passing off the scene of life, it would be sad to record that their methods, their policies and their standards, so worthy during their lives, has passed with them. To lose men of worth is a blow to any community and such a blow came to Atlanta in the death of William Marshall McKenzie, on April 7, 1914.

From Scottish ancestors, William Marshall McKenzie might have inherited some of the qualities which enabled him to make a notable business success although handicapped to some extent by lack of capital in his early adventures. For generations his people have been residents of the South, for several, at least, of Georgia, both parents having been born in Houston County. His birth took place in Macon County, Georgia, February 20, 1858. He was a son of Andrew J. and Martha (Wiggins) McKenzie.

On his father's farm in Macon County, Georgia, William M. McKenzie learned the agricultural methods of the time and place and secured a country school education. He had happy home surroundings during the lives of his mother and father, but he lost the former when he was eighteen years old and the latter three years later. It was then that the young man started out for himself, removing to Cobb County and accepting a position in a mercantile house at Marietta, but this recognition of favorable business conditions led to his early removal to Atlanta, which beautiful city remained his chosen home during the remainder of his life. As he prospered in various business undertakings he invested largely in central city property and in the course of time, through its marvelous increase in value, became wealthy in that line alone. He had many interests, his factories and warehouses being located in other sections as well as at Atlanta, and in all phases of their management, where he was the directing head, his standard of strict business integrity prevailed. He was one of the organizers of the Marietta Guano Company and also of the Atlanta Oil & Fertilizer Company, and, in association with his brother, George M. McKenzie, organized the McKenzie Trust Company, of which he was president at the time of his death.

Mr. McKenzie was married October 3, 1882, to Miss Eulah Frances Cantrell, of Columbus, Georgia, and they had three children, the two survivors being Marshall C. and Harold C. He was a member of the First Methodist Church, as is Mrs. McKenzie, and was ever mindful of its claim on his Christian benevolence. In politics he was a democrat. He was a home-loving man yet valued and appreciated his membership in the Capital City Club.

MARSHALL C. MCKENZIE. Among the important financial institutions which contribute to the prestige of Atlanta as the commercial center of the Southeast is the McKenzie Trust Company, with which members of the McKenzie family have been most influentially identified, and the vice president of which is Marshall C. McKenzie.

He was born in Marietta, Georgia, April 19, 1888, and is a son of the late William Marshall McKenzie, who was vice-president of the trust company and a sketch of whose career is found on other pages. The son grew up and acquired his education both at Marietta and Atlanta, and finished his early training in Emory College at Oxford, Georgia. He became treasurer of the McKenzie Trust Company upon its organization in 1912, and on the death of his father, April 7, 1914, was chosen his successor as vice president. Mr. McKenzie is also president of the Silvey Building Company of Atlanta.

December 13, 1909, he married Miss Silvey Adaline Speer, daughter of William A. Speer of Atlanta and granddaughter of the late John Silvey, who was one of the pioneers and real builders of the modern City of Atlanta. To their marriage was born one child, Frances Audria McKenzie, on March 25, 1911.

Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Capital City Club and the Piedmont Driving Club. He and his family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Atlanta.

HENRY G. LAMAR, who for thirty years was a prominent figure in the public life of Georgia, belonged to that famous Lamar family which in the last century furnished so many distinguished men to the country. He was born on July 10, 1798, and died September 10, 1861, and was a cousin of the famous Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. He married Mary Ann Davis.

He received an academic education, studied law, began practice in Macon, served several years in the Legislature, was appointed a commissioner by the Government for certain negotiations with the Indians, and elected a repre-

sentative in the Federal Congress as a states-rights democrat, serving in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second congresses from 1829 to 1833. Governor Joseph E. Brown appointed Mr. Lamar an associate justice of the Supreme Court, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

Howell Cobb, the elder, who was an uncle of Howell Cobb, the younger, was born at Granville, North Carolina, and moved to Georgia, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He entered the regular army of the United States as an ensign in 1793, serving thirteen years until 1806, and retired from the army with the rank of captain. He was elected to the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth congresses, serving from October 26, 1807, until 1812, when he resigned to accept a captain's commission in the United States Army. He served creditably through the war with Great Britain, and after the war resigned, returned to his plantation and there died in 1820. He is sometimes confused with his great nephew, who was only five years old at the time of his death, and who in his day was one of the leaders among Georgia's great men.

Walter Pemberton Andrews. The profession of law is one that makes heavy demands upon those who practice it, requiring strong mentality, backed by an abundant supply of energy and perseverance, together with a certain special adaptation to its pursuit, which is not possessed by everyone who takes it up; hence so many failures. Among the successful ones, however, is Walter Pemberton Andrews, who is now a prominent member of the bar of the City of Atlanta. Mr. Andrews was born near Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, North Carolina, June 7, 1865, a son of Major L. D. and Martha (Pemberton) Andrews. His great-grandmother in the maternal line was a Miss Marshall, who was closely related to the illustrious Chief Justice, John Marshall, while a great-great-grandmother in the maternal line was a Miss Harrison, who was of close kin to President William Henry Harrison of Tippecanoe fame.

Walter Pemberton Andrews, after the usual preparatory work, became a student in Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, and was subsequently graduated from that institution in the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then spent three years in educational work as one of the principals of Monroe High School, at Monroe, North Carolina. In the fall of 1890 he entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, of which famous old institution Gen. Robert E. Lee was president after the war and until his death. Here he showed his industry and mental ability by completing the two years' course in one year, receiving in 1891 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he began the practice of law in Atlanta, where he has since achieved a conspicuous success. Mr. Andrews is a stanch democrat in the fullest sense of the word and enjoys a wide popularity among all classes of people. He is identified with a number of large and important industrial and business enterprises and has proved himself a capable man of affairs. He is a strong believer in fraternalism and has devoted much time and labor in behalf of fraternal organizations. He is a Knight Templar, and a thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason. He is a past exalted ruler and past Georgia State president of the Elks, and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. As exalted ruler for two terms of the Atlanta Lodge No. 78 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks he raised the membership from 400 to over 1,000, and led the campaign that resulted in the erection of one of the finest Elk homes in the United States. His work for this order created a widespread sentiment in favor of making him grand exalted ruler, the highest office in Elkdom. He is Potentate of Yaarab Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine and has

achieved wonderful success in that capacity. Mr. Andrews is very enthusiastic and energetic in all his undertakings. He belongs to and is prominent in all the leading social clubs. President Wilson appointed him in 1913 as Commissioner General to the Mediterranean and Balkan states in behalf of the Panama Exposition. He is a representative in the Georgia Legislature from Fulton County and has done splendid service for his county and state.

On July 1, 1899, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Leontine Chisholm, a daughter of Willis P. and Martha (Spullock) Chisholm, and one of the most popular members of Atlanta society. Their tasteful and commodious residence on the Peachtree road is often the scene of social festivities, Mrs. Andrews dispensing a generous hospitality with all the grace and charm which distinguished a Southern hostess under the old regime.

JAMES FERDINAND ASKEW. The keynote of the new South is enterprise. The men who now guide and control the destiny of this section are men of business activity, who see and grasp the opportunities presented to them and open up new avenues of prosperity, not only for themselves but for whole communities. A prominent example of this type is Joseph Ferdinand Askew, of Hogansville, Troup County, Georgia, a sketch of whose career presents useful lessons. Mr. Askew was born on a farm near Newnan, Georgia, May 5, 1853, the son of James P. and Mary Theresa (Connell) Askew. His parents, both now deceased, were natives of North Carolina, James Askew being a successful farmer and slaveholder, a fine type of the ante-bellum southern gentleman. Born in 1809, he lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, passing away in 1893, after having been the founder of the Askew family in Georgia. He and his wife were active members of the Baptist Church. Their family numbered ten children, as follows: William S., a prominent miller, and head of the W. S. Askew Lumber Company, of Newnan, Georgia; Lenora Frances, the widow of John Dunbar who died in Newnan in 1914; Susie, wife of William E. Dixon, a farmer of Carroll County, Georgia, James Ferdinand, subject of this sketch; Rufus W., who died in 1894 at Carrollton, Georgia; Mary Ellen, who married E. J. Bradley and died in 1909 at Newnan, Georgia; Britton S., who died at Milledgeville, Georgia; John, who died in 1910 at Newnan, this state; Joseph Edward, who died in Newnan in 1910; and Shoate, who died at the age of eight years.

J. F. Askew, who was the next to the youngest of his parents' children, was educated in the Newnan and Coweta County public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he began industrial life as a farmer, but after a year's experience in that line he determined instead to adopt a mercantile career. Accordingly, in 1876, he started business in a modest way at West Point, Troup County. Two years later he removed to Franklin, Heard County, where he conducted a store for two years. Then, in 1882, he came to Hogansville and formed a partnership with J. T. Bradley, under the firm name of Askew & Bradley. A branch store was also started at Carrollton, of which Mr. Bradley took personal charge, the Hogansville establishment being under the direct supervision of Mr. Askew. In 1899 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Askew retaining the Hogansville store, which had now grown to one of the largest of its kind in Hogansville. In 1904 Mr. Askew organized the Hogansville Banking Company, with a capital of $25,000, since increased by earnings to $53,000, and has been its principal stockholder and active head ever since. In 1908 he made another forward step when he became the president of the Mutual Cotton Oil Company of Hogansville. The business operated by this company is one of great importance to the town, employing, as it does, some twenty people, crushing on an average about 2,500 tons of cotton seed yearly and having an annual output of 120,000 gallons of oil. Since coming to Hogansville Mr. Askew has been a

Very Truly yours,

T. B. Falder

[illegible] progress of the town which for the [illegible], being the present incumbent of that [illegible] he has been president of the board of education, [illegible] having been of decided benefit to the schools. He is [illegible] furnish information to prospective settlers in regard to [illegible] and opportunities and does whatever he can to advance [illegible] interests. In politics he is a [illegible] of Pythias, his religious [illegible]

Mr. Askew was first married in [illegible] in 1883, leaving no children. [illegible] Miss Annie B. Olliver, the two [illegible] of Hon. Benjamin and Josephine (Birch) Olliver. [illegible] attorney and judge—one of the most prominent members [illegible] bar. Of Mr. Askew's second marriage three [illegible] Mary Pauline, who died at the age of six [illegible] February 16, 1891, who was educated in the [illegible] at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, where he was [illegible] class of 1912, and who is now assistant cashier of [illegible] Benjamin Olliver, born April 23, 1894. Mr. Askew [illegible] of Hogansville's successful business men and has [illegible] as a public official, as he has always kept at hear [illegible] A large part of the prosperity of the town is due to [illegible] were all born here, [illegible] he has associated himself so closely [illegible] the place as to have [illegible] an integral part of it. [illegible] keep on increasing [illegible] little doubted by those who know [illegible] ance and integrity.

[illegible] Bradford Felder. While some [illegible] and in certain professions [illegible] their natural leaning [illegible] talents pointing unmis- [illegible] career in which they [illegible] the church [illegible] the business [illegible] arena engage many [illegible] of the future, their [illegible] their ambition. To respond to this [illegible] in this direction, to broaden and deepen every [illegible] dge and to finally enter upon this chosen career [illegible] worth while—this has been the happy experience of [illegible] Felder, than whom there is no more distinguished and [illegible] Atlanta bar. Not alone is Mr. Felder eminent by [illegible] among the lawyers of Georgia, but because of an [illegible] has contributed distinguished men to the various [illegible]

[illegible] to come to America was Hans Henry Felder, [illegible] Charleston, South Carolina, in company with a [illegible] to America by one John Peter Perry, a Swiss [illegible] visited the southern part of the American [illegible] in such glowing [illegible] were circulated in Switzerland. [illegible] settlers came [illegible] emigrant from [illegible] journeyed from [illegible] after named Orange[illegible] founding of Orange County.

From the time of [illegible] was no incident in the history of Orangeburg that did [illegible] mention the name of one or another

Very Truly yrs,
T. B. Talbot

leading spirit in the development and progress of the town, which for the last ten years he has served as mayor, being the present incumbent of that office. For twelve years he has been president of the board of education, his service in that office having been of decided benefit to the schools. He is always ready to furnish information to prospective settlers in regard to local conditions and opportunities and does whatever he can to advance local interests. In politics he is a democrat. Fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias, his religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church.

Mr. Askew was first married in 1882 to Miss Pauline Olliver, who died in 1883, leaving no children. For his second wife he married her sister, Miss Annie B. Olliver, the two sisters being daughters of Hon. Benjamin and Josephine (Birch) Olliver. Their father was a leading attorney and judge—one of the most prominent members of the Heard County bar. Of Mr. Askew's second marriage three children have been born, namely: Mary Pauline, who died at the age of six years; James Emmett, born February 16, 1891, who was educated in the Hogansville high school and at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, where he was graduated Ph. D. in the class of 1912, and who is now assistant cashier of the Hogansville bank; and Benjamin Olliver, born April 23, 1894. Mr. Askew stands in the front rank of Hogansville's successful business men and has added to his popularity as a public official, as he has always kept at heart the best interests of the people. A large part of the prosperity of the town is due to him, his children were all born here, and he has associated himself so closely with the life of the place as to have become an integral part of it. That his prosperity will keep on increasing can be little doubted by those who know his characteristic qualities of energy, perseverance and integrity.

Thomas Brailsford Felder. While some men achieve success along certain lines and in certain professions, there are undoubtedly those who are born to them, their natural leanings and marked talents pointing unmistakably to the career in which they subsequently reach distinction. With some the call of the church cannot be disobeyed; the science of healing appeals to others; the business mart or the political arena engage many, while there are still others who early see in their visions of the future, their achieving in the law as the summit of their ambition. To respond to this call, to bend every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every possible highway of knowledge and to finally enter upon this chosen career and find its rewards worth while—this has been the happy experience of Thomas Brailsford Felder, than whom there is no more distinguished and capable lawyer at the Atlanta bar. Not alone is Mr. Felder eminent by reason of his position among the lawyers of Georgia, but because of an ancestry which for years has contributed distinguished men to the various avenues of life's endeavor.

The first of the Felders to come to America was Hans Henry Felder, who in 1737 left Europe for Charleston, South Carolina, in company with a ship-load of colonists attracted to America by one John Peter Perry, a Swiss gentleman, who, having himself visited the southern part of the American Colonies, published pamphlets describing the country in such glowing terms that numbers were attracted here. These pamphlets were circulated in Switzerland, North Germany, Holland and the provinces of the Rhine, and settlers came from each of these localities. Hans Henry Felder was an emigrant from Germany, and was captain of the colonists with whom he journeyed from Charleston, to a township on the Edisto which was thereafter named Orangeburg, and which, it may be said, was the founding of Orange County.

From the time of its founding there was no incident in the history of Orangeburg that did not in some way mention the name of one or another

of the Felder family. The records of the colony were kept by the Rev. J. U. Giessendanner, and subsequently by his nephew and successor, so that it is not difficult to trace the records of an individual family. This colony history shows the marriage of Hans Henry Felder to Mary Elizabeth Shaumloffel and the births of their children, while the baptism of one of these children, named Peter, was marked by a piece of rather remarkable baptismal Latin, as follows: "1746: September 25. Baptizetus est bon. September 8, Henry Hans and Marie Elizabethe uxaris urgis. Suscepti: Jacob Giessendanner and Jacob Louise Huger." The names of Mr. and Mrs. Felder appear many times in the colonial records as sponsors for children born in the colony, and likewise as witnesses of marriages and in numerous other capacities. After Orangeburg district had been formed, in 1768, Hans Henry Felder was made a justice of the peace, and in 1775 was named a member of the committee for effectually carrying into execution the Continental Association, subsequently being named a deputy to the Continental Congress. In addition to other offices he was a member of the State Legislature at the outbreak of the war for independence, and immediately became a member of the patriot army, in which he fought as a brave, faithful and efficient officer. In the company which was organized by him were his seven sons, namely: Henry, Jacob, John, Frederick, Samuel, Abraham and Peter, and of these, one was killed at the battle of Cowpens, while another, John, met with a tragic death, being captured by Captain Snell, a brother-in-law of his mother, and in attempting to escape jumped into the Congaree River, swam across and on gaining the opposite shore was shot with his own rifle, held in the hands of a guard. At the outbreak of the war, Captain Felder was the owner of two homes, both of which were burned, and in trying to save the second one his life was lost. A leader in every important movement of the commonwealth, he was known as one of South Carolina's best known and most influential citizens, and his death left vacant a position that could hardly be filled.

On his father's maternal side, Thomas Brailsford Felder is connected with the famous General Moultrie, one of the distinguished officers of the War of the Revolution, and other distinguished family connections include Governor Manning of South Carolina, and the Brailsfords and Richardsons of the same state.

Thomas Brailsford Felder was born in Burke County, Georgia, October 6, 1864, and is a son of Thomas B. and Clara Minerva (Corker) Felder. He began his education at Richmond Academy, Augusta, and was graduated with first honors from Waynesboro High School, in 1879, following which he attended the North Georgia Military and Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. He next entered the University of Georgia, at Athens, and was graduated from that institution in 1883, and that same year was admitted to the bar and began practice at Dublin, Georgia. There Mr. Felder early began to show the possession of attributes and qualities which were to later place him high in public esteem and in the ranks of his profession. As early as 1884 he was honored by the people of Dublin with election to the office of solicitor of the City Court of Laurens County, and in that capacity he continued to act until 1887. In 1888 he was selected as presidential elector from the Third Congressional District, and, having outgrown the community of Dublin, and realizing the need of a broader and more prolific field for the display of his talents, in 1890 came to Atlanta, where his practice has since been carried on, and where he occupies offices at No. 238 Equitable Building.

From the time of his arrival in Atlanta, Mr. Felder has continued to hold offices of an important and responsible character, in each of which he has fully vindicated the confidence placed in his ability and integrity. After serving, in 1896 and 1897, as chairman of the General Judiciary Committee

of the House of Representatives, Mr. Felder was, in 1898, induced by his constituents to make the race for Congress, but owing to the independence of his views on the money question, which were totally at variance with those of his party, he met with defeat, although in the light of later events, he is able to view this defeat as a victory. Mr. Felder left public life to some extent at this time, although he has served his state three times as delegate to the National Democratic Convention, the last time being at Baltimore, in 1912, when he seconded the nomination of and cast his vote for Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, for president; several times as delegate to state conventions, and in 1904 as elector from the state at large, and as president of the Electoral College. As a man of fairness and strict impartiality, he was made chairman of the investigating committee to which was given the charges against two judges of the Superior Court, in 1897. In addition to these offices of a semi-legal character, Mr. Felder served on the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson. As a man of practical and far-reaching judgment, it is Mr. Felder's belief that the best interests of the state and of the nation can be served by conservative policies in politics and by the annihilation of the political demagogue. While he is a fluent and forceful writer, his talents in this line have been exercised merely in articles written for the daily press, but these have been so timely, effective and cogent, that they have never failed to be thought compelling and agents through which reforms have been secured.

Mr. Felder is at the head of one of the strongest legal combinations of the South. He was employed as special counsel for the State of South Carolina in civil and criminal suits against the dispensary grafters, instituted in 1907, by authority of the Legislature. Termed by a leading Georgia daily as "a battle for state and individual honesty and uprightness," this case won widespread attention, involving enormous fraudulent charges against the state by certain liquor dealers—one charge alone amounting to some $63,000, while the whole question involved much larger amounts—and was won with brilliant success by Mr. Felder and his associates, being decided in the state's favor by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The romantic conditions of Mr. Felder's life, both from an ancestral and personal viewpoint, suggested him as a pattern for one of the heroes in Miss Hallie Ermine Rives' "Satan Sanderson." Socially, the Felders have always been prominent in Georgia, and Mr. Felder is affiliated with the prominent social and fraternal organizations of Atlanta, including the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Automobile and Transportation Club, the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, as well as in the Phi Delta Theta secret fraternity and the Sigma Nu and Phi Kappa debating societies of Dahlonega and Athens. His religious connection and that of his family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Felder was married the first time to Miss Charlotte Johnson, of Indiana, whose father, Grafton Johnson, was a prominent capitalist and banker, while her maternal grandfather was Noah K. Noble, the first republican governor of Indiana. Mrs. Felder died in 1904, without children. Mr. Felder was married the second time to Mrs. Norfleet Johnson, widow of a prominent banker of Little Rock, Arkansas. She was a Miss Wilson Norfleet, and is a daughter of F. M. and Octavia (Stinson) Norfleet, the former the president of the Sledge-Norfleet Cotton Company, of Memphis, Tennessee. One child has been born to this union, Thomas Brailsford Felder, III.

James Evans Brown. As editor, state senator and postmaster, James Evans Brown has well served his city, his district and his state. Through the pages of the Newnan Herald, his personality is brought close to thousands

of homes in Coweta County. A Georgian by birth and a southerner by ancestry, Mr. Brown recalls with some pride that his grandparents made this state their home as early as 1835. They had been residents of Dublin County, North Carolina, where both their families—the Blantons and the Browns—were known as pioneers in the early history of that state. It was Marion County, of this state, that Jones Brown and his wife, Margaret Blanton Brown, chose as their first Georgia location. They reared three children: Owen P. Brown, of Brunswick, Georgia, who served in Company A of the Fifth Georgia regiment, during the entire Civil war; Nancy Caroline Brown, who became Mrs. William P. Vinson and died at Columbia, Alabama, in 1910; and Benjamin H. Brown, who lived to become the father of our subject, died at Dawson, Georgia, in 1914.

The young life of Benjamin H. Brown was defined by the agricultural and other practical pursuits to which he had been reared. He married Elizabeth Williams. He enlisted with the Second Georgia Cavalry, Company K, and when released from a soldier's responsibilities returned to his home at this state. There he engaged in contracting and building.

James Evans Brown's natal day was February 6, 1854. He received the major part of his education in the common schools of Dawson. When eighteen years of age he went to Macon, where he obtained a position with J. W. Burke Company, printers and publishers of that city. Young Brown remained in the employ of this firm until 1877. Having thus gained not only much mechanical knowledge and many practical ideas regarding the management of a printing establishment, but also a clear understanding of his own talents and the original bent of his mind, in 1877 he purchased the Henry County Weekly, then published at Hampton. When the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad was located through McDonough, the capital of the county, Mr. Brown moved his publishing plant to that point. After conducting his paper here for some years he removed, in 1886, to Newnan. In this city he was at first connected with the Coweta Advertiser, in the capacity of editor. Six months later he assisted in the organization of the Newnan Publishing Company, which consolidated the Advertiser with the Herald. This company has since regularly published the paper, which has a wide circulation, and is the official county organ of the county.

In 1884, while a resident of Henry County, Mr. Brown was elected to represent the Thirty-fourth district in the State Senate. During the second administration of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster at Newnan, and held this office four years. Another honor that came to him was his appointment by Governor Atkinson in 1897 to the office of state librarian, in which capacity he officiated for four years.

On August 16, 1883, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Katherine E. Milner, a daughter of Jonathan and Drusilla Addy Milner, of Newnan. A son was born to the editor and his wife on May 31, 1884, who was christened Blalock. He died June 23, 1891. Another son, Evans, was born July 2, 1886, and is the only child now living.

William C. Wright. The lawyer of pre-eminent distinction in Newnan and the Coweta Circuit is William Carter Wright, a native of Georgia and a representative of one of the leading families of Northern Virginia and of this section of Georgia. In a family whose members have given it especial distinction, genealogical details are of genuine interest. Let us therefore note some of the leading facts in the lives of Attorney Wright's grandfather, James Wright, and his father, Benjamin Wright.

Both the grandfather and grandmother of our subject were natives of the Old Dominion State. James Wright and his wife moved from Northern Virginia, early in the nineteenth century, to Eastern Georgia, where they reared their family. He was a planter and slave-holder, a man of promi-

nence in his section. A stanch democrat, he took an active interest in political affairs. His vigorous life closed in Putnam County, after seventy-five years of independent and forceful activity. His son Benjamin (who lived to become the father of William Carter Wright) was of Putnam County birth. There he was reared. He married Miss Emily Eubanks Tompkins, also a native of Putnam County. Soon after their lives and fortunes were united, they removed to Carroll County, which was the scene of their long and eventful life together. Benjamin Wright became a man of purposive political activities. His strong individuality made him a noteworthy figure in the Georgia State Legislature, of which he was a member, both in Senate and House, representing the Carroll County district. He was, moreover, a member of the historical secession convention of Milledgeville, which severed the southern states from the Union. Vocationally, Benjamin Wright was a planter. He and his wife, Emily Wright, lived to an unusually ripe old age. Despite the service he had given to the Confederate army, Colonel Wright lived to number his years as eighty-three, one year less than those attained by Mrs. Wright, who died in 1914, at the age of eighty-four. Both were active members of the Baptist Church. They reared four sons and three daughters. Tompkins Wright, the eldest, was but sixteen years of age when he joined Captain Beall's companies of the Confederate army; while in service he contracted pneumonia, which soon cut short his promising young life. Mary C. Wright became Mrs. J. C. Gibson, of Newnan, Georgia. Giles B. Wright is a resident of Atlanta, Georgia. Nicholas T. Wright died in 1909, at Newnan, Georgia. Emma Wright and Ada K. Wright married brothers—the former lady becoming Mrs. E. S. Roberts and the latter Mrs. T. S. Roberts, both families establishing homes in Crisp, Ben Hill County, Georgia. The youngest member of the family is William Carter Wright, whose name forms the title of this biographical review.

A self-made, educated man is William C. Wright, whose fortunate combination of native gifts and consistent ambition have led him from point to point of his successful career. Carroll County was the scene of his nativity, the date of that event being January 6, 1866. Showing at an early age an interest in books and public affairs, as well as a talent for persuasive oratory, he continued his studies through the high school and soon after became a popular young schoolmaster in the educational institutions of Carroll County. Such work, pursued by a young person of character, soon develops individuality and initiative to a practical degree; those were the qualities which guided William Wright to the choice of the law as a life-work and those have been as well notable characteristics of its performance.

Mr. Wright's first tutor in legal lore was Gen. L. H. Featherstone, whose office our subject entered at Newnan, Georgia. When those studies were cut short by General Featherstone's death, they were resumed under ex-Governor William Y. Adkinson, of Newnan, Georgia. After this period of training was concluded, Mr. Wright was formally admitted to the practice of law in 1886.

Attorney Wright's first professional partnership was formed with the Hon. P. S. Willcoxon. After five years spent as junior partner of the firm, Mr. Wright entered another professional relation, becoming the head of the partnership of Wright and Farmer, his junior partner being L. W. Farmer of Newnan. Two years of legal practice in this connection were followed by another change. At that time our subject became associated with the Hon. R. W. Freeman and the firm thus formed was known for the eight years of its existence as the leading legal office of the City of Newnan. This association was not to be permanent, however, for Mr. Freeman was eventually called to the bench, as superior judge for Coweta Circuit. Attorney Wright has since continued to administer independently the legal business of the large class of clients acquired and his is conceded to be the most important

practice of the community. Mr. Wright has in the interim been honored with the office of solicitor of City Court of Newnan, Coweta County, holding that office for eight years and demonstrating his ability as one of the ablest prosecutors who have been known in the history of the county. With all his heavy professional business, he finds time for practical participation in affairs educational and matters agricultural. He has served for several years on the Newnan Board of Education, having a sincere and deep interest in this phase of civic life. Mr. Wright, like every true Southerner, has a genuine affection for "our mother, the earth," and takes delight in managing the business of his farm. He has a genius for getting results from the soil and holds the record of having raised forty bales of cotton with the use of but two plows.

The attractive and efficient mistress of Attorney Wright's home is Pauline Arnold Wright, to whom he was married September 15, 1892. Mrs. Wright is a daughter of William P. and Mary (Harris) Buford, well-known citizens of the community. Several children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright. Evelyn, the eldest, was born in 1893; Emily, the second, died at the age of four years and her little sister Pauline was called by "the reaper of the flowers" at the age of two years. Arnold, the first son, and William C. Wright, junior, are the other members of the family, and all were born in Newnan, Georgia.

Fraternal and religious life have their due share in the life of the Wright family. Mrs. Wright is a loyal and helpful member of the Methodist Church, to whose interests she devotes both time and talent; while her husband continues his allegiance to the Baptist division of the church, so faithfully adhered to by his ancestors. He is a popular Mason, having been honored by all chairs to that of Shrine. The Elks also claim his membership as a genial and distinguished member. A well-rounded life is William C. Wright's, one of fully deserved success, of broad interests, of admirable character, of substantial qualities well worthy of emulation.

Claude Griffin, M. D. One of the younger members of the medical fraternity of Carroll County, and already well established in his profession at Carrollton, Doctor Griffin is a son of the late James P. Griffin, whose personal record is one of historic importance owing to the fact that he was the founder and for many years the leading citizen of Temple in Carroll County.

James P. Griffin died at Temple in 1907 at the age of seventy-two. He was born in Carroll County, came of a good family, and made a gallant record as a soldier during the Civil war, having gone out with a Georgia Company and regiment in 1861 and continuing through the period of hostilities until the close. He was in the cavalry and much of his service was under the intrepid and dashing leader Joe Wheeler. Immediately after the war he established the first mercantile concern at what is now the Village of Temple, and remained engaged in business there until his retirement. More than any other one man he built the little city, organized the Temple Bank, was a successful farmer, and did a large business both in the raising and buying of cotton. He was a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife were active in the Methodist church. Another important achievement which he performed for the benefit of his home community was in securing the construction of the Southern Railroad to the Village of Temple. He donated the grounds for the depot and side tracks at the village. Successful himself, he was always unselfish and patriotic in his relations to the community, and his death was the loss of a real leader. James P. Griffin married Sarah Adams, who was born in Carroll County in 1845, and is still living at Temple. There were seven children: Joseph, a cotton buyer at Temple; Charles R., a Carroll County farmer; Matt E., who lives at Carrollton and is tax collector of Carroll County; Betty, wife of H. H. Sewell of Temple;

J. Lewis, of Atlanta; Ella, wife of R. M. Thomasson of Temple; and Doctor Claude, the youngest.

Dr. Claude Griffin was born in Carroll County at Temple July 14, 1887. His early education came from the public schools at Temple and he also spent two years in Emory College. Doctor Griffin's preparation for his chosen profession was unusually thorough and complete. In 1911 he graduated M. D. from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at once entered upon post-graduate and hospital experience in the New Rochelle Hospital at New York City. He performed the duties of interne there during 1912 and in 1913 became interne in the French Hospital of New York City.

With this liberal training combined with a natural aptitude for the profession and many unusual personal qualifications, Doctor Griffin began active practice at Carrollton in 1913. He has steadily advanced in the estimation of all who know him, and is recognized as a sincere, painstaking and efficient physician and surgeon. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and belongs to the Methodist Church. Aside from his practice Doctor Griffin owns farm lands and operates them through tenants. An important characteristic is his love of outdoor life, and he is a man of varied interests and tastes and has the promise of a brilliant future.

ZADOCK COOK was a native Georgian, born in 1769. He was for a number of years a member of the General Assembly of the state, a man of good standing and a sound legislator. When in 1817 Alfred Cuthbert, a representative in the Fourteenth Congress, resigned, Mr. Cook was elected to fill the vacancy. He served out that term and was re-elected for the Fifteenth Congress, his full period of service lasting from January 23, 1817, to March 3, 1819. He was then an elderly man, and does not appear to have desired further public office. He had served a number of terms in the Legislature, and retired to his plantation near Athens, where he lived for thirty years after his retirement from Congress, his death occurring between 1855 and 1860, when he was between eighty-five and ninety years of age.

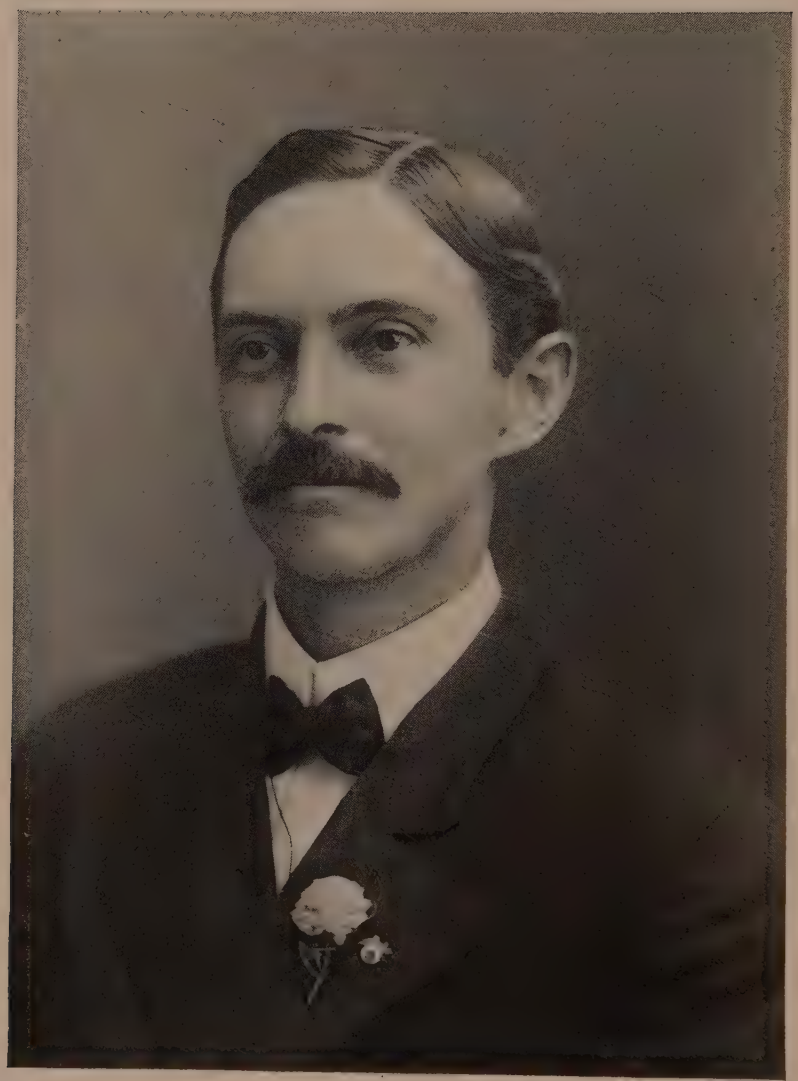
GEORGE W. OWENS was a native of Georgia, born about the first part of the last century, received a good education, studied law, and began practice at Savannah. He won the reputation of a good lawyer, became somewhat prominent in political life, and was elected a representative to the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth congresses as a Unionist, serving from 1835 to 1839. He died at Savannah, Georgia, in 1856.

FRANK WORD. The successful citizen whose name forms the caption of this biographical review is prominent as a winner in the warehouse business and unique in the distinction that he is the oldest citizen of Hogansville, Georgia. For his ability to cope with life's tasks Mr. Word loyally and reverently gives credit to his father, whose life we will briefly sketch before giving in detail the main facts of Mr. Word's own career. In viewing the earthly years in retrospect of the life of Robert Word we must needs go back in imagination just 100 years, for it was on December 6th, of the year 1816, that the progenitor of our subject was born. Laurens County, South Carolina, was then the home of James Word and Elizabeth Vance Word, his wife. Robert Milton Word was the full name given the son of that young pair. Those were not easy times for the settlers of a virgin country, but Robert Word made much of slender resources, not as a capitalist, but as one who achieved, in the best sense, a successful life. With two of his brothers, he settled in Georgia when quite young and at a time that was still early in the nineteenth century. Robert Word's first work here was in assisting with the building and grading of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. It was

doubtless that introduction to Coweta County that led him to later settle in the community. He was interested in agriculture and was able to combine that time-honored vocation with the service of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, with which he continued for many years. Robert Word was a democrat and a soldier who served with the state troops of South Carolina. He was a member of the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and was a communicant of the Baptist Church. His wife was a member of the South Carolina family of Underwoods, her parents being John and Mary Underwood. Elizabeth White Underwood and Robert Word dated their romance from quite early youth, having known each other before the departure of the former to seek his fortune. Their marriage occurred on February 22, 1839, in Coweta County, Georgia. Eight children came to them in the progress of their long and useful life: Edward Milton Word, the eldest, married Fannie Beasley; he lived to the age of seventy-four, dying in Thomason, Georgia, April 30, 1915. Isaac Thomas Word, whose wife was Lizzie Bohaunan, became a planter and closed his earthly days in Chillicothe, Texas. Elvira Caroline Word, Mrs. Louis P. Redwine, lives at Madras, Georgia, her husband being a planter of that locality. Mary Elizabeth Word, Mrs. W. B. Cochran, resides at 420 Holderness Street, in Atlanta. Emily Jane Word became the wife of W. W. Dunlap, who for many years was passenger conductor of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; she is now a widow, residing at 625 Capitol Avenue, Atlanta. Sixth in line of these brothers and sisters was Frank Word, who is our subject and received detailed account in succeeding paragraphs. Sarah Ella Word, the youngest sister, now deceased, was the wife of Robert Smith and died in Cassville, Georgia. The youngest of the family of Robert Milton Word is John H. Word, a resident of Atlanta. The father of this family lived to the ripe old age of eighty-one years and passed to the spirit-life in the year 1905, long after the decease of his faithful wife. The remains of both were placed to rest in Newnan Cemetery.

Frank Word's birth occurred at Newnan, Georgia, on July 28, 1851. His education was pursued in the Grantville, Georgia, public schools. From boyhood his unspoken watchwords were honesty and industry. Various kinds of work were pursued for experience and modest profit before he chose a definite and continued vocation. In 1868, however, while still a very young man, he became railroad agent for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, thereafter holding that position continuously for twenty-one years. In 1889 Mr. Word resigned his road position to engage in the cotton and fertilizer warehouse business. He has constructed commodious and substantial brick warehouses that compass a floor space of 23,000 square feet, and has since that time continued actively and prominently in this useful and lucrative business. He has also interested himself in other reputable enterprises and has built for his family one of the finest residences in Hogansville.

Mrs. Word is a granddaughter of the founder of Hogansville. That distinguished gentleman was the Hon. William Hogan, originally of Lincoln County, Georgia, and a planter of means, beside being a manufacturer of buggies and wagons, the proprietor of a tannery and gristmill and the head of various other enterprises. He was the owner of the land upon which Hogansville now stands. His son-in-law, John T. Pullin, married Miss Mary Hogan and it was their daughter Eugenia who became the wife of our subject. John Pullin died in 1873 and his wife followed him two years later, just twenty days after the Pullin-Word marriage. The children born of this union were five in number. The eldest is Frank Word, junior, who is well known as the cashier of the Southern States Life Insurance Company and a resident of Atlanta. Meredith K. Word, the second son, is associated with the Robert Moore Cotton Company of Atlanta. William Barnard Word is connected with the Armour Packing Company at Atlanta. Herbert P. Word, the fourth and youngest son, is associated with his father in the cotton ware-



Henry R. Slack, M.D.

house business at Hogansville. The youngest child and only daughter of this family is Marybeth Word Scott, Mrs. Tramwell Scott, who with her husband resides at 95 North Avenue, Atlanta. Mrs. Word is a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. Word lends a less active but substantial allegiance.

A man of hearty public spirit is Mr. Word, who has always been vitally interested in the upbuilding of Hogansville, contributing to its welfare in various inconspicuous but important ways. For six years he served his county in the useful capacity of commissioner and is counted one of the most estimable and influential citizens of his community. He still maintains a close oversight of his extensive business, but in the summers accompanies Mrs. Word in travel or recreation at congenial vacation resorts. Both are notably social favorites, whose character does credit to their prominent position in a locality with which they have so long been associated.

Duke Davis. It is a pleasure to record the careers of men who have attained success in life through their own efforts, in whatever department of human activity they may be engaged, as to them the biographer can award a full measure of praise, knowing it to be well deserved. The credit to the individual is the greater when his success has been won in an honorable but arduous and difficult profession like that of the law. The career of Duke Davis, attorney at law, of La Grange, Troup County, Georgia, illustrates what can be accomplished by a man of strong mentality who is determined to succeed and works hard and perseveringly to that end. Mr. Davis was born in Harris County, Georgia, May 23, 1890, the son of Leonard Decatur Davis and his wife, Louisiana Virginia, whose maiden name was Duke. His paternal grandfather, Marion Davis, was one of the early sheriffs of Harris County, serving in that office during the Civil war. The Davises and Dukes are representative families of Harris County, where for several generations they have been engaged in farming. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was Green Stephen Duke, a Confederate soldier who served in the state troops, and who died in 1900. His wife in maidenhood was Sarah Webb. She also is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Davis were the parents of eight children, as follows: Emerson M., a resident of Atlanta; Tabor Harding, who is engaged in farming in Harris County; Miss Opie and Miss Erin Davis, residing at home; Duke, the subject of this biography; Wootsie, a farmer in Harris County; Lum B., also engaged in farming in Harris County, and Earl, who is similarly located and occupied.

Duke Davis worked on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, earning the money to pay for his education. He taught school for two years in Harris County, and then entered the high school at Opelika, Alabama, where he was subsequently graduated. For the two years following he taught in the rural schools of Lee County, Alabama. Having now decided to embrace the profession of law, he entered upon the necessary studies under the mentorship of Solon M. Davis, a cousin residing in Columbus, and on July 4, 1913, was admitted to practice by the Hon. S. P. Gilbert, judge of the Chattahoochee Circuit. On August 1st of the same year he opened an office in La Grange, where he has since established a reputation as an able attorney and a strong advocate at the bar. A man of studious habits and devoted to his profession, with an enviable record for honesty and reliability, a bright future doubtless awaits him. In politics Mr. Davis is a democrat. He is a Baptist in religion, interested in church and Sunday school work, and is affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic order. Since taking up his residence in La Grange he has made a host of friends.

Henry Richmond Slack, Ph. M., M. D. In no depeartment of science have greater advances been made during the last generation than in medi-

cine. Diseases which twenty-five or thirty years ago were regarded as incurable can now be cured or, what is still better, prevented, thanks to the indefatigable labors of some of the most eminent members of this noble profession, who in many cases have risked or even sacrificed their lives in the endeavor to relieve human suffering. The State of Georgia has furnished her quota of physicians who have taken part in this commendable work. One of the most active among them is Dr. Henry Richmond Slack of LaGrange, Troup County, an account of whose career is well worthy of attention by the readers of this volume.

Doctor Slack was born in Rosedale, Iberville Parish, Louisiana, May 7, 1862, the son of Henry Richmond and Louisiana (Woolfolk) Slack. The father, a native of Plaquemine, Louisiana, died in Sewanee, Tennessee, October 1, 1890, at the age of fifty-five, was graduated with the class of 1855 from Yale University. Among his classmates there were some young men who afterwards acquired a national reputation, including the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Wager Swayne of New York. Doctor Slack's father owned a large sugar plantation at Rosedale, Louisiana, covering about 4,000 acres. Having studied civil engineering he took a leading part in the building of the Mississippi River levees. During the Civil war he joined Company A, First Louisiana Regiment, and afterwards served with Gen. John B. Morgan's Cavalry until after General Lee's surrender. He was a man of great influence in his community and well deserved the esteem of his fellow citizens. His widow is still living and resides with her son in LaGrange, being now seventy-six years old. The family have their religious affiliations with the Episcopal Church. To Henry R. and Louisiana Slack were born four children: Henry Richmond, Jr.; William Samuel, now rector of St. Paul's Church at Columbus, Mississippi; Louise, who died in LaGrange, Georgia, at the age of twenty-two years; and Charles John, who is now operating the old plantation in Louisiana.

In 1880 the family moved to LaGrange, Georgia, on account of the mother's health. Dr. Henry Richmond Slack was then eighteen years of age. Besides the advantages of the common schools, he received his higher education in Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1885, having Woodrow Wilson, now president of the United States, as a college mate. In 1891, he was given the Ph. M. degree by the University of Maryland. In 1895-96 he was a student under Dr. Sir William Osler at Johns Hopkins Hospital and at Harvard in 1906 was under the noted Dr. R. C. Cabot. His medical degree was acquired from the Atlanta Medical College, now Emory University, in 1891, and subsequently he began practice at LaGrange. He has also taken post-graduate courses in New York, Chicago and Boston.

In 1900 Doctor Slack founded the Pasteur Institute of Georgia at Atlanta and became its president, a position he filled until the state took over the institution in 1906. On April 18, 1900, Doctor Slack read a paper before the Medical Association of Georgia entitled "Hydrophobia and the Necessity for a Pasteur Institute in Georgia." This attracted considerable attention and yet in his laudable ambition to found an institution for the prevention of the terrible disease hydrophobia he was opposed by a number of prominent physicians, at first and for some years he financed the undertaking out of his own private resources. The institute is now a department of the Georgia State Board of Health, and in addition to the preventive treatment of hydrophobia is devoted to pathological, bacteriological and clinical investigations and researches for the medical profession.

Doctor Slack began the practice of medicine and surgery at LaGrange in 1891, making a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. In 1902 he built a splendid modern private sanitarium that he has since conducted.

This institution has received patronage from all over the state and United States, and has rendered a splendid service to the community.

Doctor Slack is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, of the Southern Medical Association, the Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Geographic Society. He is a life member and was president of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association in 1891 and secretary and chemist for the Georgia State Board of Pharmacy from 1888 to 1900. At the time of his appointment he was the youngest man in the United States to hold such a position. He was vice chairman of the section of pharmacology and therapeutics and presided at the Boston meeting of the American Medical Association in 1906. In his profession he is recognized as a high authority and at times has contributed valuable articles to the medical press. One of these, already mentioned, is that relating to hydrophobia, which was published. Another was on "Blue Pyoktanin in the Treatment of Inoperable Malignant Growths," the result of his original work in cancer, which was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form. His article "Some Unusual Cases of Intestinal Diseases" was reprinted from the Atlanta Journal Record of Medicine for May, 1905.

Doctor Slack was formerly professor of chemistry and lecturer on physiology in the Southern and LaGrange colleges. He is an earnest student and aside from his profession is interested in several business enterprises, having been one of the organizers and first directors of the Dixie Cotton Mills. He is now a director of the LaGrange National Bank. He has served the city as a member of the council and chairman of the board of health and took a prominent part in establishing the public schools in LaGrange and in the cause of education generally. He is president of the board of education and is also a trustee of the LaGrange Settlement Work. In the Masonic order he belongs to the Lodge, Chapter, Council, Coeur de Leon Commandery and Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Atlanta.

On September 14, 1887, Doctor Slack was married in LaGrange to Miss Ruth Bradfield, daughter of Dr. T. S. and Mary (Loyd) Bradfield of LaGrange. Mrs. Slack's father was one of the leading citizens of LaGrange and at the time of his death was the oldest living druggist. He formerly served the city as mayor and for fifty years was a pillar and ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church and Sunday school. To Doctor and Mrs. Slack have been born four children, Harry R., Jr., Searcy Bradfield, Ruth and Mary Louise.

Harry R. Slack, Jr., born November 29, 1888, was graduated from the LaGrange High School, took his degree of A. B. from the University of Georgia in 1908 and that of M. D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1912. He has been assistant resident surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital since his graduation there. September 1, 1914, having received leave of absence, he sailed for France on the steamer Red Cross under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, and did surgical work for the French army for a year at Pau.

Searcy Bradfield Slack, born June 9, 1891, graduated from the high school, from Bingham School of North Carolina, and from the University of Georgia with the degree B. S. and C. E. in 1911, winning the Peabody scholarship to Harvard. In 1912 he graduated from Harvard as Master of Arts. He is now assistant professor of civil engineering in the University of Georgia and a well known expert on road work. The Fulton County Road is a specimen of his engineering ability and he has been invited to demonstrate before the University of Michigan.

Ruth Slack, born February 18, 1893, graduated from the high school and in 1912 from Agnes Scott College with the degree A. B., being president of her class both in her freshman and junior years. Mr. Hazen Eager Smith of Prattville, Alabama, being so fortunate as to win her heart and

hand, they were married March 2, 1916. Mary Louise Slack, born October 28, 1898, graduated from high school in 1915 and is now a student at Agnes Scott College. She has shown talent for music and is a skilled performer on the violin.

Mrs. Slack, the mother of these talented children, is descended from the Scotch Camerons, famous as Covenanters, whose devotion to their religion in the face of persecution forms one of the most striking pages of history. She is an earnest worker of the Presbyterian Church, having served as organist in the church of that denomination in LaGrange for the past twenty years. She is vice president of the Presbyterial Society and is also active in missionary work. In 1883 she was graduated A. B. from the Southern Female College of LaGrange. Much of Doctor Slack's success is due to her help and good judgment.

In reviewing the career of Doctor Slack still more might be added to show his progressive spirit, which has had a marked and beneficial influence upon the pharmaceutical and medical professions in Georgia. He was for instance among the first to study the hook worm disease in the state and the sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis and to contribute articles upon these subjects, and he was also the first to use anti-toxin in diphtheria cases in Georgia. He was a trustee and on the executive committee with Capt. W. G. Raoul, who built the State Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Alto, Georgia. As he has still scarcely passed the prime of life and is in full possession of his powers and faculties, it may well be expected that his usefulness in his own particular field will be continued for many years to come and will lead to still greater results in the not distant future, one of which will be to establish a City Hospital in La Grange.

Hon Francis Marion Longley. A veteran of distinguished service, a lawyer of marked ability, a politician and statesman of unusual popularity and a capitalist of clear judgment is the Hon. Francis Longley, whose name is a household word in the State of Georgia. Now well along in success-crowned years, he is still keenly alive to all the interests of life. Striking among his characteristics are the historic hospitality of his ancestral Britain and his native South, and a rare patriotism that is in part a hereditary gift from his paternal grandfather. The latter, William F. Longley, was a Virginian who participated in the heroic events of the war of the Revolution and who carried from the Siege of Yorktown a bayonet wound attesting his American loyalty and his youthful intrepidity. In 1800 he removed to Tennessee, where he was well known as a prosperous planter throughout the remainder of his life. Of William F. Longley's twelve children, the eighth was John C. Longley, who married Miss Hannah Ray, daughter of William Ray, a native of North Carolina and a slaveholder. John C. and Hannah Ray became the parents of fourteen children, including him whose name forms the caption of this article. The first child, named Janie, died in her early maidenhood; her brother, James Longley, who became a successful farmer and active politician, lived until 1907; the second brother, Lewis, was also a farmer, whose life closed in 1895, in Whitfield County, Georgia; Mary Longley became Mrs. James Matlock and lived to the year 1905, her later home being in Parker County, Missouri; Jasper Longley, an agriculturist of Whitfield County, Georgia, passed from earth in 1909; next in line was our subject, Francis Marion Longley; his sister Elizabeth became Mrs. Center of Dalton, Georgia, where she died in 1910; Caroline Longley McHaan, now a widow, resides in Chattanooga, Tennessee; Sarah Longley, Mrs. Joseph Smith, died in Dalton, Georgia, in 1892; Houston Longley is still one of Dalton's citizens; Henry G. Longley, another brother who is occupied with landed interests, also lives in Dalton; Lou, who married Joseph Bogle, died in 1890, having been a resident of Whitfield County; California Longley died in 1870 at Dalton; Elvira, the youngest child of the family, was

the only one to die in childhood. A large and vigorous family of wholesome ideals, they made no slight impression upon the community in which they lived. John C. Longley, the father, was well educated for his time and well read. He took great interest in civic affairs and was withal a particularly successful planter. It was during the residence of the family in Polk County, Tennessee, that the son was born to John C. and Hannah Ray Longley whom they named Francis Marion. The day of his birth was April 4, 1839.

The education of Francis Marion Longley was begun in Benton, Tennessee, where he received thorough training in academic subjects. He was twenty-two years of age when he joined Company C of the Third Tennessee Infantry. That was in 1861, and during the service Mr. Longley rose from the private ranks to the office of lieutenant of the Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment. He served until the end of the sectional conflict, participating in the Battle and Siege of Vicksburg, the Battle of Big Black River and numerous others. The first year of his service was spent in Virginia. On the occasion of the Siege of Vicksburg, Lieutenant Longley was captured. He was paroled and again made a prisoner at the time of Lee's surrender. His activity in the battle of Strawberry Plains above Knoxville, Tennessee, was made memorable by his receiving a slight wound as a mark of his fearless valor.

Returning to private life, Mr. Longley, still in the strong tide of ambitious youth, proceeded to study law. His first tutor in legal jurisprudence was Jesse A. Glenn, of Dalton, Georgia, and it was not long before the Hon. James Milner, of Cartersville, found him sufficiently erudite for admission to the bar of the state. His maiden practice was at Dalton, Georgia, in partnership with Col. J. A. Hanks. For two years he continued as junior member of that firm and when they were ended he began his independent practice. He chose as a new location the Town of West Point, in Troup County, Georgia, where he remained until 1871. In that year he settled in La Grange, where he has ever since resided.

The career of Mr. Longley has been notable for political preferment and civic service. In the early '70s he held La Grange's highest public office. His mayoralty was followed by his election to the Georgia Legislature, of which he was a member in 1873 and 1874. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Colquitt to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Hugh Buchanan, Judge of the Superior Courts of Coweta Circuit. It was during that period that Judge Longley became one of the organizers of the Cotton Growers' Convention, which was held at Macon and the purpose of which was regulating the price of cotton. So efficient was Mr. Longley in the promoting of this organization that he was made its first president.

In 1906 Judge Longley was honored with another judicial office. This was the judgeship of the City Courts of La Grange, an office which he held for three years. At the close of that period of service, he was called upon to once more leave his municipality and serve his district in the State Legislature. He therefore went again to the capital in the capacity of representative, in the year 1909. A still higher office awaited him. In 1910 he was returned to the seat of state government as a senator.

Various important bills have been credited to Senator Longley's initiative ability and his purposive activity. It was he who introduced the bill, now a law, to license the carrying of concealed weapons. Many instances are noted as to his effectiveness in killing unwise or harmful legislation; as chairman of the penitentiary committee and also of the county lines committee he has further good work to his credit. Absolutely steadfast in the courage of his convictions, the ex-senator never hesitates to take an independent stand. He took a leading part in the defense of S. Guyt McClendon, whom he believed a victim of most undeserved persecution.

In the commercial phases of his long and successful career, Hon. F. M. Longley is most widely known as a cotton man and banker. As far back as the '70s, he was prominent in this organization of cotton interests which has

meant so much to the new South, and in which connection he is known far beyond the confines of his state. Locally, his connections as a cotton dealer have been marked by his organization of the first cotton mill company of La Grange—known as the La Grange Mills—and his share in forming the Unity Cotton Mills combination in La Grange. In finance, Mr. Longley is prominent as vice president of the La Grange National Bank, having been one of the organizers of the same.

Since 1869 Mr. Longley has been blessed by a singularly happy home life. On June 1 of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Poer. She was a daughter of Rev. D. M. Poer and Elizabeth Pattillo Poer, of Harris County, Georgia. Mr. Poer was one of the saintly leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also a lover of the soil and a participant in the agriculture of his community. Mary Poer became a Baptist, like her chosen companion, and as Mrs. Longley, she joined in the church activity which has been one of the ex-senator's many enthusiasms. He is perhaps more proud of his office as deacon in the La Grange Baptist Church and of having served as moderator of the Western Association of his religious denomination than of his high standing as a Royal Arch Mason and of all the political honors that have come to him. Mrs. Longley was a gifted organizer, like her husband, and the Ladies Missionary Society of the La Grange Baptist Church owes its existence to her initiative effort. Her home and her church were her two great sanctuaries and her devotion to both seemed tireless. Mary Poer Longley passed from human sight in the year 1913, at her home in La Grange, after sixty-one years of beautiful earthly life. It had been her good fortune to see her and her husband's three sons grown to an efficient and worthy manhood and successfully settled in life. The eldest son, Frank P. Longley, who was born during the West Point residence, has honored both his father and the profession the latter represents by choosing the same learned vocation. A graduate of Emory College, F. P. Longley is now a prominent attorney in offices shared by his father and himself. He too has served as judge of City Courts in La Grange. The commercial talent and proclivities of Hon F. M. Longley seem to have been inherited by the second son, Fuller M. Longley, who is head of the Longley Manufacturing Company, a house manufacturing clothing, and located at Waco, Texas. Law again claims Eldon S. Longley, who spent his first two years of professional activity in the Longley offices at La Grange, then established himself at Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he made good to a conspicuous degree, and who four years later opened offices in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is now a leading member of the local legal fraternity. Many hostages to fortune has ex-Senator Longley given, in his competent and distinguished sons; in the legislation he has aided in bequeathing to the state; in the fortune he has acquired; and in the great circle of countless warm friends, proud to know the famous Georgian, charmed by the genial light of his chivalrous personality, thrilled at the remembrance of his beneficent deeds—military, civic, religious, philanthropic—a life that has been worth the living.

Jesse E. D. Isbell, M. D. It is gratifying to note in connection with the compilation of this History of Georgia that many native sons of the state have here found ample scope and opportunity for achievement and the gaining of success in the various fields of endeavor, and at this point recognition is accorded to one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Stephens County. Doctor Isbell is engaged in the practice of his profession at Toccoa. He has a fine home, situated on Summer Hill, two miles distant from the prosperous little city mentioned, but he resides in Toccoa. He has made other judicious investments in real estate in his home county and is president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Toccoa, where he has prestige as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of this favored section of his native state.

Doctor Isbell was born at Tobor, Franklin County, Georgia, on the 27th of January, 1877, and was the fifth in order of birth of a family of eight children. He is a son of Dean and Lucy A. (Walter) Isbell, both of whom passed their entire lives in Georgia, where the father became a prosperous planter. Dean Isbell served as a valiant and loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, and received wounds in various engagements in which he participated, including the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, his injuries on one occasion having been so severe that he was confined for some time in a Confederate hospital in the City of Atlanta. He died in 1896, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his widow passed to the life eternal on the 3d of January, 1903, aged fifty-six years; she was a daughter of Jesse and Rhoda (Knight) Walter, who were representatives of pioneer families of Georgia and who passed their entire lives in this state, Mr. Walter having attained to the age of eighty-four years and his widow having been ninety-four years at the time of her demise.

After profiting fully from the advantages afforded in the public schools Doctor Isbell pressed vigorously forward to the goal of his ambition, which was to prepare himself for the profession in which he has gained such distinctive success and prestige. Depending largely upon his own resources in completing his technical education, he entered the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which excellent institution he was graduated on the 3d of April, 1901, and from which he received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Holding as adequate naught but the fullest possible fortification for the work of his responsible profession, he thereafter completed an effective course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, and from that time forward to the present he has been engaged in general practice at Toccoa, with a large and representative clientage and with well established reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon who keeps in touch with the advances made in both departments of his profession. The doctor is identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the Stephens County Medical Society, of which he has served as president, and the Ninth District Medical Society.

On the 4th of August, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Isbell to Miss Eloise Matheson, daughter of William A. Matheson, a prominent merchant of Toccoa. Doctor and Mrs. Isbell have no children

JOHN W. OWEN. He whose name initiates this review had the distinction of being one of the leading veteran members of the bar of Stephens County and was engaged in the practice of his profession in the thriving City of Toccoa for forty years, within which extended period he appeared in connection with much of the important litigation in the various courts of northeastern Georgia. Colonel Owen, as he was familiarly known, was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and in the "piping times of peace" showed the same spirit of loyalty that prompted him forth in defense of his loved Southland. He held various public offices, including that of mayor of Toccoa, and his ability, steadfast integrity and genial personality gave him inviolable place in popular esteem.

Colonel Owen was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, on the 3d of February, 1843, and is a son of Joshua and Drucilla C. (Watson) Owen, both likewise natives of South Carolina, where the father was a prominent planter and after his removal to Georgia he served with distinction on the bench of the Superior Court of Banks County, besides having been one of the substantial agriculturists of that county, where his death occurred in 1885. He was about sixty years of age when he passed to his reward and his widow, whose death occurred in 1911, attained to the venerable age of eighty years, the closing period of her life having been passed at Commerce, Jackson County.

The eldest in a family of eight children, John W. Owen, was a child at the time of the family removal from South Carolina to Georgia, and by availing himself of the advantages of the common schools at Jonesboro he made himself eligible for pedagogic honors. He was engaged in teaching in the country schools at the inception of the war between the states, and in April, 1861, in Banks County he enlisted as a soldier of the Confederacy, becoming a member of the Banks County Guard, commanded by Captain Kent. His service continued during the entire period of the great conflict, save for the time when he was incapacitated by wounds, and he participated in many important engagements as well as those of minor order. At the Battle of Gettysburg he was slightly wounded, and at Chickamauga, where he was a member of the command of General Longstreet, he received a severe wound and was thereby rendered temporarily disqualified for further service in the field. He was transferred to Atlanta and thence went to his home. After recuperation he rejoined his command and took part in the campaign work in Tennessee. A record of gallant and efficient service stands to his enduring honor, and he vitalized the more gracious memories and associations of his military career through affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans.

After the war Colonel Owen zealously turned his attention to aiding in reviving the prostrate industries of the devasted South, and after having been for a time engaged in the mercantile business he devoted two years to agricultural pursuits. He was then elected clerk of Banks County, a position in which he continued the incumbent two years, and he then began reading law under effective private preceptorship. The colonel made rapid and substantial progress in the assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar. During the long intervening years he was engaged in the general practice of law at Toccoa, and became recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state. He served two years as county attorney of Habersham County and his high vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem in his home community needs no further voucher than the statement that he served for a quarter of a century as mayor of Toccoa. For one year he held the office of solicitor of the City Court at Clarksville, the judicial center of Habersham County.

The democratic party always commanded the undeviating allegiance of Colonel Owen and he was influential in its councils in his county and district. He affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and passed the official chairs in each of these bodies. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder and clerk of the session, and of which his widow is also a member.

In December, 1870, Colonel Owen wedded Miss Lucy Smith, representative of a well known family of Lumpkin County, and she was summoned to eternal rest in 1876. Of the three children of this union only one is living, Alice O., who is the widow of Clemint W. Hood and who has two children. In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Owen to Miss Mary Eliza Ward, daughter of F. J. Ward, who is one of the venerable citizens of Habersham County. Colonel and Mrs. Owen had seven children: Mrs. Mary Rothman resides at Toccoa; Willard is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Toccoa, is married and has one child; DeWitt T., who is engaged in the practice of law at Toccoa, is married and has three children; Winston, Annie, Loren and Miss Willis remain at the parental home, and Loren is a successful and popular teacher. Colonel Owen died June 16, 1915.

Dennis Smelt was said to have been a native-born Georgian, active in the post-revolutionary period of the state, a man of strong sense, who had received a very limited education, and when Joseph Bryan, representative in

the Ninth Congress, resigned, in 1806, Dennis Smelt was elected to fill the vacancy, and served out the remainder of that term. He was then re-elected to the Tenth and Eleventh congresses, making altogether a period of five years of service in the Lower House of the Congress.

THOMAS TELFAIR was born in Savannah, Georgia, probably between 1780 and 1785, graduated from Princeton College in 1805, he studied law, and began the practice of his profession at Savannah. Mr. Telfair was elected representative from Georgia to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth congresses, serving from 1813 to 1817. He died at Savannah, Georgia, April 2, 1818.

JOHN I. ALLMAN. The efficient and honored superintendent of the public schools of the thriving little City of Toccoa, Stephens County, is a prominent figure in educational circles in Northeastern Georgia and his prestige in his chosen profession is the more gratifying to note by reason of his having depended entirely upon his own exertions and resources in the acquiring of his liberal education and in making advancement to success and precedence in his chosen vocation. This popular executive head of the Toccoa schools is Professor Allman, who is eminently entitled to recognition in this Standard History of Georgia.

Prof. John I. Allman was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, on the 13th of November, 1876, and is a son of John I. and Mary A. (Parchman) Allman, he being their only child. The parents were born and reared in Tennessee, where the father died in 1879, at the early age of thirty-two years. He had been called upon to serve in various local offices of public trust, including that of Circuit Court clerk of Houston County, Tennessee. His parents removed in an early day from North Carolina to Tennessee and his father was killed in battle while serving as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. The maternal grandparents of Professor Allman removed from Virginia to Tennessee and two or more of their sons were gallant soldiers in the Confederate service in the war between the states, and the grandfather himself having been for some time held as a prisoner of war, by reason of the aid which he had given in furthering the cause of the Confederate States. The mother of Professor Allman was summoned to the life eternal in 1907, at the age of fifty-four years, and while scarcely more than a boy the professor, with deep filial solicitude, began to contribute to the support of his widowed mother.

The early educational discipline of Professor Allman was acquired in the public schools of his native state, where he later completed a normal course in the Peabody College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. For eight years thereafter he was successfully engaged in teaching in the schools of Cumberland City, in his native county in Tennessee, and within this period he served for some time as county superintendent of schools. He has ever been a close and appreciative student and his intellectual attainments are of high order, the while his services as a teacher and educational executive have given opportunity for the development of exceptional administrative ability. Upon severing his association with educational work in Tennessee Professor Allman came to Georgia, where he passed one winter as a teacher in Coweta County, in the central part of the state. In 1908 he established his residence at Toccoa, Stephens County, where he has since continued his admirable services in the educational field, his work having been confined to superintendent of the city schools until 1911, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Stephens County, and has since held both positions. Professor Allman is an enthusiast in his profession and deems it worthy of his unrestricted time and attention, the while he is invariably successful in gaining the earnest co-operation of other instructors working under his direction and to insure general advancement on the part of pupils, who accord to him the utmost confidence and esteem.

In politics Professor Allman gives unswerving allegiance to the democratic party; he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, Columbian Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World, in which last mentioned order he is councilor commander of the camp at Toccoa in 1915; and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. On the 26th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Allman to Miss Pearl Moss, daughter of Robert E. and Leanda (Campbell) Moss, of Nashville, Tennessee. Of the six children of this union all but the youngest two, who were born in Toccoa, are natives of Cumberland City, Tennessee, their names and respective years of birth being here noted: Fred L., 1901; Robert Moss, 1903; John I., Jr., 1905; Mary Lee, 1907; Claude C., 1909; and Edward B., 1911.

Ephraim E. Mitchell. The intrinsic characteristics that make for worthy achievement and the attaining of large success, together with influence in civic and business lines, have been amply shown in the career of this representative and highly esteemed citizen of Toccoa, Stephens County, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Toccoa Cotton Mills and president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. He began the battle of life without capitalistic reinforcement or other fortuitous influences, and by energy, initiative power and marked circumspection has pushed forward to the goal of success, and while he has realized the stewardship which such success involves and has been liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, his course has been guided on a high plane of personal integrity.

Ephraim Eddins Mitchell was born in Franklin County, Georgia, on the 20th of November, 1862, and is a son of Ervin A. and Mary A. (Terrell) Mitchell, the former of whom was born in Georgia and the latter in Oconee County, South Carolina, she having been a member of a sterling old southern family that gave gallant soldiers to the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. The marriage of the parents of Mr. Mitchell was solemnized in South Carolina and the father eventually became a well known and highly respected planter in Franklin County, Georgia. During the Civil war he was held exempt from military service, as he was in charge of a mail route of the Confederate Government, but he did all in his power to support the arms and the cause of the Confederacy. He continued his residence in Georgia until his death, in 1903, at the venerable age of eighty years, and his widow passed to the life eternal in 1905, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a son of Wiley Mitchell, who passed his entire life in Georgia and who was a member of an honored pioneer family of this state. He whose name initiates this review was the sixth in order of birth in a family of nine children, and those now living are: William A., who is a resident of the City of Gainesville; Clark P., who maintains his home at Martin, Franklin County; George W., who is a resident of Waco, Texas; Christopher C., who resides near the City of Fort Worth, that state, and Martha E. Looney, who resides at Rome, Georgia.

The early educational discipline of Ephraim E. Mitchell was gained principally in the schools at Carnesville, Franklin County, and this was supplemented by a course in a business college in the City of Atlanta. After having been engaged in teaching school at Martin, Franklin County, for two terms, he removed to Toccoa, in 1883, and accepted the position of bookkeeper for J. H. and T. C. Vickery, prominent merchants and cotton factors, with whom he continued to be associated seven years. For two years thereafter he was in the employ of McAllister & Simmons and his next service was with the firm of E. P. Simpson & Company. Finally Mr. Mitchell was enabled to achieve his ambitious purpose of engaging in business for himself. He associated himself with B. P. Brown in the establishing of a general merchandise

O. N. Jackson

store at Toccoa, and this alliance continued four years, within which he laid a substantial foundation for the greater success which he has won by close application and careful and honorable business policies. In 1897 Mr. Mitchell became one of the interested principals in the Toccoa Cotton Mills, operations having been initiated with 5,000 spindles and 100 employes. At the present time the prosperous mills show 8,000 spindles in operation, and 256 looms, the while employment is given to an average force of 160 persons. The well equipped plant utilized a tract of twenty-five acres, and the mechanical equipment is of the most approved modern type, the progressive owners of the business keeping the plant up to the highest standard at all times. Mr. Mitchell is a director and also president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Toccoa and has other capitalistic investments of important order, including the ownership of valuable real estate. He has been in a significant sense one of the world's productive workers, and such is the character of the man that all who know rejoice in the success he has so worthily achieved.

Mr. Mitchell is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the democratic party, takes a loyal interest in community affairs and has served for fourteen years as a member of the city council of Toccoa, a position which he holds at this writing (1916). He is affiliated with the National Union and the Woodmen of the World and both he and his wife are zealous members of the First Baptist Church in their home city, he being a deacon of the same.

In May, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mitchell to Miss Lelia A. Spearman, daughter of William and Tobitha Spearman, representatives of well known families early founded in South Carolina and later prominent in Georgia as agriculturists, the parents of Mrs. Mitchell having been residents of the latter state for many years prior to their death. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell became the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Ruth Ann, is now the wife of George G. Allen, a representative attorney and counselor at law at Toccoa; Eben, who was born in April, 1899, is a member of the class of 1916 in the Toccoa High School; and Riley, who was born in 1903, is attending the public schools of his native city. Ethel, the firstborn of the four children, died in 1903, at the age of eleven years.

Rev. Oliver N. Jackson. That St. Anthony's Catholic Church on the west side of Atlanta is now one the strongest and most efficient parishes in the state is due primarily to the devoted services of its founder and pastor, Father Jackson. The record of this parish during the first twelve years of its history is sufficient evidence of Father Jackson's excellent ability as pastor and church executive, but with these qualities he also unites an equally important one of spiritual adviser to his people. To express what the people of Atlanta, both Catholic and non-Catholic, feel toward Father Jackson, it should be said that he is one of the most public spirited and popular of local citizens.

Of English and French ancestry, Oliver Napoleon Jackson was born in Louisville, Province of Quebec, Canada, January 27, 1869, a son of Dexter W. and Clotilde (Courtois) Jackson. His father was born in Monson, Maine, December 28, 1830, and his mother was born at Three Rivers, Canada, December 29, 1830. The father died at Nashua, New Hampshire, January 4, 1913, and the mother had passed away in the same place April 22, 1900, their remains being interred in the cemetery there. Father Jackson's paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers in the State of Maine, and saw active service as a soldier on the American side in the War of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather was a native of France, took part in the wars of the Napoleonic era, and later was sent on a government mission from Lyons, France, to Canada. Dexter W. Jackson was a mechanical engineer by profession, and was frequently engaged on important work in that capacity. During the American Civil war he was a resident of Canada, and conse-

quently had no part as a soldier, though four of his brothers were in the Union army, two of them with the rank of captain and one as first and the other as second lieutenant, and two of these brothers gave up their lives on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Father Jackson's mother was of Canadian French Catholic stock, and his father became a convert to Catholicism after his marriage.

In 1888 Father Jackson entered St. Mary's College at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1897, and was ordained to the priesthood at Wilmington, Delaware, September 11, 1898, by Bishop Monaghan. His first work was done in Virginia, first at Norfolk and next at Richmond, where he remained two years, being chiefly engaged in missionary labors. In 1900 he became pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church in Baltimore, and remained there until 1902. May 20, 1902, he came to Georgia, and became identified with the Savannah Diocese. The first of September of the same year Bishop Keiley assigned him to duties in Atlanta. Early in the following year Father Jackson established at 251 Ashby Street in Atlanta what is known as St. Anthony's Catholic Church. He has been the first and only pastor, and while he has had the loyal and faithful cooperation of his people, he is readily accorded by them the distinction of being the founder and real upbuilder of this now important parish. In 1903 the church had only thirty-five members, fifteen adults and twenty children. He has worked diligently in extending the membership of his parish and in promoting its general interests, and is now pastor of a congregation numbering 600 souls. He has undertaken and is still engaged in a magnificent campaign for the erection of an appropriate church edifice for his parish, and made an important beginning in 1911 when the stone basement and foundation were finished for the new St. Anthony's Church. While the superstructure has not yet been completed, the basement portion has been used since 1911 as a church auditorium. In 1913 he established a school which is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, of Savannah, and he has already secured enough financial backing to be able to build a new school in 1917, which will accommodate 400 pupils. Father Jackson is not only a devoted and zealous priest but a man of many social attributes, and is popular among all classes of people. The distinction by which he will be well remembered by many people in the South was his baptizing into St. Anthony's Congregation Georgia's famous writer and humorist, Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") just three weeks before the death of that noted author. Mrs. Harris, his widow, is now a member of St. Anthony's Church in Atlanta.

James M. Freeman, M. D. Franklin County claims as one of its able and popular physicians and surgeons Doctor Freeman, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the Village of Lavonia, and who is a scion of sterling old Georgia families, though he himself was born in Union County, Mississippi, on the 16th of March, 1870.

Doctor Freeman is a son of Walter J. and Parthenia (David) Freeman, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they eventually removed to Mississippi. In the latter state the father of the Doctor became a prosperous agriculturist and representative citizen of Union County, but he eventually returned to Georgia and established the family home on a plantation in Madison County, where he continued his active association with the basic industry of agriculture until about 1900, since which time he has lived practically retired in the Village of Commerce, that county, he having now (1915) attained the age of seventy years and his wife being sixty-eight years of age. At the time of the climacteric period of the Civil war he served the final two years of the great conflict as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy. Though he participated in numerous

battles and many minor engagements he was fortunate in that he never received more than a nominal wound.

The second in order of birth in a family of three sons and six daughters, Doctor Freeman is indebted to the rural schools of Mississippi and Georgia for his early educational advantages, and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered the Georgia Eclectic Medical College, in the City of Atlanta, in which institution he was graduated on the 1st of March, 1893, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. An ambitious student who had applied himself with all diligence, Doctor Freeman came well equipped to the practical work of his exacting vocation, and his first two years of service were rendered in Franklin County, his residence having been maintained in the vicinity of Carnesville. He then removed to Lavonia, where he has continued in active general practice during the long intervening period of twenty years and where his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and his unqualified personal popularity. At Lavonia he also owns and successfully conducts a well appointed drug store, so that he is one of the representative business men of the village as well as one of the leading physicians of Franklin County. Through close study of the best of standard and periodical literature pertaining to medicine and surgery Doctor Freeman has kept himself well informed in advances made, and the same object has been conserved through his active affiliation with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the Ninth District Medical Society and the Franklin County Medical Society. In politics he accords stalwart allegiance to the democratic party, and he is liberal and progressive in his civic attitude. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

In November, 1894, Doctor Freeman wedded Miss Lida McDaniel, who was born and reared in Franklin County, where her parents still maintain their home, her father, Thomas McDaniel, being a substantial agriculturist and highly honored citizen. Doctor and Mrs. Freeman became the parents of four children, of whom two are living: Travis W., who was graduated in the Pain School of Pharmacy, in the City of Atlanta, and who is now associated with his father in the drug business at Lavonia, his birth having occurred in the year 1895; and Esstelle, who was born in November, 1906, is attending the public schools of Lavonia. The deceased children were: Roy, who was born in 1897 and who died in 1907; and William Howard, who was born in 1902 and died in 1904.

William W. Cornog, M. D. That courage and purposeful ambition will yield to no adverse influences has been significantly demonstrated in the career of this honored and representative physician and surgeon of Franklin County, for he depended upon his own powers and resources in fitting himself for the work of his exacting and responsible profession and in the same has achieved prestige and worthy success. He is engaged in active general practice in the Village of Lavonia and his effective ministrations extend throughout the excellent section of country lying tributary to this thriving town.

Doctor Cornog was born in Hart County, Georgia, on the 18th of March, 1865, and is the son of William L. and Nancy Elizabeth (Holland) Cornog, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of South Carolina. The original progenitors of the Cornog family in Georgia came to this state from Pennsylvania, and the grandfather of Doctor Cornog was the owner and builder of one among the first cotton mills in Georgia, located at Shoal Creek, Hart County, the same having been successfully conducted by him up to the inception of the Civil war, when he subordinated all personal interests to tender his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, serving as a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. W. L. Cornog, the father of William W., enlisted as a private in a Georgia regiment, and while at the front he was attacked by illness

that incapacitated him for further service. He returned to his home but never recovered his physical health, and he died in 1876, at the early age of thirty years. He was a son of Alvin Cornog, who came from Pennsylvania to Georgia and became a pioneer cotton mill man of the state, where he passed the residue of his life, the lineage of the family being traced back to sturdy English and Welsh origin. Alvin Cornog married Miss Sarah Sheppard, who was born in South Carolina and who was a member of an old and influential family of that state. The mother of Doctor Cornog died about the year 1876, within a short time after the demise of her young husband, and she was but twenty-eight years of age when she was summoned to eternal rest. She was a daughter of William W. and Nancy (Wright) Holland, the former of whom was born in South Carolina where he lived his entire life. His wife was also born and reared in the same state. Doctor Cornog is the elder of a family of two children, and his sister, Julia, died at the age of about twenty-eight years. She was the wife of J. W. Mason, and she left two sons, Cary and John, whom the Doctor reared and educated. He was a mere lad at the time of his parents' death and early became dependent largely upon his own exertions and resources. He found it possible to avail himself of the advantages of the schools of his native county and thereafter to pursue a higher literary course in the college at Dahlonega, this college being a branch of the University of Georgia. In preparation for his chosen profession he applied himself with characteristic earnestness to the curriculum of the Atlanta Medical College, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years thereafter he was engaged in practice at Westminster, South Carolina, and he then returned to his native state and established his home at Lavonia, which has since continued his place of residence and the headquarters from which he gives his close and loyal attention to his extensive and representative practice. The Doctor keeps in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, by availing himself of the best standard and periodical literature of the same and by retaining affiliation with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, and the Franklin County Medical Society, of which he is serving as president in 1915. The Doctor is also interested in farming and stock-raising, and owns two farms near Lavonia, giving a portion of his time to their cultivation.

Doctor Cornog is a citizen of liberality and much public spirit, is honored by all who know him and is influential in public and general civic affairs in his home community. He has served as mayor of Lavonia, besides having been a member of the village council for several terms, and for nearly twenty years he has been an earnest and valued member of the local school board. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, gives unequivocal allegiance to the democratic party. His wife holds membership in the Baptist Church.

In October, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Cornog to Miss Flora Brooks, daughter of the late Lemuel Brooks, who was a representative citizen of Gainesville, Georgia, where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives, both having been natives of the State of South Carolina. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Doctor and Mrs. Cornog: Mary is the wife of George V. Crawford, of Lavonia; Miss Julia remains at the parental home; Flora, who is the wife of Ray Cleveland, likewise resides in Lavonia; and Augusta, Francis and William Wallace are still members of the parental home circle, the latter two being students in the public schools of Lavonia.

Hon. Edward Thomas Moon. There is no way a man of ability can demonstrate his usefulness than as a servant of the people. In this connection it would not be out of place to paraphrase an old adage into the form,

"An honest politician is the noblest work of God." All civilization rests upon law, and, if we except the common law, laws are made by legislators, in this country elected by the people. It makes a vast difference, therefore, whether the men who are elected for this purpose are honest or otherwise; whether they are regardful of the public weal, or, seeking their own personal interest, only, allow themselves to become the tools of unscrupulous corporations or other organizations of men bent upon public plunder. Legislators who conscientiously perform their duties are worthy of honor; all others should be speedily consigned to political oblivion. It is in the former class that we would place the subject of this memoir, Hon. Edward Thomas Moon, of La Grange, Troup County, senator for the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District of Georgia, whose record in public life is one that his fellow citizens both know and cordially approve.

Senator Moon was born in Logansville, Walton County, Georgia, January 14, 1867, the son of Stephen Lafayette and Anna (Cooper) Moon. He comes of vigorous stock, his paternal family showing some remarkable instances of longevity. His great-grandfather Moon, who was a native of North Carolina, lived to the age of ninety-six years. Joseph Moon, the senator's grandfather, was born in Columbia County, Georgia, October 16, 1794 and died in Walton County, this state, May 19, 1892, at the age of ninety-five years. Several of his brothers and sisters lived to be quite old, their ages averaging seventy years or more. Joseph was a prosperous planter, owning many slaves. He moved to Walton County in 1824 and was a man greatly beloved for his amiable disposition. For thirty years he served as juror and was a justice of the peace for many years. He voted for every democratic presidential candidate from Andrew Jackson to and including Grover Cleveland. His rule for happiness and long life was to "love your wife dearly, as nothing is as healthy as true love." At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen in Walton County. Among his possessions was a Bible that had been in the family for over 150 years. In religion he was an active Baptist. Joseph Moon was three times married, first to Edith Hudson, by whom he had five children. After her death he married Martha Jones, who died in 1876. By her he had fifteen children. In 1876, when seventy-nine years of age, he married his third wife, Miss Lorraine Thompson. The twenty children above mentioned were his entire family. Several years before his death he had fourteen living children, ninety-nine grandchildren, seventy-seven great-grandchildren, and seventy-nine great-great-grandchildren. Eight of his sons enlisted in the Confederate army, all in the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, their average weight being 201½ pounds. All served with distinction. One, Bud Moon, was killed at the battle of South Petersburg.

Stephen Lafayette Moon was born in Walton County, Georgia about 1834 and died in 1910 at the age of seventy-six years. He was the eldest son of his parents, Joseph and Martha (Jones) Moon. Like his father he was a planter and he also served in the Confederate army up to the end of the war. He was a Free Mason, in politics a democrat and in religion a Baptist. His wife Anna is still living and resides in the old home, being now seventy-seven years of age. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Sereptha, who married O. A. Cowen and died in Rockdale County, Georgia, in 1903; Edward Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Joseph N., who is a farmer in Walton County; William H., now engaged in farming in Rockdale County, who in early manhood was a teacher; Ida, wife of J. P. Carter, a farmer of Walton County; Alice, wife of Robert Smith, a farmer of Walton County; Marshall, a farmer of Walton County, and Gordon, also engaged in farming in Walton County.

Edward Thomas Moon acquired the elements of knowledge in the public schools of Walton County, teaching school during the vacations. From the fall of 1891 to the spring of 1892 he taught in Logansville. In the fall of

1892 he entered the University of Georgia and was graduated in law from that institution in 1893, beginning the practice of his profession in Hogansville in the same year. After remaining there three years he came, in October, 1895, to La Grange, where he became associated with W. T. Tuggle, as junior member of the law firm of Moon & Tuggle. This connection lasted from 1897 until Mr. Tuggle withdrew to accept an appointment as solicitor for the city courts of La Grange, the firm having a fine reputation and handling a large amount of legal business each year. In 1910 Mr. Moon was appointed by President Taft as census supervisor for the Fourth Congressional District, comprising ten counties, the duties of which office he performed in a highly satisfactory manner. In the fall of 1912 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in 1913-14. His election as senator followed in the fall of 1914 and proved conclusively that he had fully established himself in the public confidence, which, it may be said, he has never betrayed. Senator Moon is progressive in all things where reform is needed, but is strongly opposed to ill advised legislation. He is counsel for the La Grange Bank and is both an acute and able attorney and an eloquent advocate at the bar. Indeed it may be said that he is one of the most powerful and convincing orators in this part of the state and has often taken the stump in political campaigns on behalf of his friends, but never for himself. He is a lover of good literature and is especially well versed in history. In religion he is a Baptist, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

Senator Moon was married March 4, 1902, at West Point, Troup County, Georgia, to Miss Nathan Lyon Winston, a daughter of O. D. and Louisa (Lyon) Winston of West Point. Her father who was a well to do farmer and cotton broker, and during the war a Confederate soldier, died in 1892. Her mother is still living and resides in the old home at West Point. Four children have been born to Senator and Mrs. Moon, all at La Grange, namely: Ann Louisa, March 4, 1904; Fauntleroy, June 6, 1908; Mary Tinsley, in November, 1910, and Edward Thomas, June 4, 1913.

Lott Warren, lawyer, legislator, judge, and congressman, was for many years one of the prominent figures in the public life of Georgia. He was a native of the state, born in Burke County, October 30, 1797, obtained such education as the schools of the day afforded, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1821. He moved to Marion and served in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1824, and in the State Senate in 1830. In 1831 he was again in the Lower House, and in that year was elected a judge of the Inferior Court, serving until 1834. He was elected as a whig representative to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh congresses, serving from 1839 to 1843. Judge Warren was for many years a leader of his party in the state, was accounted one of the foremost lawyers of the day, and a strong man on the bench. He died at Albany, June 17, 1861.

Wylie Thompson was a native of Amelia County, Virginia, moved to Elberton, Georgia, held several local offices, achieved a certain amount of prominence in politics, was elected a representative from Georgia to the Seventeenth Congress, re-elected to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second congresses as a democrat, serving twelve years, from 1821 to 1833.

Lindley Wayland Camp. The name of this young lawyer of Cobb County suggests a large and interesting family relationship in Georgia and the South. Mr. Camp was born during a temporary residence of his parents at Florence, Alabama, December 20, 1892, a son of Price W. and Louella (Lindley) Camp, both of whom were natives of Cobb County, Georgia, and descendants of old families in different Southern states.

Some years ago the late Henry Grady attended a reunion of the Camp family at Powder Springs, Georgia, and his account of the family as it appeared in the Atlanta Constitution was as follows: "Thomas Camp of Virginia had eleven sons and one daughter by his first wife, who not unnaturally died. He married a new wife and repeated his record, having by her ten sons and two daughters. Having gathered about him his twenty-one sons and three daughters he felt that he had obeyed God's first injunction and died the death of the just. The twenty-four children of Thomas Camp were, as might have been expected, a prolific and stalwart race. Only one of them, a daughter, approached the father's record. She had twenty-two children. One of the sons found himself at a reunion with 316 sons and daughters, his own last born, a postulate of sixteen days, being the youngest child present. The prepotency of the old Virginian was remarkable. The men who sprang from his stalwart loins and their descendants are to be found in every Southern state, having his characteristics and courage, industry and shrewdness. They are steady lovers, good husbands, religious as a rule and clannish. A general reunion of this family would be a sight worth seeing."

A more particular account of the founder of the family may now be given. Thomas Camp, of Virginia, born in 1691, married a Miss Marshall of that state. Of their three sons, John and Marshall were officers from Virginia in the Revolutionary war, while the first son, Thomas Camp, to whom Mr. Grady had specific reference in the above article, was too old for service in the war but had several sons and grandsons who participated in that struggle. Thomas Camp, the father of "the twenty-four," was born February 8, 1717, and died in 1798. He first lived in the upper part of Virginia, then removed to Halifax County in the same state, from there to the present site of Durham, North Carolina, and just before the Revolutionary war moved to Rutherford County, North Carolina, and settled Ireland Ford on the French Broad River. He was a millwright by profession and built and owned the first mill erected in that section. He and his wife were stanch patriots and aided the Revolutionary army, as a result of which allegiance they were robbed and pillaged by the British army. Five of their sons participated in the battle of King's Mountain. Thomas and his second wife are at rest in the burying ground at the old homestead, which is still owned by a descendant of their youngest son, Joshua. One of the descendants who a few years ago was paying particular attention to collecting matter pertaining to the family stated that the descendants of this forefather numbered 5,000 or more, and were to be found in every Southern state. The name of the first wife of Thomas Camp is unknown. Their eleven sons and one daughter were as follows: Edmund, born in 1739; Joseph, born in 1741; John, born in 1743; Nathaniel, born in 1745; Thomas, born in 1747; Starling, born in 1749; Hosea, born in 1751; William, born in 1753; Alfred, born in 1755; Benjamin, born in 1757; Elizabeth, born in 1759; Joel, born in 1761. The second wife of Thomas Camp was Margaret Corney, who was born in Ireland June 20, 1744, and died in 1824. Her issue was as follows: Crenshaw, born in 1763; James, born in 1765; Daniel, born in 1766; Lewis, born in 1768; Adam, born in 1769; Stephen, born in 1771; Larkin, born in 1773; Unicy, born in 1775; Aaron, born in 1778; Ruth, born in 1780; George, born in 1782; and Joshua, born in 1785.

A grandson of one of these twenty-four was Joseph Lindley Camp, who was born in Campbell County, Georgia, February 24, 1824, and died October 14, 1892. He married September 20, 1846, Martha Anderson, who was born near Powder Springs, Cobb County, Georgia, December 29, 1825, and died August 29, 1882. Their children were: Milton, born September 12, 1847; Coleman, born April 3, 1858; Hattie; Price Wayland, born March 10, 1866; Susan; and Lydia.

Price Wayland Camp, whose birth has been noted, was educated at

Powder Springs and in Atlanta, Georgia, and in early life accepted a position as civil engineer with the East Tennessee & Virginia Railway, now a part of the Southern Railway. He was one of sixteen engineers engaged in the survey and construction work, fifteen of whom were college graduates. He was engaged in surveying the right of way from Bristol, Virginia, to Brunswick, Georgia, and was the only one of the staff of sixteen still in service by the time they reached Brunswick. He was engaged in his duties as civil engineer at Florence, Alabama, at the time his son, Lindley W., was born. His connection with the civil engineering department of the Southern Railway continued for fifteen years. In 1898 he took charge of the Stubbs Lumber Company's mill at Cox, Dodge County, Georgia, and on November 1, 1901, took charge of the Massee & Felton Lumber Company mills at Massee, Georgia. When that firm retired from business he became general manager for the Tallahassee Lumber Company in Florida for five years, and in 1908 moved to Marietta, Georgia. In 1913 he organized the Conner, Camp & McClesky Company of Marietta, one of the largest wholesale merchandise companies of that city, dealers in cotton, groceries, fertilizers and farm supplies. He has been the active head and president of this company to the present time. His reputation as a mill man was of the very highest and he always commanded a high salary and had many positions offered him all over the state and in several other states. Price W. Camp is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Price W. Camp was married December 21, 1891, at Atlanta to Miss Louella Lindley, who was born at Powder Springs, Georgia, June 28, 1868, and died on the 11th of October, 1915. About 1881 she joined the Methodist Church in Atlanta and received her education from the public schools and from the Catholic Convent of Atlanta. She was the only child of Augustus Highsmith and Anna Muse (Bowen) Lindley. Her father was born July 2, 1843, at Powder Springs, Georgia, and died June 18, 1912. He married Miss Bowen August 9, 1866. She was born November 6, 1845, at Carrollton, Georgia. Augustus H. Lindley was a son of Jonathan and Mildred (Hendry) Lindley. Jonathan Lindley and Mildred Hendry were married November 15, 1827, and settled in Newton County, Georgia. Jonathan Lindley gave the land for the Methodist, Presbyterian and Hardshell Baptist churches in Powder Springs. He and his brothers, Elisha, Thomas and James, and three sisters settled at Powder Springs in 1840. Jonathan Lindley died September 5, 1868. His wife, Mildred Hendry, was born May 25, 1810, at Elberton, Georgia, and died August 25, 1892. Her father, Dr. Charles Hendry was born April 10, 1776, in Virginia, and died May 4, 1841, at Powder Springs. Doctor Hendry married Nancy McGhee, who was born April 6, 1775, in Virginia, and died June 20, 1838. The children of Jonathan and Mildred Lindley were: Nancy J. A. C., born November 22, 1828, and married Dr. Aristides Reynolds; Priscilla S. L., born May 8, 1833, in Cherokee County, Georgia, married Milton J. Magee; James M., born May 25, 1835, in Newton County; Augustus H., born July 2, 1843; Josephine Elizabeth Conyers, born April 23, 1846, and married Dr. R. W. Murray; Charles Hendry, born May 29, 1849.

Augustus Highsmith Lindley was a soldier in the war between the states, enlisting at the age of sixteen in Company D of the Seventh Georgia Regiment, and was afterwards with Company F of the First Georgia Regiment, being orderly sergeant of his company. He was stationed with his command at Fort Gaines, six miles from Mobile, and was ordered from there to Resaca, Georgia, but about that that time was taken ill and sent home on a furlough. While attempting to rejoin his company he was captured by the Yankees, near Atlanta, and spent the rest of the war period in prison at Camp Doug-

las, Chicago. Later he taught school at Powder Springs, and among his pupils was John B. Goodwin, later mayor of Atlanta. In 1872 Mr. Lindley moved to Atlanta, and engaged in the drug business with Doctor Pendleton. Subsequently he was on the road traveling for Doctor Pendleton, and for fifteen years represented the Chattanooga Medicine Company. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. W. Camp, at Marietta, Georgia, June 18, 1912.

Lindley Wayland Camp, who was the only child of his parents, and represents in his person the mingled strain of some of the best families in the South, received his education in the public schools of Marietta, and in 1911 graduated from the Gordon Institute. He then entered the University of Georgia, but left in his junior year to take up the study of law in the Atlanta Law College, graduating in 1913 LL. B. He then began a successful practice at Marietta. In 1914 he was elected city attorney under the administration of Mayor P. Dobbs, and is giving an excellent account of himself in that responsible position. He takes much part in democratic politics. Mr. Camp is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and his mother is a Daughter of the American Revolution and a Daughter of the Confederacy. Outside of his profession, Mr. Camp indulges the taste of his vigorous young manhood in following the sports of baseball, football, hunting, and fishing, and is also a devotee of literature and the arts.

Rev. Thornwell Jacobs, A. M., LL. D. A most worthy and effective work was achieved in the raising of the very appreciable fund necessary for the refounding and virtual endowment of Oglethorpe University in the City of Atlanta, and to the earnest and well ordered endeavors of Doctor Jacobs was due in large measure the success of the preliminary work of promotion and the accumulation of the fund that made possible the formal establishing of the new and strongly reinforced institution in Georgia's capital city. The cornerstone of the first building of the new institution was formally laid on the 21st of January, 1915, and on the same day Doctor Jacobs was elected the first president of the university of which he had thus been one of the founders and the future development of which into one of the great educational institutions of the South is most consistently placed under his executive and academic direction. The doctor is a loyal Southerner and a scion of distinguished and scholarly Southern ancestry. He is a man of ripe scholarship, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, a successful educator, an author, and above all is a thinker and worker who crystallized high ideals into material achievement for the benefit of humanity.

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs was born at Clinton, Laurens County, South Carolina, and under his able and devoted supervision this school has developed Jacobs and Mary (Dillard) Jacobs. Rev. William P. Jacobs, a son of Ferdinand and Mary (Redbrook) Jacobs, was graduated in Charleston College, South Carolina, in 1859, and received first honors in his class. He was the founder and president of Thornwell Orphanage, at Clinton, South Carolina, and under his able and devoted supervision this school has developed into one of the splendid institutions of the Palmetto State. For the long period of fory-seven years he served also as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Clinton. His father, Ferdinand Jacobs, was a son of Pressley and Elizabeth (Chew) Jacobs, the former of whom was a member of the Masonic lodge in which Gen. George Washington was initiated as an entered apprentice and rose to the sublime degree of master mason, and his wife was a member of the distinguished Chew family of Philadelphia, where the old family homestead is still standing and in excellent preservation, after the lapse of many years and the occupancy by many generations. Ferdinand Jacobs was the first-honor man of his class upon his graduation in Hampden-Sidney

College, Virginia, and his grandson, he to whom this review is dedicated, likewise was a first-honor man in college.

As valedictorian of the class of 1894, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs was graduated in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, an institution that had been founded by his honored father about twenty years previously, and during the ensuing two years he pursued in his alma mater a post-graduate course of study leading to the supplemental degree of master of arts, the while he also rendered effective service as an instructor in the Thornwell College for Orphans.

In the autumn of 1896, Doctor Jacobs entered Princeton Theological Seminary, the youngest man in his class, and three years later he was graduated in this institution, after which he was duly ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Simultaneously he had pursued a course of study in the academic or literary department of Princeton University, from which he received the degree of master of arts in the spring of 1899. Within the ensuing decade Doctor Jacobs retained the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Morganton, North Carolina; served as vice president of the Thornwell College for Orphans, at Clinton, South Carolina; and gave much incidental attention to editorial and other literary work. Within this period also he raised, in Georgia, the funds necessary for and utilized in the erection of the Georgia Home at the Thornwell Orphanage.

In the autumn of 1909, with comparatively well formulated and matured plans for the founding of a Southern Presbyterian university in Atlanta, Doctor Jacobs removed to this city and, with characteristic zeal and ability, set himself to the accomplishing of his laudable ambition. He gained his initial acquaintanceship with the "Psychic City," as Atlanta has been termed, by assuming the position of executive secretary of the organization that raised about $300,000 for the Agnes Scott College. In the following year he initiated the movement to refound Oglethorpe University in Georgia's fair metropolis and capital city, and in the autumn of 1911 he here founded the Westminster Magazine, of which he became editor-in-chief. With the first issue of this vital periodical he began the active campaign for the accumulation of funds for the founding and endowment of the new or recrudescent university, and through the medium of the magazine, through his personal solicitations and through the earnest co-operation of other interested persons, it came about that by the autumn of 1913 there had been subscribed for the splendid enterprise about $300,000. Within the three ensuing months the City of Atlanta added approximately $250,000 to the fund, and from that time forward the work has progressed steadily toward the accomplishment of the desired end. As previously stated in this context, the cornerstone of the first building for Oglethorpe University was laid on the 21st of January, 1915, and on the same day there came consistent recognition of the invaluable services and distinctive eligibility of Doctor Jacobs, in his election to the presidency of the new institution.

In the spring of 1914, in recognition of his effective and distinguished educational and literary work, the Ohio Northern University conferred upon Doctor Jacobs the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and others who received like recognition at the same time were Hon. Charles Townsend, United States senator from the State of Michigan; Hon. Theodore Shontz, of New York; and Governor Frank B. Willis, of Ohio.

Doctor Jacobs is the author of a number of volumes of verse and fiction, and among the number may be noted those bearing the following titles: "The Midnight Mummer," a volume of poems; "The Law of the White Circle," a novel having to do with the race riots in Atlanta within recent years; and "Sinful Sandy," a juvenile story of life at the Thornwell Orphanage. The Doctor is now giving virtually his entire time and attention to the promotion and progressive constructive work of the university of which he is president,

H. H. Dean

and under his leadership Atlanta is destined to have an educational institution of the highest rank, one that will honor the city, the state and the nation.

On the 30th of June, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Jacobs to Miss Maude Kistler Lesh, daughter of John Henry Lesh and Mary (Kistler) Lesh, of Boston, Massachusetts. He attributes much of his success to the mature judgment, earnest devotion and religious and social interests and activities of his wife, who is a woman of distinctive culture and gracious personality. Doctor and Mrs. Jacobs have four children, John Lesh, Fred Lesh, Thornwell, Jr., and Harriet Margaret.

Col. H. H. Dean. As a lawyer Mr. Dean has a standing among the leaders of the Georgia bar, while outside his practice he has been a valuable force in inaugurating and carrying on movements for the general welfare of this section of the state. His name is associated with a number of enterprises in business, educational and civic affairs, and largely through his own efforts he has established his family name at a point that is in keeping with his splendid ancestry.

Herbert Henry Dean was born in White County, Georgia, February 21, 1861, a son of Josiah Robinson and Rebecca (Cook) Dean. Both parents were of New England ancestry. The Deans came from England soon after the Mayflower landed its first pilgrims. Later descendants fought in the War of the Revolution, and there were soldiers in that war who also represented Mr. Dean's ancestry on his mother's side. The paternal grandparents were Josiah Robinson and Bessie Wheaton (Chase) Dean, the latter a cousin to the late chief justice Chase of the United States Supreme Court. The maternal grandparents were Phineas and Sophia (Grout) Cook, the former a minister in New Hampshire, and both active workers in religious affairs. Mr. Dean has six ancestors in the direct and collateral lines of his family who were American soldiers in the Revolution.

His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New Hampshire, and in 1855 they came to Georgia and located in White County. They had been married in "The Little Church Around the Corner" in New York City, and following their wedding came to the South. Mr. Dean's father studied for the ministry, but failing health compelled him to abandon that profession. For several years he was a teacher in the high school at Knoxville, Tennessee, and then bought some gold mining property in White County, Georgia, and was steadily engaged in its operation until his death in 1884 at the age of sixty-five. His wife died in 1897 at the age of seventy-six. Of their six children five were daughters, and the two still living are Mrs. T. O. Parker of Mount Airy and Mrs. Guy Clopton of Gainesville.

Mr. Dean, who was the fourth among the children, attended school in White County, taught by his mother and from an early age had to depend upon his own energies to advance him in the world. For some time he worked as a clerk in a store in Rubun County and with means secured from this and other sources paid for his higher education. His father and mother helped him with his studies, and like many men of ambition and energy he finally succeeded in accomplishing what he started out to do. In 1887 Mr. Dean was graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia, and in the same year located at Gainesville, where for fully a quarter of a century he has enjoyed a practice that is hardly second to any in the state. It is said that he has secured some of the largest fees ever paid any attorney in this state. Justice Beck of the Supreme Court of Georgia stated a few years ago that while he had been on the Supreme Bench he had gone over cases tried by Georgia lawyers for the past twenty years and that H. H. Dean had tried and won more cases in the Supreme Court than any other lawyer at this bar.

Mr. Dean has long been an active democrat, in 1908 was delegate from

the Ninth Georgia District to the National Convention at Denver, Colorado, and in 1912 was delegate at large to the Baltimore Convention, and was chosen chairman of the committee on permanent organization of the Baltimore Convention. He has large business interests, is a director and vice president of the First National Bank of Gainesville, and a director of the Gainesville Street Railway & Power Company and of the Gainesville & Northwestern Railroad. He is a trustee of the State Sanitarium, is president of the board of trustees of Brenau College at Gainesville, an institution described on other pages of this publication; also president of the board of trustees of Nacoochee Institute, a Presbyterian charitable institution located in Nacoochee Valley, White County, near his old home; is chairman of the board of directors of the Riverside Military Association, and in various ways has been instrumental in affording capable business direction to several movements and institutions. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 20, 1892, at Union Springs, Alabama, Mr. Dean married Miss Callie Law, daughter of Fleming and Callie (Ford) Law, of a family of old settlers in Liberty County, Georgia. Mr. Dean and wife are the parents of five children: Miss Carol Chase, born in Gainesville in 1893, and a graduate of the Brenau College; Mrs. Frank M. Sprattin of Atlanta; Miss Helen Law, born at Gainesville in 1896, and a student of Brenau College; Dorothy Cook, born in 1898, and a student at Brenau; Herbert H., Jr., born in 1901, and a student of Riverside; and Austin Ford, born in December, 1902, and now in the public schools.

Robert Clayton Turner. The modern tendency to do everything possible "electrically" has brought the trained electrical engineer to rank in the most important professions, and in modern municipalities the city electrician performs a service hardly second to any department official. For several years the City of Atlanta has had the services of Robert Clayton Turner as city electrician, and by experience and training he is a qualified expert and one of the most efficient men in charge of any of the municipal departments.

Born at Sparta, Georgia, January 11, 1883, he represents an old Georgia family. His grandparents were Thomas M. and Sarah (Clayton) Turner. The Turners were originally French people, where the name was spelled Tournier, and from that country went to England, and from there to Virginia. The father of Robert C. Turner was Thomas Clayton Turner, who was born at Sparta in 1842, and served four full years in the war between the states. He was a member of the first company organized at Sparta, and was with the Sixth Georgia Regiment, first as a private and later as a commissary sergeant. After the war he was engaged in merchandising at Sparta until 1889, and then removed to Atlanta and traveled out of that city as a commercial salesman. His death occurred at Atlanta August 20, 1912, and he is buried in the Sparta cemetery. His wife, whose maiden name was Almira Bernice Mason, was born at Culverton, Georgia, near Sparta in 1846, and is still living at Atlanta. Robert Clayton Turner has four sisters: Bernice, now Mrs. W. A. Dowis of Birmingham, Alabama; Ada, Mrs. L. L. Allen of Dawson, Georgia; Miss Rawls Turner of Atlanta; and Lucile, now Mrs. L. W. Brown of Atlanta.

Since he was six years of age Robert C. Turner has been a resident of Atlanta. He attended the public schools until fifteen, and then gave up the formal routine of the schoolroom to become an apprentice with an electrical contractor, Oscar Turner, who though of the same family name was not related. Oscar Turner was then in business at Atlanta, but is now living in Birmingham, Alabama. After three years of apprenticeship under Oscar Turner, he had acquired a thorough knowledge of electrical affairs, and his next experience, beginning in 1901, was in the employ of the Carter & Gillespie Electrical Company. With that firm his services continued five years, and

after eight years of active work he was really a master both of the technical and practical details of electrical engineering. In November, 1905, Mr. Turner became electrical engineer of the Candler Building in the employ of the Asa Candler Investment Company. That was his work five years longer. Since January, 1911, he has been city electrician of Atlanta, and has been three times elected to the office by votes of the people. His present term expires in January, 1917.

Mr. Turner stands high in the technical organizations of his profession, is a member of the International Association of Municipal Electricians; is a member of the Jovians, a national organization comprising men engaged in the various departments of the electrical trade and industries; and is a member of the Master Engineers Association having a license as a steam engineer.

April 27, 1907, he married Miss Lillian Meta Hart, who was born and reared in Atlanta.

HAL C. MILLER, M. D. A native son of Georgia who giving admirable account of himself as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the City of Atlanta is Dr. Hal Curtis Miller, who gives special attention to surgery, with the intention untimately of devoting his entire time to this important branch of his profession. He is a young man of high academic and professional attainments, an ambitious student, progressive in his methods and thoroughly en rapport with the exacting calling which he has adopted as his vocation in life.

Doctor Miller was born at West Point, Troup County, Georgia, on the 15th of September, 1887, and is a scion of one of the honored and influential old families of that county, his father, Henry Washington Miller, likewise having been born at West Point, in the year 1849, and being at the present time one of the leading citizens of that place, where he is a prominent merchant and banker, besides being the owner of several thousand acres of land in that section of the state and being identified on an extensive scale with agricultural enterprise. He is vice president of the Bank of West Point and commands unqualified popular confidence and good will in the county that has ever represented his home. He is a son of Jacob Miller, who early settled in Troup County and who was a prominent farmer and citizen of that county at the time of his death, his father having immigrated to America from Europe and having become the founder of the family branch in the United States. Henry W. Miller married Miss Lura Williams, who was born and reared in the vicinity of West Point, and they have two surviving children—Dr. Hal C., of this review, and Ola, who is the wife of John T. Johnson, her husband being mayor of West Point at the time of this writing, in 1915.

In the schools of his native place Doctor Miller continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the West Point High School, in which he was graduated, as valedictorian of his class, when he was but fifteen years of age. In 1907, at the age of twenty years, he was graduated in Emory College, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Prior to this, however, he had been for one year a student in the Atlanta School of Medicine, and for another year had attended the celebrated Rush Medical College, in the City of Chicago. These statements vouch for the alert mentality, high ambition and close application of the embryonic young disciple of Aesculapius, for when he was but twenty years of age he had received an academic collegiate degree and had completed two years' work in medical college. In the autumn of 1907 Doctor Miller entered historic old Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, where he continued his studies two years with characteristic zeal and appreciation, and where he received gold-medal honors when he was graduated, in 1909, as a member of a class comprising 144 members. After making this admirable record and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from one of the oldest and staunchest medical schools in the United

States, Doctor Miller further reinforced himself by assuming and holding, from July 1, 1909, to July 1, 1911, the position of interne in St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City, his service in this representative institution of the national metropolis covering a wide and varied field of clinical work and observation and proving of much fortuitous value to him when he initiated his independent practice by establishing himself in Atlanta in August, 1911, this city having since been the stage of his earnest and distinctively successful professional endeavors and his practice showing a constantly cumulative tendency. In 1911-12 Doctor Miller served as medical inspector of the public schools of Fulton County and during practically the entire period of his professional work in Atlanta he has been a valued member of the surgical staff of the Atlanta Medical College, besides which he was attending surgeon at the Wesley Memorial Hospital and assistant attending surgeon at the Grady Hospital. Doctor Miller has gained secure place in the confidence and good will of his professional confreres and is an active and popular member of the Fulton County Medical Society and the Georgia State Medical Society, besides which he holds membership in the American Medical Association.

Doctor Miller is a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, takes a vital interest in public affairs, especially those pertaining to his home city and native state. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South in which he is serving as a steward, and in the Masonic fraternity he has advanced, in 1915, in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite up to and through the thirty-second and shrine.

On the 4th of October, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Miller to Miss Lillian Davies, the only child of Marvin Davies, who is one of the principals in the representative Atlanta corporation known as the Foote & Davies Company. Doctor and Mrs. Miller have two sons, Marvin Davies Miller, who was born July 24, 1912, and Hal Curtis, Jr., born July 16, 1915.

Christopher Columbus McGehee. Among the old and interesting families of Georgia is that of McGehee, which, for more than 100 years has lived, increased and prospered in this favored state and at present has prominent representatives in the City of Atlanta. Few there are who do not take a clannish interest, at least, in their family ancestry, especially when its record, as in the case of this family, shows sturdy traits and many notable achievements in many fields of effort.

The genealogist can explain in many ways the reason for a changed orthography in many of the old names and the change from McGregor to McGehee, in the present case, can easily be substantiated. To Thomas McGregor, of the ancient Scottish clan, this family traces its emigrant ancestor, who was a son of Patrick and Marian (McDonald) McGregor, and came from Scotland to King William County, Virginia, where his will was probated on July 17, 1727. It was in 1801 that descendants of Thomas McGregor, or as known in America, McGehee, moved from Virginia to Georgia, a large family connection, a portion of which settled on Broad River and the other portion nearer Milledgeville, in Baldwin County. One of these colonists was Jacob McGehee, a planter who removed to Baldwin County, Georgia. Isaac McGehee, his son, later removed to Columbus, Georgia, and Russell County, Alabama. Isaac McGehee was the father of Christopher C. McGehee.

Christopher Columbus McGehee was born in Russell County, October 25, 1839, and is a son of Isaac and Martha Harrison (Kennon) McGehee. Before he was sixteen years old he had been well tutored, attending a private school at Columbus, Georgia, and a school of mathematics in Alabama. In 1855 he entered the service of a newspaper, the old Columbus Enquirer, which is yet published as the Enquirer-Sun. Like many other young men of the time, the precipitation of war between the states, probably largely influenced his subsequent career. As a member of the Columbus City Light Guards he enlisted

for service in the Confederate army and on April 19, 1861, accompanied his comrades to Norfolk, Virginia, where the command, with other organizations, became a part of the Second Georgia Battalion, and he continued to be connected with this command until the close of the war. After a year of active service in Virginia and North Carolina he was prostrated with a severe attack of typhoid fever and when convalescent was detailed as local paymaster at the naval iron works at Columbus, Georgia. The employes of this institution organized and formed three companies and Mr. McGehee became captain of Company C. In a publication issued in 1874, by John H. Martin, entitled "Martin's History of Columbus," an event is detailed that illustrates what was termed "conspicuous gallantry" on the part of Capt. C. C. McGehee, this being in reference to a dangerous task that required the burning of a bridge in the face of the enemy's fire.

When the war closed Captain McGehee returned to Columbus to re-enter business and was connected with several lines prior to 1873, when he organized the firm of Flournoy, McGehee & Company. Three years later he became the head of the cotton firm of McGehee & Hatcher, at Columbus, and continued active in business there until 1882, in which year he removed to Atlanta, largely on account of the hope of benefiting his wife's health. Since then he has not been actively concerned in business affairs, although continuing as a director in the Atlanta Banking & Savings Company, the Exposition Cotton Mills and the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, and until recent years personally looked after his own private investments, his mentality being unimpaired and his judgment but ripened.

Mr. McGehee was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Garrett on January 16, 1866. She was a daughter of Daniel Anthony and Mary Ann (Hawes) Garrett. Their two children survive: Mrs. Mary (McGehee) Stoney and Charles Christopher, who is prominent in insurance circles at Atlanta, being manager of the southern department of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York City.

Aside from serving from 1871 to 1873 on the board of aldermen of the City of Columbus, during a part of the time being chairman of the finance committee, Mr. McGehee accepted no public office, devoting his time to his business affairs very closely and finding recreation in his library for he has always been a man of wide reading. His interest in the progress made in many lines in Georgia still continues and he has frequently voiced his desire to see it continue believing very vital the subjects of good roads and education.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER MCGEHEE. The growth of the life insurance business in Georgia has been remarkable and it is but natural to seek a reason for development along this line. One explanation is found in the fact that the substantial companies' interests have been placed under the management of exceedingly capable men, as a rule, and perhaps there is no better example of this wise business policy than is found in the manager of the southern department of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, Charles Christopher McGehee. During his whole business life he has been identified with insurance, thoroughly believing in its principles in the way of business and convinced of its benefits to the world at large. As a helpful factor in solving some of the present day industrial problems involving unemployment and consequent poverty and distress, he has urged that thoughtful attention be early given to some form of insurance, it being an encouragement to frugality, a proof of foresight and a sheet anchor in adversity.

Charles C. McGehee was born at Columbus, Georgia, October 22, 1870, and is a son of Christopher Columbus and Josephine (Garrett) McGehee. For many years the father of Mr. McGehee was prominent in business life both in Columbus and Atlanta, now residing retired in the latter city. Since

1801 the family has been more or less notable in Georgia and is honorably known in this and in other sections of the South.

Charles C. McGehee had exceptional educational advantages, these including attendance in the public schools of Columbus, the Means School, Atlanta, as preparatory to a course in the University of Georgia, where he was graduated at the early age of sixteen years with the degree of Ph. B., and this was followed by a course at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. B. Upon his return to Atlanta he became a clerk in the office of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, and this initial move determined his future business career, it would seem, for he has continued in the same line, advancing steadily and for the past fifteen years has occupied his present responsible position as manager of the entire southern department of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. Well qualified for any position craved by a man of culture and finished education, Mr. McGehee has frequently found recognition in other lines but his devotion to insurance has always led to his declining to make any change. Here he has found a field for able business effort and in the management of affairs involving the handling of immense sums of money and the safeguarding of the interests of thousands of people, he has displayed remarkable wisdom, efficiency and good judgment.

Mr. McGehee was married to Miss Pattie Green McClung, who, at death, left one daughter, Pattie McClung McGehee. Mr. McGehee was married second to Miss Vera Estes Hatcher, who is a daughter of Benjamin T. and Martha Jane (Estes) Hatcher, old residents of Columbus, Georgia. They have one son, Charles Christopher McGehee, Jr.

While he has always given his political support to the democratic party, Mr. McGehee has never entered public life, but, nevertheless, he takes intense interest in his country's progress and is ever ready to lend his influence to bring about practical movements that ensure the welfare of section, state and community. General education has always found in him a friend and he is sure to be willing to co-operate with other intelligent and educated men in the consideration of measures that will improve the public schools. He has decided opinions on morality and temperance, as might be expected of a man whose life has been normal and wholesome. He is a member and one of the board of trustees of St. Mark's Methodist Church, South, of Atlanta.

Gen. David Adams was born at Waxhaws, South Carolina, January 28, 1766. This is the accepted date. After the Revolution his father moved to Georgia and in the War of 1812 he commanded an expedition against the Creek Indians. In 1820 he served as a commissioner in the making of a treaty with them, whereby Georgia acquired new territory. When the lands between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers were obtained from the Indians he served the state as a commissioner. Always popular with the people of Jasper County, where he lived, he served them in the General Assembly for twenty-five years, and was several times speaker of the House.

Josiah Meigs, the second president of the University of Georgia, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, on August 21, 1757. He was a son of Return Jonathan Meigs, a prominent man of the Revolutionary period. He graduated from Yale College in 1778, was a tutor there for some time and was admitted to the bar in 1783. He served as city clerk of New Haven from 1784 to 1789, and in the last named year moved to Bermuda, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1794 he returned to Connecticut and was elected professor of mathematics and astronomy in Yale College, which position he held until 1801, when he came to Georgia to take the presidency of the new University of Georgia, then known as Franklin College. He served until 1811, was surveyor general of the United States in 1812-14, commissioner of

the land office from the latter year until his death in 1822. In 1819-21 he was also president of the Columbian Institute, Washington, District of Columbia.

HAMILTON MCWHORTER. A representative of one of the finest old families of Georgia and a leading member of the Lexington bar, Hamilton McWhorter is favorably known all over this section of the state. Interested in all that concerns this city, his influence professionally, politically and personally is potent in all public movements and in all those things which go to make a community intelligent, uplifting, law-abiding and contented.

Hamilton McWhorter was born in Greene County, Georgia, June 25, 1879, and is a son of R. L. and Lizzie (Boyd) McWhorter. Both parents were born in Georgia, the father in Greene and the mother in Columbia County. She survives, being now in her fifty-ninth year, a lady admired and esteemed. The father, R. L. McWhorter, died in his native county, in 1899, at the age of fifty-four years. During the Civil war period he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army, having enlisted as a schoolboy from the Georgia Military Academy. Afterward he became an extensive planter but subsequently moved to Atlanta, where he resided for ten years. He was a man of worth in every relation of life. Of his family of nine children, Hamilton was the second in order of birth.

Hamilton McWhorter enjoyed excellent educational advantages, in boyhood attending the Mercer High School, later the Penfield Meson Academy, at Lexington, and completed his course in law at the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1901. He located at Lexington, investing here in real estate, and has, through his ability and soundness of legal knowledge, built up a practice that places him in the foremost rank of successful attorneys of the county. At the present time he is serving in the office of solicitor of the City Court, and is attorney for the Georgia Railroad.

In 1907, at Lexington, Georgia, Mr. McWhorter was united in marriage with Miss Helen Gottheimer, who was educated at Braneau University, Gainesville, Hall County, Georgia. Her parents are still living, her father, William Gottheimer, being a prominent merchant at Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter have two children Adelaide, who was born in 1911, and Hamilton, who was born in 1913, both in the family home at Lexington. This is one of the handsomest and best appointed residences of the city and very often is the center of social functions. Mr. McWhorter owns additionally some very valuable land.

In political affiliation, Mr. McWhorter is a democrat and his usefulness in determining local party movements has often been shown. His fraternal associations include the leading organizations of the country. He is a Mason and Shriner, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Meson Academy. With his family he attends the Baptist Church. Perhaps no lawyer of the Oglethorpe bar equals Colonel McWhorter in eloquence and his addresses to the court and jurors are always models of diction combined with sound law.

L. HOWARD BACON. It certainly seems an exhibition of wisdom on the part of electors in any section, when they choose for high official position in which wise precaution and deliberate judgment must be exercised, those who have had long business experience and have, thereby, gained self confidence, discretion and a proper outlook on matters concerning men and things. No man can pursue any calling long without gaining experience that will be helpful in other lines, and the successful farmer, with his necessary habits of industry, his foresight, patience and practical knowledge and philosophy, is very often and most wisely chosen for public office, for just such qualities are needed for efficiency. Perhaps there is no public official in Oglethorpe

County, Georgia, who is better qualified or more satisfying in the performance of duty than is Hon. L. Howard Bacon, who, for the past seven years has officiated as ordinary, after spending the greater part of his earlier life as an agriculturist and merchant.

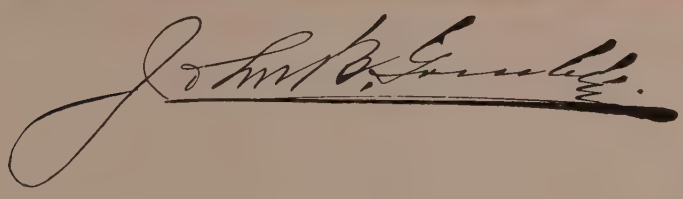
L. Howard Bacon was born at Lexington, Georgia, November 2, 1859, and is a son of Joel J. and Emily (Howard) Bacon, both natives of Georgia and both now deceased. During the Civil war period, Joel J. Bacon served as a soldier under Colonel Matthews, in the Confederate army, surviving to return home and take up his former pursuits as a farmer. Shortly afterward, however, he embarked in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Miller, Bussey & Bacon, at Augusta, Georgia, which became one of the successful business enterprises of that city. In the course of time, Mr. Bacon sold his groeery interests and returned to Oglethorpe County and subsequently was elected ordinary of the county, in which office he served honorably up to the time of his death, in 1902, a period of sixteen years. In early manhood he was married to Emily Howard, of a prominent old family of this state, who died in Oglethorpe County in 1904, aged seventy years. They were parents of six children: Mattie E., who married Harris C. Jackson and is now deceased; R. M.; Charles D., of St. Louis, Missouri; L. Howard; John S.; and William T., editor of the Madisonian, at Madison, Georgia.

L. Howard Bacon attended Meson Academy, under the tutorship of Prof. T. B. Moss, in Oglethorpe County, and after his school period was over, interested himself entirely in agricultural pursuits and continued a farmer until his forty-fifth year. After retiring from the farm he engaged as a salesman in merchandising for two years and then took up his residence at Lexington. In 1908 he was elected ordinary and has continued in office ever since without opposition, and thus the family name has been associated with this office in Oglethorpe County for almost a quarter of a century.

On November 15, 1883, Judge Bacon was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hunter, who died in April, 1901. She was a member of a well known county family and a daughter of Nathaniel H. and Sally (Richter) Hunter. There were four children born to this marriage: Annie Clyde, who died in 1904, when aged but nineteen years; Nathaniel H., who was born in 1887, is cashier of the Odessa (Wayne County) Bank; Kattie May, who was born in 1889; and Joel J., who was born in 1891, is a farmer. He married and has one child, John Lewis Bacon. In December, 1905, Judge Bacon was marrier to Miss Dessie Wright, who died May 28, 1914. This estimable lady was a daughter of John H. and Sallie (Matthews) Wright, old Oglethorpe County people. She is survived by one son, Lewis Howard Bacon, who was born at Lexington, January 15, 1914.

Judge Bacon has always been a democrat in his political views and affiliation. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and past master of the Blue Lodge, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. Since youth he has been a member of the Baptist Church and is clerk and superintendent of the Sunday school at Lexington. His whole honorable career is well known to his fellow citizens and they willingly accord him a place among their representative men.

John B. Gamble. The present solicitor-general for the Western Georgia Circuit has many achievements to distinguish him not only in his profession but in his personal career and his family connections. His grandfather was one of the eminent lawyers of early Georgia, and members of the family in different generations have been worthy factors in their spheres. Solicitor Gamble is one of the younger men engaged in law practice at Athens and an instructive feature of his biography is the fact that he left home at the age of nineteen without money to struggle his own way through the preparation which preceded his career as a lawyer. While gaining success he has also



acquired the esteem of a large community, and his strict fidelity to duty and conscientious performance have brought him more friends than he has lost by this course. Georgia newspapers recently had a good deal to say of Solicitor Gamble's ability for strenuous and long continued work. A special illustration of this was found in his having tried at Lawrenceville in two days sixteen defendants, six of whom plead guilty and ten were convicted. After this exacting day he returned to his home in Athens and worked until daylight on a prominent case involving the trial of a bank president for wrecking a bank. In the trial of one of the cases in the Citizens Bank failure Mr. Gamble was praised by the presiding judge for having conducted the trial "with great skill and ability and faithfulness to the performance of duty."

Born August 25, 1878, at Hamilton, Georgia, John B. Gamble is a son of John W. and Jimmie (Mobley) Gamble. His father was born in Talbot County, Georgia, at the age of eighteen years went to Columbus, Georgia, as a clerk, and afterwards to Hamilton, Georgia, where he married. He became well known as a merchant at Hamilton, and spent his last years as a farmer. He died March 12, 1885, at the age of forty-three. The grandparents of Solicitor Gamble came from Scotland, settling in Talbot County, where his grandfather, John W. Gamble, died in 1885 at the age of eighty-five. He had gained a large estate as a planter. Mr. Gamble's mother was born at Hamilton, Georgia, and her mother was a great-niece of Patrick Henry. Mrs. Gamble is still living at Hamilton at the age of sixty-four. Her father, Col. James M. Mobley, was very prominent as a lawyer, a native of Jones County, Georgia, whence he removed to Whitesville in Harris County, and the first society of the Methodist Church in that county was organized in his father's home. During the war Colonel Mobley fought under General Lee, and was with that great southern leader in all of his campaigns and battles.

The oldest in a family of three sons, John B. Gamble obtained his early education in the schools of Hamilton, Georgia, and subsequently attended the Neil Institute at Griffin. Though he early determined upon the law as his profession, he had to work for several years to gain the means needed for his preparation, and spent two years in employment at Warm Springs under Charles L. Davis, after which he was clerk in a dry goods store at Columbus, Georgia, the same spot on which his father had at one time been employed as a clerk. In 1902, he entered the University of Georgia and was graduated from the Law Department and admitted to the bar in June, 1904. In order to make his way through college he followed the carpenter's trade during the summer vacation in the city of Athens, and during the school months sold coal to the student body on a commission basis for one of the dealers of Athens, and assisted Colonel Snelling in managing the Denmark Hall, in the latter position making his board. He was elected president of Demosthenian Society, and business manager of the Pandora (University of Georgia Annual), and the Georgian (Literary Magazine). By his efforts the Georgian and Pandora were worked out of debt and an office was equipped with a typewriter, desk and office furniture. After completing his course in the University of Georgia, he opened an office in the city of Athens on October 1, 1904, and took up the active practice and has since looked after the interests of his growing private clientage so far as official duties would permit.

March 1, 1905, Mr. Gamble married Miss Mabel Turner Hodgson, of Athens, daughter of Joseph M. and Belle Turner Hodgson, a well known family of Georgia. They have one child, Isabella Frances Gamble, born at Athens, Georgia, on Februry 24, 1906. Mrs. Gamble is a highly educated and cultured woman, and thoroughly equal to her responsibilities in the home and in local society. She graduated from Lucy Cobb Institute and continued

her musical education under one of the most noted teachers of Germany, having spent considerable time abroad.

Mr. Gamble is a member of the County and State Bar Association, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the different branches of the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while living at Columbus was president of the St. Luke's Epworth League. After removing to Athens he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he has served for six years as treasurer and for a similar time as superintendent of Barberville Sunday School.

From 1904 to 1908 he served as county administrator and on August 23, 1912, was elected solicitor-general for the Western Circuit, the office which he has now filled with such signal ability for three years. Mr. Gamble was chairman of the democratic committe of Clarke County during 1908-09-10-11-12. In the course of his career he has acquired some valuable business interests, resides in a small home of his own in Athens, and also has farming lands which are operated under tenants. He has accumulated a valuable collection of law books in his office in the court house.

Hon. McAlpin Thornton, who was elected mayor of the City of Hartwell, Georgia, has proved that in an official capacity as in other fields he is a man who is able to get results. Mr. Thornton's career is one which is typical of many men who have attained to successful positions in this country, and his life's story contains every chapter which goes to make up interesting biography. Self-made in every sense, from the time of his father's death when he was a small lad, he has been dependent upon his own resources, and has worked out his own career.

Mayor Thornton was born October 3, 1873, in Elbert County, Georgia, and is a son of Benjamin Callaway and Priscilla (Teasley) Thornton. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Benjamin Thornton, one of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist Church in Georgia, and through a long career of zealous labor in the service of his Master covered this portion of the state and filled various pastorates. He was born August 15, 1801, and his death occurred April 12, 1878. The paternal grandmother was Nancy F. Payne, who was born December 19, 1802, and was married September 16, 1819. The maternal grandmother was Mrs. Beatty Teasley, who lived to well past her eightieth year. The father, Benjamin Callaway Thornton, was born in Georgia, where he was reared and educated, and here married Priscilla Teasley, also of this state. They settled down on a property in Elbert County, and Mr. Thornton subsequently followed in his father's footsteps and became a minister of the Baptist faith, continuing to be engaged in his pastoral labors until his death, October 30, 1881, when he was fifty-three years of age. He had become widely known and highly esteemed and his death was a distinct loss to the community. Mrs. Thornton survived him until May 23, 1896, and died at the age of sixty-two years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom McAlpin was the tenth in order of birth.

The public schools of Hart County furnished McAlpin Thornton with his early education, but his advantages in this way were not extensive, as his father had died when he was but eight years of age and it was necessary that he contribute to the support of the family. He first worked at whatever honorable employment presented itself, but in 1888 began to work along a definite line of endeavor when he became a clerk in the cotton and fertilizer business. He was an industrious, energetic and progressive worker and carefully saved his earnings, so that finally he was able to establish himself in business in a small way. As the years passed he added from time to time to his interests, until today he is probably the best known man in his line in this section of the state. He was from 1895 until 1910 associated in business

with D. C. Alford, but from the latter year his brother, Dunston V. Thornton, has been his associate. This business attracts its patronage from all over this part of the state, and has added greatly to Hartwell's prestige as a center of commercial and industrial activity. While the greater part of Mr. Thornton's attention is given to this business, he also has large outside interests, and is a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hartwell and of the Hartwell Cotton Mills, of which he was one of the reorganizers in 1911. His attainments in a business way are of a substantial rather than a showy character, and his business associates have every confidence in his ability and integrity. He has contributed to the development and growth of Hartwell by his support of movements beneficial to its welfare and that of its people. A stanch and active democrat, Mr. Thornton has taken an active part in political affairs, and since 1913 has been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of that county. In December, 1913, he was elected mayor of Hartwell, and has given his city an excellent administration, in which he has inaugurated numerous reforms. He installed the system of water and sewerage of the city during his administration and from first to last has carried out to the best of his ability the promises of his speech of acceptance. With his family, he attends the Baptist Church.

Mr. Thornton was married January 20, 1897, at Pierce City, Missouri, to Miss Rachel Claire Dodd, daughter of Capt. Frank and Mary E. Dodd. Her father, a veteran of the Civil war, was well known in public life at Pierce City, and was sent on several occasions to the Missouri State Legislature. Mrs. Thornton is a lady of many attainments, a graduate of Albemarle Female Institute, Charlottesville, Virginia, where she won every medal offered for excellence in literature. She is widely known in Hartwell's social life and is a charter member and organizer of the Hartwell Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and a member of the Women's Club and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, of whom one died in infancy, the others being: Josephine Tindall, born May 25, 1904, who is attending the graded schools; and Sarah Claire, born April 7, 1910.

Prof. Thomas Jefferson Cleveland. Not only at Elberton, where he resides, but also in Elberton County, and throughout this section of Georgia, Prof. Thomas Jefferson Cleveland is known as a prominent educator, whose life has been spent in the advancement of humanity and progress along educational lines. His ability and knowledge have found a medium through which to reach the people of recent years in the position of county superintendent of schools of 'Elbert County, where his untiring labors have accomplished wonders in advancing, elevating and developing the school system.

Professor Cleveland was born in Hart County, Georgia, May 18, 1860, and is a son of Obediah and Ann (Skelton) Cleveland, natives of Franklin County, Georgia. His father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Franklin County, enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war between the North and the South, and met a soldier's death on the battlefield, at Griswold Mills, in 1864, being then forty years of age. The mother survived until 1885, and was sixty-two years old at the time of her death.

The youngest of his parents' nine children, and growing up at a time when the country was just recovering from the ravages of an invading army, Thomas J. Cleveland's education was of a somewhat ordinary character, although his instruction was of a practical nature and as such was of much general value to him when he came in contact with a life's work that has required all his energies. Having received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Hart County, he further advanced himself by attending the high school, and taught his first school at the age of seventeen, in the county of his birth. After several years thus spent, he accumulated the

means with which to enter the University of Georgia, which he left in his sophomore year. Before going to the university his worth as a teacher had been established, and upon his return he was employed to teach in Marshall County, where he remained two years. It was his constant aim to elevate the character of the schools of the county, and he accomplished much in that direction, many of his former students today figuring prominently in places of trust and responsibility. After two years in Marshall County, Professor Cleveland spent eight years in Hart County, and then came to Elbert County, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has continued one of the most popular educators this section has known. Notable is the fact that eighteen years of this period were spent at Montevideo, both as teacher and principal, his work always recommending him for a call to the same position.

When the board of education of Elbert County commenced to look around for a superintendent of ability, well versed in the system of public schools, and splendidly equipped as an educator and disciplinarian, Professor Cleveland was elected by the people to fill the laborious and important place. This was in 1912. Since that time he has labored continuously at his post, giving that satisfaction which can be given only by a man whose soul is in his work. His proficiency is best attested by the satisfaction he has given. Having supervision over thirty-eight colored and forty-four white schools in Elbert County, his duties are many and laborious, yet he is a tireless worker, and has won his way through his unremitting exertions to a front rank among the foremost educators of Georgia. His ideas are progressive and unusual and their working out has been attended with excellent results. At the close of the year 1914 he sent to the teachers of the county a pamphlet of instructions and suggestions, an aid, stimulus and incentive to further efforts in the coming year, which included letters and addresses to the rural teachers of Elbert County, to the trustees of the rural schools, to the pupils of the Elbert County rural schools and to the patrons of Elbert County rural schools; a definition of the Elbert County standard school, with reference to teacher, grounds, building and equipment; the rules and regulations of the common schools, and other features. An idea may be secured of Professor Cleveland's aims and methods by a quotation from his address to the rural school teachers: "Have your house and grounds cleaned up and kept so every day in the year; look after the physical and moral welfare of your pupils. Free yourself from the slavery of text-books. Encourage social and community interests. Let 'Better Schools for Elbert County' be the watchword all along the line." Another catalogue was published in 1915-16.

Professor Cleveland has been successful in a material as well as a professional way, and is the owner of one of the finest farms in Elbert County, on which he lived for a number of years, but which he has leased since taking up the duties of his official position, his present home being situated at Elberton. He is a democrat, but not a politician, although well informed on the real issues of the day. His fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is very popular.

On January 21, 1883, Professor Cleveland was married at Hartwell, Georgia, to Miss Lou A. Boleman, daughter of the late W. H. Boleman, who was well known in Hart County. Six children have been born to this union: Mrs. Anna Crawford, born in Marshall County, Alabama, who is the mother of five children and resides at Elberton; Mrs. Maggie Higginbotham, born at Hartwell, Georgia, who resides in Elbert County and is the mother of two children; Mrs. Pearl Meyers, born in Elbert County, who resides at Elberton, and has two children; D. M., born in Elbert County, who is engaged in teaching and agricultural pursuits in this county, is married and has two children; Miss Dixie, born in Elbert County, who is now the wife of Dr. J. L. Cooley, of Bellairio, Kansas; and Miss Opal, born in Elbert County, who is a student at the Elberton High School.

L. MARTIN HEARD. In point of enterprise, energy and determination, and by reason of the concerns which have been brought to successful operation under his management, L. Martin Heard is considered one of the leading men of the flourishing City of Elberton. His entire career has been devoted to financial affairs, and at the present time he is president of the Citizens Savings Bank, one of the most substantial banking institutions of Elbert County. He is an active, wide-awake citizen, keenly observant of what is going on about him, and has contributed his full quota to the development and growth of his native community.

Mr. Heard was born June 10, 1869, at Elberton, and belongs to a fine old family of Georgia which originated in Virginia, where his great-grandfather, Stephen Heard, was president of the senate and acting governor at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Heard, the grandfather of L. Martin, came to Georgia from Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of Elbert County, where he accumulated large landed interests and was known as one of his community's first citizens. Capt. Robert Middleton Heard, the father of Mr. Heard of this review, was born at Elberton, where he was given the best of educations and early engaged in planting. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he had accumulated some 30,000 acres of plantation land and was the owner of many slaves. At the time war was declared, he became captain of the Fifteenth Georgia Infantry, and fought with courage and gallantry until the battle of Garnett's Farm, when he was wounded by a bullet in the left leg which shattered the shin bone from the ankle upward. He was taken to his home, where he was carefully nursed, and upon his partial recovery rejoined his regiment at the front in time to participate in the awful battle of Manassas. When the war was over, he returned to Georgia to find all his possessions swept away, his capital in money amounting to about five dollars. Nothing daunted, he set about to recuperate his fallen fortunes, and in a short time had accumulated the means wherewith to enter the mercantile business, which he subsequently developed into the largest establishment of its kind at Elberton, and with which he was connected up to the time of his death, January 17, 1910, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was always known as a progressive and stirring citizen, who had the best interests of his community at heart, and in whose absolute integrity his fellow-citizens could confidently rely. Captain Heard married Louise H. Jones, who was also born, reared and educated at Elberton, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: L. Martin, of this review; John T., who is engaged in successful mercantile operations at Elberton; Mrs. M. A. Pharr, a resident of Washington, Georgia; C. M., a cotton buyer of Elberton; Mrs. J. E. Johnson and Mrs. J. T. Dennis, Jr., who reside at Elberton; and P. E., who is cashier of the Citizens Bank. The mother of these children survived her husband for only a few months, passing away September 21, 1910, at the age of sixty-two years.

The educational training of L. Martin Heard was obtained in the public schools of Elberton, but as the family finances were in moderate circumstances he decided to enter upon a career of his own when still a youth, and accordingly, at the age of seventeen years, began to become acquainted with financial methods and operations. At various times and for different periods he worked for all three banks then established at Elberton, rising from a humble capacity to one of trust and responsibility, and after a thorough experience in which he mastered every detail of banking decided that he was ready to assume more important obligations, and accordingly, in 1901, organized the Citizens Savings Bank, which entered upon its career with a paid up capital of $25,000. At that time he became vice president and cashier, capacities in which he continued to act until 1912, when he was elected to the presidency, and has remained the same to the present time. Mr. Heard has continued as the directing head of this institution and under his management it has steadily

grown and advanced, attracting its depositors from all over Elbert County. While he gives almost his entire time and attention to the discharging of his duties as president of this concern, and holds no stock or directorships in other enterprises, he has been a large investor in farming lands and city property, and is one of the heaviest tax-payers here. His home at Elberton is one of the finest in Elbert County. Mr. Heard is widely known in financial circles, and is a valued member of the American and State Bankers' associations. He is also prominent in fraternal work, being a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Knights Templar and worshipful master of Philomathia Lodge of Elberton and a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1904, at Belton, South Carolina, Mr. Heard was married to Miss Mamie B. Latimer, daughter of A. C. and Alice (Brown) Latimer, the latter being a daughter of Dr. Carroll Brown and a niece of J. E. Brown. Mr. Latimer, who was well known and prominent at Belton, was United States senator from South Carolina at the time of his death, which occurred in 1909. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heard, all at Elberton: L. Martin, Jr., born April 17, 1905, and now attending the graded schools; A. Latimer, born January 7, 1911; and R. M., born November 8, 1914.

David Meriwether. A young Virginian lieutenant in Washington's army, David Meriwether participated in the last siege of Savannah, and in 1785 settled in Wilkes County, Georgia. He became a trustee of the old academy at Mercer Hill, and ten years after the founding of Athens gave land for the establishment of Succoth Academy, the first Methodist school in Georgia. In 1797 he was appointed brigadier-general of the Third Division of the State Militia; represented Wilkes County in the Legislature for several years (speaker of the House in 1797-1800); served in Congress from 1802-07, and at the expiration of his last term returned to his plantation home six miles from Athens and from that time until 1820 represented the Government in various negotiations with the Creek Indians. He died on his plantation in 1823 and Meriwether County was named after him in 1828.

Judge James A. Meriwether, of Eatonton, ranked high among the whig leaders of the state for the most of his active years. He was a native Georgian, descended from one of the Virginians who came into the state after the Revolution. Receiving a good education, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in due course became a leader among the whigs and was sent to the Legislature, in which he served several terms and became speaker of the House. He was promoted to be judge of the Superior Court of his district and elected as a whig representative from Georgia to the Twenty-seventh Congress. He served his term from May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1843. After his return to Georgia he was again sent to the Legislature as a representative of Putnam County, elected speaker of the House, and died while holding that position.

William Fitzpatrick Jones. The career of William F. Jones has touched various communities of North Georgia in many beneficial ways. He is now city clerk and treasurer of Elberton, an office he has held for eleven years, and his administration in that position is one of the many commendable achievements of his life. He was formerly one of the best known educators in Northern Georgia, and is a man of thorough culture and broad influence.

William Fitzpatrick Jones was born in La Grange, Georgia, October 19, 1860, a son of Wiley F. and Frances (Fitzpatrick) Jones. His grandfather was Jesse Jones, a native of Oglethorpe County, and he subsequently moved

to Clarke County and was a farmer. The great-grandfather Jones came to Georgia from North Carolina. Jesse Jones married a Miss Miller and both died in Georgia. The maternal grandfather was William Fitzpatrick who lived and died in Greene County, Georgia. He was the son of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, a Revolutionary soldier who is buried near Buckhead, in Morgan County. Benjamin was the son of Joseph who was the son of William Fitzpatrick who came to Virginia from Ireland in 1710 and founded the Fitzpatrick family in America. William Fitzpatrick, the grandfather of William F. Jones, was a first cousin of Governor and United States Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama. He married Nancy Greene, daughter of William Greene and Ruth Hunter who moved from North Carolina to Greene County, Georgia, soon after their marriage in 1784. William Greene was a cousin of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, and the general made a number of visits to his cousin's home.

Mr. Jones' father was born in Clarke County and his mother in Greene County, Georgia. Wiley F. Jones was a prosperous farmer before the outbreak of the Civil war, and afterward took up the work of contractor. He was born December 26, 1817, and died in Washington, Georgia, May 24, 1891, while his wife was born June 11, 1824, and died in Oglesby, Georgia, January 30, 1892. He had an important military record. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he enlisted as one of the volunteers for the United States army, went with his comrades from Georgia to Charleston where he was mustered in as a member of Company C, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. The regiment was taken on board a sailing vessel at Charleston and proceeded thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, up which stream they proceeded until joining the command of General Taylor. He served in the historic expedition into Mexico and his command fought in the battles which made the campaign of General Taylor one of the most glorious in our military annals.

During the Civil war Wiley Jones enlisted again, and by a strange coincidence was assigned to Company C, Thirteenth Regiment of Confederate Infantry from Georgia. He saw strenuous service in the Confederate army, but fortunately he was never wounded. He suffered many hardships, but after the struggle was ended, he resumed his work as contractor in La Grange, Georgia.

William F. Jones, the only child of his parents, spent his early life in La Grange, attended the common schools and the high schools of that city, and in 1883 was graduated from the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For more than thirty years Mr. Jones has been in the independent activities of his individual career. Soon after leaving college he qualified for his work as teacher, and that was his vocation for twenty years. Among the positions held by him were the following: Principal of a select school in Eufaula, Alabama; principal of Clinton High School, Clinton, Georgia; professor of mathematics and commandant of cadets in Gainesville College, Gainesville, Georgia; president of Piedmont College; superintendent Washington Male Academy, Washington Georgia; and superintendent of the Elberton schools.

He left the school room in 1900 for the insurance field. He was district agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with offices at Elberton. That was his regular business till 1905, in which year he was elected city clerk and treasurer of Elberton, and since assuming the duties of his office in 1905, has been constantly in this one position, and has made the office popular with all who have any relations with that place in the city government.

He is well known in military circles in Georgia, and is not only Colonel Jones by courtesy, but also by reason of active service. He organized the Elbert Light Infantry and was the first captain of that company, and after

devoting seventeen years of his life to military affairs, retired with the rank of colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment. He was also a member of the military staff of Governor W. J. Northen.

Mr. Jones is an active democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. He was for several years superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School of Elberton.

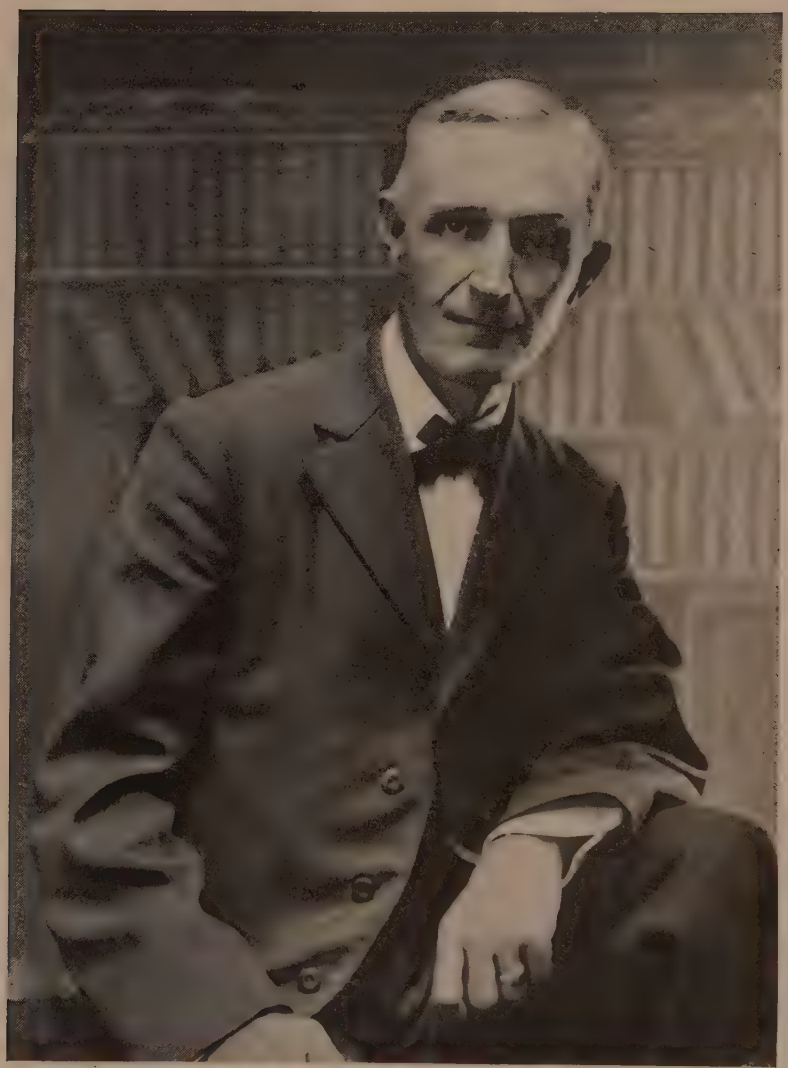
On December 18, 1889, Mr. Jones married Miss Gussie F. Oglesby, daughter of D. P. and Mary (Deadwyler) Oglesby, of Elberton. To their union have been born seven children as follows: William F. Jones, Jr., born in Elberton, October 30, 1890. Educated in public schools of Elberton, Gordon Institute, at Barnesville, Georgia, and is now a student at Mercer University, in the law department; Dru Kell Jones, born in Oglesby, Georgia, March 27, 1893. Educated in public schools of Elberton, Gibson-Mercer Academy, North Georgia Agricultural College, and Atlanta Business College. He is at present a stenographer in Dayton, Ohio; Margaret Jones, born in Oglesby, Georgia, August 3, 1894, and died in Elberton, January 23, 1896; Gussie Oglesby Jones, born in Elberton, January 6, 1896. Graduated from Elberton public schools and is still pursuing her studies in Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee; AdLene Oglesby Jones, born in Elberton, Georgia, October 15, 1897. Graduate of Elberton public schools; Moselle Oglesby Jones, born in Elberton, May 9, 1901; John Gideon Jones, born in Elberton, August 10, 1904. All of the younger children are now in school.

Mr. Jones is a man of broad intellectual interest and has written a number of essays on incidents and personalities in Georgia, and now has in preparation a work on noted incidents and pioneer characters within a radius of fifty miles about Elberton where many notable men were born and reared. As a public speaker he has frequently addressed the people on Sunday School, educational, and patriotic subjects. He has raised himself to a position of prominence by his own efforts and through all his varied relations has enjoyed the thorough confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a representative from Elbert County in the Georgia Legislature. He owns one of the best homes located in an attractive part of the city, on Heard Street.

Prof. William B. Morris. No individual in a community wields a greater influence in the molding and shaping of character than the school teacher, and the vocation of the educator is therefore not only one of the most difficult of the professions, but one of those upon which the most responsibilities rest. For this reason, as well as others, the teacher usually occupies a place of importance in his community, particularly if his fellow citizens have shown their confidence in him by elevating him to official position. Prof. William B. Morris, county superintendent of schools of Hart County, although still a young man, has the distinction of being the first county superintendent of schools to be elected by the people in the State of Georgia. He is a native son of Hart County, born October 16, 1882, and is a son of William C. and Emeline (Vickery) Morris.

Thomas Vickery, the grandfather of Professor Morris, was born in Virginia and was one of the pioneer settlers of Hart County, where he became a well known farmer and planter, and after a long and successful career died in 1895 at an advanced age. During the war between the South and the North he served as a soldier in the Confederate army, participating in a number of important engagements and establishing an excellent military record. His wife, Mary Vickery, also a pioneer settler of Hart County, is still living at the age of ninety-five years and is the oldest woman in the county.

William C. Morris, the father of Professor Morris, was born in Hart County, and was still attending school when the Civil war broke out. He



Jesse M. Pound

was but fourteen years of age at that time and too young to enlist for service, but in the last six months of the war served as a soldier and was in the ranks when peace was declared. Returning to Hart County he completed his education, following which he engaged in farming and planting, and still lives on his homestead at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Morris was born, reared and educated in Hart County, and is still living at the age of fifty-eight years. She has been the mother of six children, of whom William B. is the fourth in order of birth.

William B. Morris laid the foundations for his education in the public schools of Hart County, and further prepared himself for his career as an educator at Mercer University and Hartwell Institute, attending Mercer for two years. He began his work as a teacher in the schools of Bowersville, where he was located at the time of his election, in November, 1909, to the office of county superintendent of schools of Hart County, but since 1911 has had his office at Hartwell. He has introduced numerous reforms and innovations into the school system, which he has made one of the most thorough and efficient in this part of the state, is popular with teachers and pupils alike, and stands high in educational circles. His success has been the direct result of hard, unrelenting work, and he has left nothing to chance, but has made the most of opportunities as they have presented themselves. He continues to make his home with his parents in the country and is unmarried.

Professor Morris is a stanch democrat, but has found little time aside from his official duties to take more than a good citizen's part in public affairs. He is interested, however, in the welfare and advancement of his community and its institutions, and is at present vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Hart County Fair Association. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, in which he has attained the Chapter degree, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From boyhood Professor Morris has been a member of the Baptist Church, and at the present time he is serving as clerk of the congregation at Hartwell.

JERE M. POUND. President of the State Normal School at Athens, Professor Pound has had a wonderfully successful career as an educator in Georgia, covering a period of fully thirty years. He is a native of Georgia, and his work in the schools of this state has made him increasingly familiar with local conditions of education, and at the same time it is doubtful if any man has been more influential in any department of social service than Professor Pound.

His birth occurred at Liberty Hill, Pike County, Georgia, March 23, 1864, a son of E. T. and Elizabeth T. (Bloodworth) Pound. His parents were also natives of Georgia and were reared and educated and married in this state. His father was a general merchant and music publisher and is now living retired at the age of eighty-seven at Shelman, Georgia. During the war he was in the commissary department with the state troops. The mother died in April, 1913, at the age of seventy-eight.

The third in a family of six children, Professor Pound as a boy attended the Gordon High School, and in 1884 was graduated A. B. from the University of Georgia. He immediately took up educational work, which has been his life vocation. His first work was in the Means Boys High School, at Atlanta, following which for several years he was with the Fort Valley High School, spent the next year in Edwardsville, Alabama, and then for nine years had charge of the Gordon Institute, an institution in which much of his educational career has been passed. Following that for one year he was in the Milledgeville Girls Industrial School, then returned to Barnesville to take charge of the Gordon Institute for four years, was next in charge of the city and county schools of Macon and Bibb counties for three years, then for one year was in the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, Florida, for

a year and a half had charge of the department of Pedagogy in the Girls Industrial Institute at Milledgeville, and altogther remained at Milledgeville for five years, having been state superintendent of schools 2½ years, was state school superintendent from 1908 to 1911, filling by the appointment of Governor Smith the unexpired term of W. B. Merritt, was later elected for a full term, but resigned to return to his old school, Gordon Institute, at Barnesville, for two years, and from there to his present responsibilities as head of the State Normal School at Athens, where he has been located now for four years. He is an educator of broad experience and great vitality, and has done much to elevate the standards of the Normal School at Athens, improving its curriculum and broadening and adapting its courses of study to the needs of modern education. Professor Pound has also served as an instructor in the summer school at the University of Georgia during several seasons.

He is a member of all the educational societies, including the National Educational Association, is an honorary member of the Phi Delta Kappa, and is a member of the Kappa Alpha, of the Knights Templar, Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics a democrat.

July 12, 1889, at Barnesville, Georgia, he married Miss Ada Murphy, daughter of Capt. E. J. Murphy, who is still living at Barnesville, well known as a veteran of the Confederate army in which he served as an officer. To their marriage have been born seven children: Mrs. Maude Brown Edwards, a graduate of the Milledgeville Industrial School for Girls, now married and the mother of one child; Murphy, who was born at Barnesville, Georgia, and completed his education at the Georgia School of Technology; Merritt, who was born at Barnesville and graduated from the Athens High School in 1915; Ida, born in Macon, and Aldine, born in Milledgeville, attending Normal School; Lucy, born in Milledgeville, and Stokeley, born at Athens. Professor Pound and family reside in an attractive home at Athens.

J. Rod Skelton. Of the practitioners at the bar of Hart County, none is more generally admired and esteemed for professional ability and personal character than J. Rod Skelton, of Hartwell, a member of the well known firm of Skelton & Skelton. His broad reputation as an attorney rests not only on the masterly conduct of cases which have been entrusted to him, but for his devotion to the interests of his clients, his high ideals of professional conduct, and the excellent services he has rendered in the capacity of city solicitor.

J. Rod Skelton was born in Hart County, Georgia, January 10, 1873, and is a son of Maj. John H. and Mary (Richardson) Skelton, also natives of the Cracker State. Maj. John H. Skelton, at the outbreak of the Civil war, was engaged in the practice of law in Georgia, but immediately set aside his private interests that he might assist the cause of the Confederacy, offering his services to the South and organizing the first company to be formed in Hart County. During the entire period of the war he fought as a soldier of the gray, winning the respect and admiration of his men for his numerous deeds of valor, and being given promotion from the rank of captain to that of major. When the war closed, in 1865, he was in command of his regiment, and had established a war record unexcelled for bravery and faithful performance of duty. When peace was once more established Major Skelton returned to Georgia and once again engaged in the practice of law, locating at Hartwell, where he soon attained a distinguished position in the ranks of his profession. He was popular with the people, who had the greatest faith in his ability and honor, as was evidenced by his election to many positions of trust and responsibility. He served faithfully in the Legislature of his state, and after a long and honorable career died at his home at Hartwell, in September, 1894, aged

sixty-four years. He is still remembered as one of Hartwell's most eminent and public-spirited men, in whose death the community suffered a severe loss. Mrs. Skelton, a lady of refinement and culture, and a member of an old and distinguished family of Georgia, died December 25, 1913, when sixty-seven years of age. She is survived by eight children: James H., Mrs. J. T. McGill, J. Rod, Mrs. R. H. Burns, A. S., L. S., A. C. and Mrs. Lola Thornton.

After receiving a preparatory education in the schools of Hartwell, where he was graduated from the high school, J. Rod Skelton entered the office of his elder brother, James H. Skelton, under whose preceptorship he applied himself industriously to the mastery of his chosen calling. He was admitted to the bar in 1897, but did not immediately enter upon his professional duties, turning his attention instead to the newspaper business, in which he was engaged for three years. In 1900, however, he took up the practice of law, and for a time was alone, but in 1911 became a member of the law firm of Skelton & Skelton, which has become one of the strong legal combinations of this county. Mr. Skelton has the education, the energy, the self-reliance, the all-around ability and the adaptability to succeed in a community where these qualities are at a premium, and he has therefore made rapid and permanent progress. He continues to be a close and careful student and holds membership in the various organizations of his profession, his standing among his professional brethren being high. A democrat in politics, he has not been particularly active in public matters, save in support of others, but has at all times ably and faithfully discharged the duties of citizenship, and at the present time is serving as solicitor of the City Court. With his family Mr. Skelton attends the Baptist Church.

In April, 1912, at Hartwell, Mr. Skelton was united in marriage with Miss Flora Jones, daughter of J. L. Jones of Maryville, Tennessee. They have no children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Skelton are well and widely known in social circles of Hartwell, where they have a wide circle of friends.

Isaac J. Phillips. In his evolution from a struggle-filled boyhood to an independent middle age, Isaac J. Phillips, of Hartwell, has passed through many experiences and has overcome many obstacles. His success in life has been gained only after unceasing and laborious efforts, but through it all he has retained a kindly feeling toward his fellow-men that now finds expression in various philanthropic activities. He has fairly gained a position which entitles him to be numbered among Hartwell's most substantial business men, but he has also attained a no less proud place in the possession of the esteem and respect of his fellow-men.

Mr. Phillips was born on a farm in Forsyth County, Georgia, during the trying period of the Civil war, October 12, 1864, one of the two children of Isaac and Elizabeth (Thackston) Phillips. His parents, natives of South Carolina, came as a young married couple to Georgia and settled on a farm in Forsyth County, which was their sole possession. When the great conflict between the South and the North came on, Isaac Phillips left his wife and child and enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Captain Julian's company in a Georgia regiment, which was subsequently attached to Hood's Brigade. He was with Wingo's Band and campaigned until the rigors and hardships of army life undermined his health and he was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability. He was carefully nursed, but was not able to overcome the effects of his disease, and died in 1864 when only forty-three years of age, Isaac J. being then but six months old. Mrs. Phillips sold the farm, receiving in payment therefor Confederate currency, and when this proved worthless when the Lost Cause went down to defeat she was left destitute. However, she still had a home with her parents, in Laurens County, South Carolina, and there reared her three children

as best she could with the means which she possessed, these being very meagre, as her parents were poor people.

From the time he was able to walk up to his seventh year, Isaac J. Phillips did not even possess a pair of shoes, and as he started to work on a neighboring farm when he was ten years old his education was sadly neglected. He dutifully helped to support his mother from the time he began to receive wages, and continued to work as a farm hand until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Piedmont City and became an apprentice to the machinist's trade, which he mastered. He had no liking for this vocation, however, and having saved some money went to Anderson County and purchased a small tract of land which he transformed into a farm. This he continued to conduct for a period of five years and then rented to another party and returned to the city, securing a position as clerk in a general store. There, during the next year and six months, he secured a knowledge of business methods which formed the nucleus for his success in commercial lines in after life. Finally, with the proceeds of his labors and his savings, he opened a small store of his own in Anderson County, and this he conducted for eight years, a period in which his business grew and developed to such an extent that he was encouraged to seek a broader and more prolific field for his labors and accordingly removed to the City of Greenville, South Carolina, where he remained in business for five years longer.

In the meantime, having acquired a knowledge of the grocery business and of the selling end in particular, he decided to try his fortune in the wholesale trade, exclusively, and in 1904 brought his family to Hartwell where he incorporated the Hartwell Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, with a capital stock of $25,000, of which he is the majority stockholder. This business, like all his other ventures, has proved a decided success, and is now having average sales of $200,000 annually. In addition to this business, Mr. Phillips is connected in some capacity with nearly every important enterprise of Hartwell, including the Hartwell Cotton Mills and the Hartwell Oil Company, in both of which he is a stockholder and director, the Hartwell Bank and the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hartwell, and many other business concerns. He was also one of the organizers of the Hart County Fair Association, and at the present time is one of its directors.

While Mr. Phillips is known as one of the leading business men of Hartwell, he has never lost his interest in farming, a vocation to which he feels he owes in large part his success in life. In fact, he would rather be known as an agriculturist than as a business man, and his farm, located 1½ miles south of Hartwell, gives evidence of attentions which it could have received only from one who loved his labors. Here Mr. Phillips has erected a modern residence, large barns and substantial outbuildings, and has installed improvements and equipment that make this not only a model country place but one of the finest and most valuable farms in Hart County.

Few men have taken a more active part in the work of the Baptist Church than has Mr. Phillips. As moderator of the Hebron Baptist Association, he is also a member of the Executive and Laymen's committees, and no movement in this association is complete that does not have his whole-souled and zealous support. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Fraternal Union of America. Mr. Phillips is a democrat, but has confined his political activities to the casting of his vote, and his public participation in affairs to the performance of the duties of good citizenship. A man of generous impulse and large heart, he is a liberal supporter of charitable movements, and, having succeeded himself, is ready to assist others to achieve success.

On February 23, 1883, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Marguerite Elizabeth Rike, who died March 27, 1914, a daughter of Alfred and Minnie Rike, of Banks County, North Carolina, both also deceased. Nine children

were born to this union: DeWitt and Lou, who are deceased; Miss Grace, born in Anderson County, South Carolina, a young woman of much business ability, who is associated with her father as secretary of the Hartwell Grocery Company; Miss Alice, born in Anderson County, and now living with her father; Mrs. Zelpha Hall, born in Anderson County, the wife of a banker of Hartwell; Miss Guy Nell, born in Anderson County, who is a teacher in the public schools of South Carolina; Hoyt S., born in Anderson County, who is now a university student in South Carolina; Miss Margie, born in Anderson County, who is now attending Shorter College, at Rome, Georgia; Isaac J., Jr., born in Anderson County, and now a studet at Hartwell High School; Miss Bonte, born at Greenville, South Carolina, and also a high school student at Hartwell; and Georgia, born at Hartwell, who is attending the graded schools here.

Robert Morris Clayton. If, thirty-seven years ago, a picture of the City of Atlanta as it is, its stately buildings, its handsome residences, its noble structures and its complete and thorough system of modern public improvements, had been exhibited to many residents, it would have provoked either smiles or unbelieving ridicule, according to the nature of the individual. But even then, there was one resident who was beginning to dream of a regenerated city, a city worthy of its nature's setting, one of comfort, sanitation, modernity and invitation. This dreamer, although he was intensely practical, was able to look forward and see, that under improved conditions, Atlanta had, in herself, every element to develop into the picture of his dream. This dreamer was Robert Morris Clayton and no one of those who have worked and hoped, have done more to make a dream come true than he and no one in Atlanta has more reason to take pride in work so well and thoroughly done. For a third of a century he has been a very important factor in the development of Atlanta.

Robert Morris Clayton is of English and Scotch descent and is of Revolutionary stock on both sides. His father, Ephraim Clayton, who was a railroad contractor, built a considerable section of the old Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad, now the Southern. He was a son of Lambert Clayton, born in 1755 and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, with the North Carolina troops. The ashes of this old hero rest in the burial ground at Davidson River Church, in Transylvania County, North Carolina. Lambert Clayton married Sarah Davidson, who was a daughter of John and Nancy (Brevard) Davidson, both of whom were murdered by the Indians on the Catawba River, near what is now known as Old Fort, in McDowell County, North Carolina. Nancy Brevard was a sister of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, who was one of the secretaries of the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775, the Mecklenburg Declaration antedating the Declaration of Independence.

The names Davidson and Brevard are borne by many prominent people throughout the South and these names are perpetuated in several states, representing one county and a number of towns. The father of Robert M. Clayton was named in honor of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, his great-uncle. His grandmother, Sarah Davidson, was the only child of John and Nancy Davidson and no doubt her fate would have been that of her parents had she been at home at the time of the massacre. Fortunately, however, she was on a visit to her uncle, Doctor Brevard, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and thus escaped the tragedy that all too often marked the progress of civilization in those days.

Robert Morris Clayton was born in McDowell County, North Carolina, March 31, 1845, a son of Ephraim and Nancy (McElroy) Clayton, both of whom were natives of Buncombe County, North Carolina. He grew up in Asheville, North Carolina, attending school and enjoying the pursuits of boyhood until the war between the states became a fact, when, although only

sixteen years old, he enlisted for service, entering the First North Carolina Infantry and continued in the army until the close of hostilities, his duty including service in the campaign in and around Atlanta. After six months in the First North Carolina he was transferred to the Sixtieth North Carolina and was placed in command of Company B, although he was never commissioned captain.

As the opening of the war had interrupted his studies, the young man had not been able, under conditions, to perfect his knowledge in any trade or profession, as might be done in these days. Opportunities for making headway were, at that time, not plentiful, but he had a natural taste for mechanics and this he satisfied by entering into railroad work and becoming a civil engineer, for some years being with the old Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, now the Southern Railway. In 1878 he came to Atlanta and in 1879 became city engineer and served in that capacity until 1883, and again, in 1885 he was elected city engineer and served until 1911, when his title of office was changed to chief of construction. He voluntarily retired from this position at the close of 1914 and at present is engaged in a private capacity as a consulting engineer, with offices at No. 210 Temple Court Building, Atlanta. During his long term of public service, Captain Clayton built practically all of the important public utilities here, which would include the paving of the streets, the introduction of a sewerage system and a disposal plant, the construction of the city's waterworks system and its viaducts, all proving such great public benefits that the sum of his usefulness can scarcely be adequately computed. He has seen and helped the straggling town to grow to beautiful proportions and has unselfishly delighted in its development, a development that his efforts have largely brought about.

Captain Clayton was united in marriage on June 2, 1875, with Miss Felixina Hansell, who died November 11, 1914. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church at Atlanta. In politics a consistent democrat, he uses his influence for the success of that organization. Captain Clayton belongs to the United Confederate Veterans. He is widely known in his profession and belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineering Association of the South, and the American Waterworks Association, of which he once was president.

Charles J. McDonald, the nineteenth governor of Georgia, who held that office from 1839 to 1843, was a native of South Carolina, born at Charleston on July 9, 1793. His parents moved to Hancock County, Georgia, when he was a boy. He graduated from the South Carolina College, at Columbia, in 1816, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Governor McDonald's abilities were of such a pronounced order that in 1822, after five years at the Georgia bar, he was made solicitor general of the Flint Circuit, and in 1825 became the judge of that circuit. Like many men of his day he had taken an active part in the State Militia, and in 1823 had been elected to the post of brigadier-general. As judge of the Flint Circuit, his prudence and firmness were often called into play, as he presided over the frontier district in which there was naturally a lawless element. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and again in 1837. In 1839 he was elected to succeed Governor Gilmer as governor of Georgia. He died at his home in Marietta, December 16, 1860.

Col. James S. McIntosh, fourth son of Col. John McIntosh, one of the Revolutionary officers of the family, was born in Liberty County, the seat of the McIntosh family, June 19, 1787. He inherited the military tastes of the family, and when the War of 1812 broke out, entered the army as a lieutenant and was attached to a rifle regiment in which he saw hard service on the northern frontier and in Canada. Afterward he served with General Jackson

throughout the Indian war and commanded the post at Tampa, Florida. Subsequently his military career, previous to the Mexican war, covered such widely separated points as Mobile, Alabama, Fort Gibson, Arkansas, Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, and Fort Gratiot and Detroit, Michigan. He was then ordered to Texas in anticipation of war with Mexico, and when he reported to General Taylor at Corpus Christi had risen to the rank of colonel in the regular army. In May, 1846, at the head of his regiment, he was wounded so severely at Resaca de la Palma that his life was despaired of, but he re-entered active service and was mortally wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey. The Legislature of Georgia ordered his remains removed from Mexico, and they were buried at Savannah March 18, 1848.

Hon. Hiram Warner Hill. Among the lawyers of Georgia who have risen to high places in their profession and have been no less distinguished in the public service, is Hon. Hiram Warner Hill, associate justice of the Supreme Court. With a predilection for the law, a good education, and long and comprehensive training, he entered upon the practice of his profession in the capacity of a general practitioner, but when his talents became recognized and appreciated he was called to public office, and from that time to the present his service in elective and appointive positions has been almost continuous.

Judge Hill belongs to a family which originated in County Down, Ireland, and the North of Scotland, and which settled in Virginia as early as 1657, later moving to North Carolina and Georgia. His paternal grandparents came from Virginia and North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war, and Wiley Hill settled in Wilkes County, Georgia, where his son, Burwell, was born in 1800. Burwell Hill married Miss Martha Pope Johnson, and their son, Alexander Franklin Hill, the father of Judge Hill, was born in Wilkes County, in 1831, and died at Greenville, Meriwether County, in 1888, after a successful career as a planter. He married Miss Mary Jane Warner, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Abercrombie) Warner, and a descendant of the Coffins and Warners, who came from England and settled at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, about the year 1660. Judge Hiram Warner, the maternal grandfather of Judge Hill, was eminent not only among the citizens of his state but of his country as well, becoming one of the most distinguished jurists of his time and holding the high and responsible office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He came to this state from Massachusetts in 1819, when a lad of seventeen years, and began teaching in the schools of Sparta. Through strong native ability, and steady and untiring efforts, he perfected himself in the law, and for many years was numbered among the leading legal luminaries of his time.

Hiram Warner Hill was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, July 18, 1858, and grew up amid rural surroundings on his father's plantations, where he had his regular duties, this not only tending to give him a strong constitution, but to teach him the value of honest labor and to instill into him good morals and industrious habits. He had a normal boy's love for out-of-door sports, but was probably happiest when among his books, for he was ever studious, and even when a lad had decided upon the law as the career in which to make a name, doubtless having inherited this predilection from his distinguished grandfather. He was encouraged in this direction by being given good educational advantages, and made the most of his opportunities, studying assiduously at the Greenville Masonic Institute, most of the time under the management of the late Hon. W. T. Revill, a noted teacher of his day, and later attending Emory College and Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar at La Grange, in 1881, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Greenville, Georgia, where he was subsequently employed in many of the important cases in his circuit, and frequently practiced in other circuits and before the Supreme Court.

Judge Hill was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly from 1886 to 1894, and during his service as a legislator was at the head of one of the leading committees in the House, having been for several years chairman of the General Judiciary Committee. He also served as mayor of Greenville from 1899 until 1902. In 1900 he was president of the Georgia Bar Association. In 1903 he was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Terrell for a term of six years, was elected for a second term in 1909, the method of selecting the commissioners having been changed, and from October, 1905, was chairman of the commission, with a short intermission, until 1911, when he resigned that office to accept appointment to the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Hoke Smith, and took his seat on the bench October 30, 1911.

Judge Hill's entire public service has been characterized by a zealous effort to advance the betterment of the state in strong and worthy citizenship. As a lawyer he came favorably before the people because of his active and vigorous intellect, his pleasing address and his well defined opinions. He was ever sincere in his convictions and attempted at no time to deceive the public. The high esteem in which Judge Hill is held as a jurist among the entire profession is the result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture, and incorruptible integrity, with the absolute courage, dignified presence and graceful urbanity which have characterized all his official acts. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Fraternally, the judge is a Mason, having held the office of grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Georgia, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a Pythian Knight. His political affiliation is with the democratic party.

Judge Hill was married September 24, 1884, to Miss Lena Harris, and to this union there have been born three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Hill was the daughter of Hon. Henry R. Harris, who was a member of Congress for six years, entering in 1872, and later became third assistant postmaster general, under appointment by President Cleveland.

Samuel Barnett, (I), (II), (III) and (IV). Samuel Barnett (I) was a son of William Barnett, who came from Charlotte, North Carolina, and established his residence in Wilkes County, Georgia, about the time of the war of the Revolution. He (William) was a man of wealth and influence in his day and generation and became a prominent business man of Wilkes County. He wedded Miss Jean Jack, a sister of James Jack, who had the distinction of bearing to the City of Philadelphia, then the seat of the colonial government, the historic Mecklenburg Declaration after the same had been passed and signed at Charlotte, North Carolina—a document that antedated the national Declaration of Independence, as history records. James and Jean Jack were children of Patrick Jack, who emigrated from Ireland in 1730 and established his home at Charlotte, North Carolina, he having been a scion of a family directly allied with the nobility of Scotland. One of the members of this family was a Presbyterian clergyman at the time of the reign of Charles II, in 1661, and was deprived of his ancestral heritage and his prerogatives because of his religious faith. William Barnett, father of Samuel Barnett (I), was a son of John and Ann (Spratt) Barnett, and the Barnetts, the Jacks and the Spratts, all of stanch Scotch-Irish lineage, sent their first representatives to America from the same section of the Emerald Isle. Ann (Spratt) Barnett was a daughter of Thomas Spratt, who was said to have been the first person "to cross the Yadkin river on wheels," this river being one of the picturesque streams flowing through North Carolina. Mrs. Ann (Spratt) Barnett was the first white person born in the beautiful valley between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers. These and other interesting data are authentically recorded in a little book entitled "Sketches of Western North Carolina," a work compiled and published by C. L. Hunter. At the house of Thomas Spratt was held the first court of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, this

historic dwelling having stood about 1½ miles south of the present City of Charlotte, the judicial center of the county.

Samuel Barnett I married Mrs. Elizabeth (Worsham) Willis, the widow of Thomas Willis and mother of Francis T. Willis, who moved from Washington, Georgia, to Savannah, Georgia, before the Civil war and who soon after the war went to Richmond, Virginia. Francis T. Willis was president of the Central Railroad before the war and also president of the Gas Company and was a man of marked means. His son, Edward S. Willis is said to have been the youngest general in the Civil war and was killed in battle at the age of twenty-four, being a few months younger than the famous young Gen. Pierce Young. Francis T. Willis was the donor and founder of the Mary Willis Library at Washington, Georgia, endowed by him and named after his daughter Mary Willis (Mrs. Pembroke Jones). The life long love of Francis T. Willis and his half brother Samuel Barnett II for each other and their intimate family, social and business relations are matters of historical interest in that section.

Samuel Barnett (II) was born in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, in the year 1824, and there he passed his entire life, his death having occurred in 1895, at which time he was seventy-one years of age. As a young man he was graduated in the University of South Carolina, with first honors in his class, and thereafter he studied law and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He continued to be engaged in the active practice of his profession at Washington, Wilkes County, until a few years prior to his death and was one of the eminent lawyers and influential citizens of Georgia. He served as a member of the first railroad commission of the state and held other positions of distinctive public trust. His father, Samuel Barnett (I), alluded to above, was one of the most honored and influential citizens of Wilkes County and was president of a bank at Washington, this institution having at the time been the only bank in that now vigorous little city. It is a matter of special historical interest to record that in this bank was held, in 1865, the last meeting of the cabinet of the Confederate government, President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet having there assembled for their final meeting while making their flight through Georgia at the close of the Civil war. It may with all of historic consistency be said that in this bank of which Samuel Barnett (I) was president occurred the formal disbandment of the Confederate government, and it may further be stated that on the site of the bank building is now situated the modern courthouse of Wilkes County. At the end of the Civil war in the flight from Richmond, Virginia, through the Carolinas and Georgia, when the "gold" and money and valuables of the Southern Confederate Treasury were being transported in wagons, in blind search for some place of safety, about twenty miles northeast of Washington these wagons were attacked by unknown parties and the Treasury relieved of everything of value.

Elizabeth Ann (Stone) Barnett, wife of Samuel Barnett (II), was born near Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, on the 22d of October, 1824, and was about six months younger than her husband, whom she survived by more than a decade. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1906, a few months prior to her eighty-second birthday anniversary. Mrs. Barnett was a daughter of Osborne and Ann Wingfield (Butler) Stone, and her marriage to Samuel Barnett (II) was solemnized May 7, 1847. Of this union were born four sons and three daughters, Samuel (III) having been the third in order of birth. The three daughters, Annie, Harriett Alexander and Susan, are deceased but all of the sons are still living, the other three being Frank W., Osborne S., and Edward A., all of whom continued their residence at Washington, the old family home in Wilkes County.

Samuel Barnett (III), born at Washington, Georgia, September 30, 1850, received his early educational discipline in the schools of his native town and in 1869 he graduated in the University of Georgia, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he spent one more year as a student

in his alma mater, and his post-graduate course led to his reception of the degree of Master of Arts from the university in 1872, besides which the institution conferred upon him also the degree of Civil Engineer. Thereafter he passed one year as a student in the great University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and after his return to the United States he served three years as professor of mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina. Further academic and pedagogic distinction was gained by him during a further service of three years as the incumbent of the chair of physics and in the University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge. In 1881 he returned to his native state and established his residence in the City of Atlanta, where he was admitted to the bar in that year and where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession, and where he gives special attention to corporation and insurance law. He has made valued contributions along general literary lines as well as those pertaining to his special field of professional work. Mr. Barnett is soon to publish his more comprehensive work entitled "The Philosophy of Probability," which will comprise about 500 pages, its publication having been somewhat delayed owing to the present European war.

In the year 1887 Mr. Barnett wedded Miss Mary J. Dunwody, who died in 1889 and who is survived by no children. On the 27th of April, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Barnett to Miss Sarah Jeter Carter, of Murray County, this state, and they have two daughters and one son—Mary MacDonald, Elizabeth Wingfield, and Samuel Carter, the only son being a scion of the fourth generation to bear the personal name of Samuel, Samuel (IV).

Mrs. Barnett is a daughter of Samuel MacDonald Carter and Sarah Randle (Jeter) Carter, the latter of the families of Laniers and Holts, the first wife of Mr. Carter having been a sister of the late Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, former governor of Georgia. Samuel MacDonald Carter, whose death occurred in 1897, was a wealthy and influential citizen of Murray County, in which county he was the owner of a landed estate of 15,000 acres at the time of his death, besides having been the owner of lands in other parts of Georgia and also in the other states of the Union. His father, Farish Carter, formerly resided near Milledgeville and prior to the Civil war was said to have been one of the wealthiest men in Georgia, where he owned a large and valuable landed estate and also 996 slaves. His wife was a sister of Hon. Charles MacDonald, who served as governor of Georgia.

William J. Tilson. A lawyer of high attainments and successful practice, William J. Tilson is a graduate both in the classical and law courses from Yale University, has lived in Atlanta eighteen years, and in many ways has shown the true qualities of the leader of men. He is a member of the law firm of Green, Tilson & McKinney, a firm of the highest rating, with many influential connections and a large and varied practice.

William Josiah Tilson was born at Clear Branch, Unicoi County, Tennessee, August 13, 1871, a son of William E. and Katherine (Sams) Tilson. His father was from Prince Edward County, Virginia, and of English ancestry and his mother was a native of Washington County, Tennessee, and of German stock. After his early schooling Mr. Tilson entered Yale University, graduated B. A. in 1894, and continued in the law school until taking the degree LL. B. in 1896 and gaining the degree of master of laws in 1897.

His entire professional career has been spent in Atlanta, where he was first in practice in the office of Tompkins & Alston, and for over twelve years has been associated with Green, Tilson & McKinney. His offices are in the Hurt Building. Mr. Tilson is also treasurer of the Atlanta Realty Investment Company and vice president of the Fulton Investment Company. His home is at the popular suburb East Lake, where the beautiful country club is situated. He is serving his second term as mayor. He was reared in the republican faith and usually acted with that party, but in 1912 joined the

W. J. Tilson

progressive movement. He has held the position of chairman of the State Central Committee of the progressive party of Georgia and as ticket elector of the Fifth Congressional District is instructed for Hughes and Fairbanks. His brother, John Q. Tilson, Yale '91, and who was a captain in the Spanish-American war, was a member of Congress from Connecticut for eight years, but resigned his seat in Congress and went to the Mexican border as lieutenant colonel of Second Connecticut Infantry. William J. Tilson is also secretary of the Yale Alumni Assocation of Georgia, and is a member of the Capital City, the Piedmont Driving and the Atlanta Athletic clubs. Mr. Tilson married June 9, 1904, Miss Julia Charles Romare of Atlanta. Their one child is Paul Romare Tilson, born November 18, 1906.

Col. Patrick H. Brewster. A member of the Atlanta bar for more than a quarter of a century, Col. Patrick H. Brewster is entitled to a place among the leaders of the profession in North Georgia. His eloquence, his strong personality, his constructive ability, his knowledge of human affairs, his liberal education, his sway over men's minds, his tact as an advocate, all have given him a high place among lawyers. Retained at one time or another as general or special counsel for some of the great corporations of the country, he has become more or less a familiar figure in the courts of the principal cities.

A native Georgian, Col. Patrick H. Brewster was born on his father's plantation in Campbell County, September 9, 1846, and was still a child when he removed with his parents to Coweta County, where he made his home until his removal to Atlanta in 1889. James Brewster, the father of Colonel Brewster, was born in South Carolina, and during his early manhood came to Georgia, where he continued to reside until his death at the age of ninety-four years. The family is noted for its longevity, for the grandfather of Colonel Brewster, William Brewster, was 100 years old at the time of his demise.

Col. P. H. Brewster passed his boyhood in Coweta County much after the fashion of other prosperous planters' sons, and in addition to attending the public schools of Newnan furthered his education by close and studious application to his books at home. He was only fifteen years old when the war between the South and the North began, and so was not allowed to follow his inclinations in the matter of enlisting as a soldier, but in the fall of 1863, when only seventeen years of age, was accepted as a private in Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Georgia Infantry, and continued to serve in the army of the Confederacy until the close of hostilities, surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina. Colonel Brewster's services included much active fighting, including participation in the battles of Dalton, Georgia, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, where he received a severe wound in the arm, the battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro, and all the fights that occurred on the way back to Nashville, Tennessee, General Hood having chosen that route after the evacuation of Atlanta. Following this were Columbia and Franklin, a two days' engagement at Nashville and a stubborn fight along the road to Pulaski, and the final surrender at Jonesboro, North Carolina. The Brewster family contributed to the Confederate army also, five brothers of Colonel Brewster, these being: William, who served in several regiments throughout the entire war; Daniel F., who served until peace was declared; Maj. James P., of the Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment, who lost a leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; Blake D., who was in several regiments and served throughout the period of the war; and Angus P., who was in the army during the latter part of the struggle. All were brave and valiant soldiers and made excellent records for faithfulness, courage and efficiency.

When he returned to the pursuits of peace, Colonel Brewster resumed his studies for a time and then began teaching school, but after two years of this employment gave up his work as an educator and entered the University

of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of bachelor of laws. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Newnan, where he continued actively occupied, and successfully, until coming to Atlanta in 1889, then becoming a member of the firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. His great professional learning and ability have continued to connect him with many of the most important cases which have appeared before the courts, and he is still in the full vigor of his genius. His ready command of language, accuracy of expression and grace in diction, have combined to make him a notably forceful and eloquent advocate—terse, logical and vigorous. His energy, industry, patience, intellectual compass and vitality have made him an opponent to be both dreaded and respected in any case in which he has been actively concerned.

Although he has had no particular fondness for politics, Colonel Brewster's loyalty to the democratic party has led him into numerous campaigns, and from the outset of his career he has been one of the strong, wise spirits of his party; always conservative, yet patriotic, working with voice, pen and influence, through victory and defeat, with singular consistency, for the public good along the lines of public policy he has been constrained to indorse and advocate. In 1877 he was elected to the state senate as a member of the thirty-sixth senatorial district, and his labors in that body were characterized by the utmost ability and patriotism. Jealous of the welfare of his constituents, he did not allow personal or local interests to interfere with the discharge of public duty as a public servant of the state. Although elected for a term of four years, he was prevented from serving for the full period, owing to the action of the constitutional convention in reducing its length. On his return to Newnan he was elected mayor of that city, an office in which he served efficiently for one term. Reared in the faith of the Methodist Church, Colonel Brewster has ever been a consistent member of that denomination and has been liberal in his support of its movements. He belongs to no fraternal or secret organizations, preferring the pleasures and surroundings of his beautiful home at College Park, Atlanta, which he erected some twenty years ago and in which he has since lived.

In 1874, at Newnan, Georgia, Colonel Brewster was married to Miss Laura Leigh, of that place, and to this union there were born nine children: Pendleton H., a successful practicing attorney of Jacksonville, Florida; Wallace E., who is engaged in farming in Fulton County, Georgia; Annie Laura, who is now Mrs. Clarence Wickersham, of Atlanta; Eldon F., a well-known business man of this city; Manelle, who is the wife of Edward Richardson, of College Park, a suburb of Atlanta; Albert Howell, now a medical student at Johns Hopkins University; Hal and Berry Erskine, who both died when about twenty-six years of age, the latter being a lawyer and a member of the Atlanta bar at the time of his death; and Mrs. Margaret Branham, of Oxford, Georgia, who is deceased. The mother of these children is deceased.

Elmer Jackson Crawford. One of the best known and most popular public officials of Clark County, is Elmer Jackson Crawford, who is now serving in his seventh consecutive term as clerk of the Superior Court. He is one of the stable and substantial citizens of Athens, the owner of valuable property, an earnest supporter of schools and churches, and identified prominently with all the leading fraternities.

Elmer Jackson Crawford was born in Clarke County, Georgia, December 18, 1874, and is a son of John R. and Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Crawford. The parents were reared, educated and married in Madison County. For thirty-five years John R. Crawford conducted a mercantile and farming business in Clarke County, near Athens. He was born in 1849 and died in December, 1908, at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow survives, being now seventy-one years old, and her home is with her son at Athens. The first wife of John R. Crawford was a sister of Mrs. Crawford, and the children by

that marriage were Thurston C. of Greensboro, Thomas R. of Athens and Mrs. Viola Crawford Coggin, also of Athens. Of the children of the second marriage Elmer Jackson was the first born and is the only survivor. Mary Jane, the only daughter, died in June, 1899, when aged nineteen years and eleven months. John Aquilla died in September, 1902, at the age of twenty-four years and his burial was in Madison County.

After a public school course, Elmer J. Crawford attended a private school, the Grove, at Athens, and later entered the University of Georgia, where he pursued a bachelor of science course through his junior year. Afterward he gave his father's business attention and assisted for several years or until he was made assistant clerk in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court, where he continued for fifteen months, and several months afterward, in the fall of 1902 was elected clerk of the Superior Court, assuming the duties of office on January 1, 1903. Although his first election was by but a small majority, the succeeding elections have been very flattering and a service of seven consecutive terms without opposition indicates that he is appreciated. For a short time he served also as a notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace in the 219th district, Clarke County.

On April 25, 1905, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Annie L. King, at Gum Spring, near Athens. She is a daughter of Alfred L. and Lula King, well known people in the county where her father carries on farming. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have four children: Elmer J., born at Athens, February 22, 1907, who is a student in the second grade in the public schools; King, who was born June 25, 1909; Janet, who was born July 9, 1913; and Thomas Peter, who was born June 26, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford attend the Baptist Church.

Mr. Crawford is social by nature as indicated by his membership in a number of fraternal organizations and his genial qualities are recognized and valued by his associates in membership among the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. In addition to owning his handsome residence he has other financial interests including being a director of the Commercial Bank of Athens, formerly the Citizens Bank and Trust Company. In politics he is a democrat.

FRANCIS E. GRIFFETH. Not only does self won success in the commercial world arouse admiration and respect from competitors, but it brings with it to the individual a sense of satisfaction not to be produced by the building up of a fortune and business name on a foundation erected by some one else. Francis E. Griffeth, of the firm of the Griffeth Implement Co., a partnership composed of William G. and Francis E. Griffeth, at Athens, may be termed a self made man, for he has risen to high estate in business circles entirely through his own efforts. Others who have, in the same way, approached the same point can agree with him that energy, industry and perseverance were among the necessary factors.

Francis E. Griffeth was born June 27, 1874, in Clark, now Oconee County, Georgia, and is a son of George E. and Nancy A. (Elder) Griffeth, both of whom were born in Georgia. The father, who followed agricultural pursuits, was active in the affairs of his county and for several years served as treasurer of Oconee County. In the beginning of the war he enlisted from Clark County as a private in the Confederate infantry service. After receiving a severe flesh wound in battle he returned home on furlough but returned to his regiment upon recovery. His death occurred in January, 1903, at the age of seventy-five years. He was widely known in the Baptist Church in the state and for many years was treasurer of the Appalachee Baptist Association.

George E. Griffeth married Nancy A. Elder and she survives, being now aged seventy-six years. Of their eight children six survive. Francis E. was the seventh in order of birth and the others living are: Mrs. Robert Thomp-

son, who lives at Bogart, Georgia; John T., who is a resident of Athens; James L., who is a farmer in Oconee County; William G., who is a member of the Griffeth Implement Company; and Walter R., who is a resident of Atlanta.

Francis E. Griffeth attended school during boyhood and youth, had academic advantages at Bechabara, afterwards completing his education at the University of Georgia. After his school days were over he taught school prior to going into the mercantile business at Bogart, Georgia, where he remained until the fall of 1902, when he established the Griffeth Implement Company at Athens, and the scope of the concern has been continuously enlarged and its business field developed until it is now one of the largest of its kind in this section. Associated with him in partnership is his brother, William G. Griffeth. The Griffeth Implement Company deals in various makes of automobiles, including the Ford cars, automobile parts of all kinds, buggies, wagons, harness and farm implements. Employment is given to ten people in the home quarters while traveling men cover the outside territory.

In addition to his business interests above mentioned Mr. Griffeth owns 2,000 acres of farm land in Greene County, Georgia, where extensive farm operations are carried on, a large number of men being employed there. The tract was the old home of Governor Peter Early, who was governor of Georgia in 1812-13. He was buried on the farm and his ashes were removed December 25, 1914.

Francis E. Griffeth was married June 30, 1909, to Miss Katie Jester, of Athens, Georgia. Her father, William A. Jester, was one of the well known men of this city, of an old settled family. He died in 1913. The mother of Mrs. Griffeth died in May, 1916. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Griffeth: William F., born at Athens, September 3, 1910, and George L., born October 6, 1911.

In political affiliation Mr. Griffeth is a democrat. His tastes have never led him to aspire to public office, nevertheless he lends his influence to all the measures brought forward that promise to be of practical and lasting benefit to his city and state. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and the Elks, both at Athens.

Rev. Lovick Pierce was a native of North Carolina, born in Halifax, March 17, 1785. He lived until November 9, 1879, when he died at Sparta, Georgia, in his ninety-fifth year. Nearly seventy-five years of that period was spent in the Methodist ministry. In 1805 he was admitted to the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church and was sent to the Appalachee Circuit, and in 1809 he settled in Greene County, Georgia. In 1812 he served as chaplain in the army, and also as a delegate to the general conference of his church. At the formation of the Georgia Conference in 1830 and in various general conferences until the church was divided in 1844 both he and his son George Pierce, afterward bishop, were leading figures. Until his death in 1877 Lovick Pierce was considered the most influential leader in Southern Methodism.

George F. Pierce, bishop of the Methodist Church South from 1854 to his death in 1866, was born near Greensboro, February 3, 1811. There he received a classical education and joined the Methodist Church. He graduated from Franklin College in his nineteenth year and in 1831 was licensed to preach by the General Conference. Engaged in station work until he was ordained a presiding elder, while still a young man he was recognized as the leading preacher in the conference. In 1839 he opened the Georgia Female College, at Macon, as its president, and it was one of the first institutions in the world to give a woman a college degree. Finally the college was sold and bought by the Methodists alone. He then returned to the pastorate. He was only twenty-nine years old when he was chosen delegate to the General Conference; and when he was thirty-three, after he had won his place as

one of the most eloquent men in the land, he was elected to the General Conference which met in New York in 1844, the last session of the undivided conference. He was chosen to succeed Judge Longstreet as president of Emory College, and while he was in Oxford the General Conference of 1854 met in Columbus, and he was chosen on the first ballot as a bishop. He began his work as a bishop by a tour to the Far West, of which he gave a charming account in his "Incidents of Western Travel."

When Mr. Lincoln was elected he realized that the South had nothing to hope for save in a separate Confederacy, and he entered heart and soul into the Southern movement. He, however, made no interference with public affairs.

The General Conference in 1866 met in New Orleans. The young and old radicals were in charge. Bishop Pierce was a conservative. He did not think great changes were demanded although the war had swept the land, but he was overruled. At last the crisis came, and he proposed to lay down his office if a certain change was made. The conference reconsidered its decision and he remained a bishop. It was largely through his work and influence that Emory College was revived. His incessant and arduous labors as bishop undoubtedly hastened his death, which occurred at his home in Sparta, September 3, 1866.

H. Abit Nix. A young man of many brilliant qualifications, H. Abit Nix has already acquired a substantial station in the bar of Athens, and is also one of the professors in the law school of the University of Georgia.

A native of Georgia, he was born at Commerce in Jackson County, July 3, 1888, a son of J. Morgan and Dora (Bennett) Nix. His parents were also natives of Georgia, but his mother's people came from Virginia. J. Morgan Nix and wife were married in 1885, and he has for a number of years been a merchant and planter at Commerce, and they still live there, the father at the age of fifty-two and the mother at forty-six. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Nix, enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war and gave up his life as a sacrifice to the Southern cause. The maternal grandfather was Capt. A. T. Bennett, who gained the rank of captain in an infantry company in the Confederate army, and his death occurred in this state only recently. J. Morgan Nix and wife became the parents of seven children, one of them now deceased, and Professor Nix the oldest. The other children are Lydia, Lurline, Mary, Ernest and Lucile.

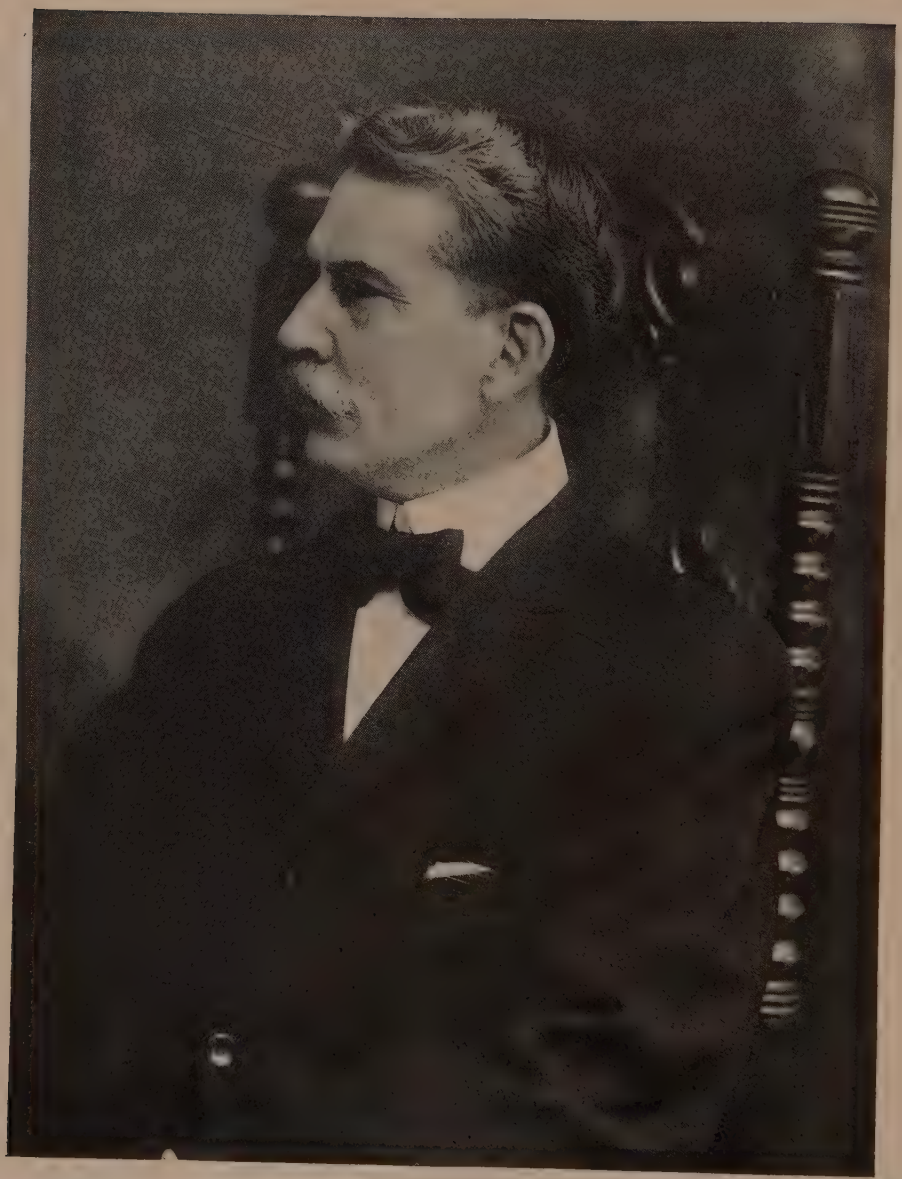
As a boy H. Abit Nix attended the public schools of commerce, graduating from the high school there in 1906, and in the same year entering the University of Georgia, where he was graduated with the honors of his class and the degree A. B. in 1910. Following his college career he taught in the academic department and continued his law studies in the university, and was graduated LL. B. in 1912. Though liberally educated, he was still unsatisfied with his scholastic attainments, and during 1912-13 took special courses in the law department of Harvard University, following which he returned to Athens and entered upon the practice of law, which has already brought him substantial success. In the summer session of 1913 he was appointed professor of law in the State University Law School, and has since divided his time between his private practice and the duties of his position in the law school. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held the minor offices, with the Woodmen of the World, and with the Modern Woodmen of America, being venerable consul of the latter order. He was also a member of the Sphinx Club in the University of Georgia, the Sigma Chi fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and in Harvard was a member of the Harvard Law Club. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

On December 23, 1913, he married Miss Eunice Little of Commerce, daughter of Pemberton B. and Elizabeth (Neal) Little. Her mother is still living at Commerce. Mrs. Nix takes much interest in the work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of the American Revolution, and is affiliated with the local chapters of that organization. In November, 1915, a baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nix and she was named Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Nix owns one of the most attractive homes on Dearing Street in Athens, and he and his wife move in the best social circles of that educational center.

CARL F. CROSSLEY is making for himself a secure place as one of the representative younger members of the bar of his native state and is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Athens, the capital city of Clarke County. His finely appointed law offices are in the Holman Building and he has a law library of specially comprehensive and select order. He is a close student of his profession and his indomitable energy and ambition insure to him a success of cumulative order.

Judge Crossley was born at Greensboro, Greene County, Georgia, on the 16th of January, 1892, and is a son of James L. and Henrietta M. (Veazey) Crossley, both likewise natives of that county, where they were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized. The father was afforded the advantages of Emory College and at the time of his death, which occurred September 21, 1903, he was the incumbent of the office of clerk of the Inferior Court of Greene County. He was influential in public affairs in his native county and commended the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. He was forty-four years of age at the time of his death and his wife passed to the life eternal in 1899, at the age of thirty-nine years. Of their three children Carl F. of this review is the youngest; Hugh H. is now a resident of the State of Arkansas; and George H. maintains his home at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.

Judge Crossley attended in his youth the Thomas Stock Institute, in his native town, and, with an interim of a few years, he continued his studies in this excellent institution until 1903. Thereafter he attended school at Beardstown until the spring of the following year, and in September, 1905, he entered the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, in which institutions he continued his studies three years. In July, 1908, he entered the Athens Business College, in which he was graduated on the 31st of the following December, after completing thorough courses in stenography and bookkeeping. Thereafter he was employed until September, 1910, in the law office of the firm of Shackelford & Shackelford, of Athens, and in the meanwhile gave close attention to the study of law under the preceptorship of the members of this firm. In severing his association with the firm Mr. Crossley entered the law department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with virtually concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. He has since been engaged in active general practice at Athens, his law business being now one of distinctively individual order, though for a period of a few months he was associated in practice with the firm of Holden & Shackelford. In December, 1913, Mr. Crossley was commissioned notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace for his military district, and his term of office will expire in 1917. His personal popularity, admirable professional equipment and energetic application have conspired to develop for him a substantial and lucrative law business, and his success as a trial lawyer and counselor has been of unequivocal order. With increasing financial prosperity, the judge has made judicious investments in farm lands in this section of the state, and the property is constantly increasing in value. He is affiliated with the Athens Bar Association, is a staunch and effective advocate of the



A. H. MacDonell

principles of the democratic party, and he is a stockholder of and attorney for the Peoples Bank, at Athens. His name is still enrolled on the roster of eligible young bachelors in the City of Athens, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

ALEXANDER HARRISON MAC DONELL. Aside from the higher judges of the State and Federal courts in Georgia, it is doubtful if any one has performed a longer and more useful service than A. A. Mac Donell, for more than eighteen years referee in bankruptcy in the United States Court at Savannah. Through this office he has administered the various complications of business with an admirable understanding and fairness which has left nothing to be desired. Judge Mac Donell has long been a member of the Savannah bar, and in earlier years enjoyed a splendid practice and reputation hardly second to any among the leading attorneys of the Eastern and Southern circuits of Georgia.

He comes of a family noted for its professional men. He was born March 28, 1859, in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia, son of Rev. George G. N. and Margaret (Walker) Mac Donell. His great-grandfather, George G. Nowlan, was colonel of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, at Savannah, during the War of 1812, when a British invasion was anticipated, and who died when still a young man while serving in the Georgia Senate. His maternal grandfather was Robert D. Walker, quartermaster of the Confederate Fort Pulaski when it was bombarded, reduced, and surrendered. He was also an alderman of Savannah, and for seventeen years chairman of the county commissioners of Chatham County.

Rev. G. G. N. Mac Donell, his father, was born in Savannah, September 4, 1831, and died May 21, 1910, and devoted fifty-eight years of his long career to work as a pastor and as a member of the Georgia Methodist conferences. He was one of the best beloved men of South Georgia, and had charge of churches in Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Eatonton, Thomasville, Statesboro, Waycross, and other places. His death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. His widow is still living at the age of eighty, having been born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 23, 1835, and married at Savannah, in 1856. She has always been a strong influence in the church and worked side by side with her husband in addition to looking after her children and home. There were five children: Rev. Robert W. Mac Donell, who was trained for the Methodist ministry, died while a missionary in Mexico in 1888. The second in age is Judge Mac Donell of Savannah. Louise P. died in Atlanta at the age of three years. Annie Nowlan is the wife of Rev. George W. Mathews, pastor of the Methodist Church at Tifton, and president of the Georgia Holiness Association which conducts an annual camp ground of great influence for good, near Indian Springs, Georgia. Mrs. Mathews has been for a number of years president of the Women's Missionary Society of the South Georgia Conference. Dr. George Nowlan Mac Donell, who in his earlier career, was engaged in medical missionary work in behalf of the Methodist Church in Cuba and Mexico. He was in Monterey, Mexico, during two battles between the Federals and Carranzistas, in the second of which the city was captured by the Constitutionalists. He is now an active physician at Waycross, Georgia.

Alexander Harrison Mac Donell was liberally educated, at first in the grammar and high schools of Savannah—then at Mercer University, and in 1878 he graduated A. B. from Emory College. Soon afterward he took up the study of law with the Macon firm of Hill & Harris. The senior member was Walter B. Hill, afterwards president of the University of Georgia, and the junior member was the present governor of Georgia, Nat L. Harris. Mr. Mac Donell later studied under J. R. Saussy, of Savannah, and was admitted to the bar at Savannah before the judge of the Superior Court

in 1879, and after establishing his office in Savannah, soon became a partner of Mr. Joel E. Wooten. This firm was known as Wooten & Mac Donell and enjoyed a large practice during the four years of its existence. After that he practiced alone until appointed judge of the City Court of Savannah, an office which he filled most estimably for nearly five years, when he was succeeded as judge by the late ex-United States Senator Thomas M. Norwood. His active work as a lawyer was then continued as senior member of the firm of Mac Donell & Gordon, of which W. W. Gordon, Jr., was the other partner. In July, 1898, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge Emory Speer, of the United States District Court. For the past eighteen years he has been continuously in charge of the referee's courts at Savannah, and his present jurisdiction and district covers the counties of Chatham, Liberty, Emanuel, Toombs, Jenkins, Bryan, Tattnall, Bulloch, Candler, Evans, Effingham, Montgomery, Screven and Wheeler.

Judge Mac Donell was author and compiler of the Savannah City Codes of 1888, and of 1907, the latter of which is still in use as the body of laws and ordinances for the city. These codes are considered models of analysis, arrangement and indexing.

A believer in fraternalism, Judge Mac Donell is associated with Masonry, having gained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rites, is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the St. Andrews Society of Savannah, and is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Colonial Wars. In church affairs he is a Methodist.

On November 4, 1886, he married Miss Lillian B. Russell, of Augusta, daughter of William and Annie B. (Pullen) Russell. The Pullens came from LaGrange, Georgia. The father of William Russell was Hon. Henry F. Russell, who was the first mayor of Augusta, Georgia, after reconstruction, and rescued the city from the rule of the carpet-baggers.

Judge and Mrs. Mac Donell's three children, born in Savannah, are, Alexander Radcliffe, who graduated A. B. University of Georgia, also attended its Law School; is now a practicing attorney and assistant solicitor general for the Eastern Circuit, with residence at Savannah. Henry Russell died at the age of two years, and Alan M. Mac Donell, the youngest, who also attended the University of Georgia and studied law. In 1916, at the call of President Wilson, mobilizing the National Guard, both Alex. R. and Alan M., who were first lieutenants in the Chatham Artillery, were mustered into the Federal army at Camp Harris, Macon, Georgia.

Judge Mac Donell in the course of his practice and official career has attained the fine dignity of service, has gathered about him a host of loyal and admiring friends, and is a man of varied interests, particularly in the field of literature and scholarship. He is thoroughly learned in the law, has a deep and philosophic knowledge of history, and his experience has brought him a broad and sympathetic understanding of men and affairs.

J. Carl Holliday, M. D. By the criterion of professional ability and assured success Dr. James Carl Holliday is consistently to be designated as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the City of Athens, the classical metropolis and judicial center of Clarke County, where he has been engaged in active general practice since 1909 and where he has built up a prosperous and representative professional business, the same showing the constantly cumulative tendency that marks popular appreciation of his skill and sterling attributes of character.

Doctor Holliday was born at Jefferson, the county seat of Jackson County, Georgia, on the 6th of April, 1887, and is a son of Charles F. and Claudia R. (Wells) Holliday, both likewise natives of this state, where the former was born in 1857 and the latter in 1861. The parents still reside in Jackson County, where the father is a progressive and prosperous farmer and influen-

tial citizen. Frank R. Holliday, grandfather of the doctor, passed his entire life in this state and represented the same as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war.

The fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children, Doctor Holliday is indebted to the schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and after completing a course in the high school at Jefferson he entered the University of Georgia, in the academic department of which he continued his studies until the close of his junior year. In preparation for his chosen profession he then entered the medical department of the university and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. The City of Athens has since continued as the stage of his professional activities and he has built up an excellent practice of general order. The doctor is actively identified with the Georgia State Medical Society, the Eighth District Medical Society and the Clarke County Medical Society, of which last mentioned organization he is serving as vice president in 1915. He is affiliated with and is official physician of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. It is scarcely necessary to state that Doctor Holliday is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party or that he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. He is held in high esteem in professional, business and social circles and his popularity in the last connection is not the less by reason of his being still one of the eligible young bachelors of his native state. The doctor is the owner of a well improved and valuable farm in Jackson County and the same yields to him good returns from its rental to a desirable tenant.

Henry C. Anderson. Distinctive energy, initiative and progressiveness have been exemplified in the career of this representative young business man of Athens, for it is due to his ability and resourcefulness that there has been developed the splendid industrial enterprise of the Bludwine Company, of which he is president and which has done much to further the commercial prestige and reputation of Athens. The president of this corporation is one of the most loyal and liberal citizens of the fine little city that is the judicial center and metropolis of Clarke County, and through his character and achievement he has signally honored his native state, so that he is specially eligible for representation in this history.

Henry Claude Anderson was born at Farmington, Oconee County, Georgia, on the 5th of April, 1873, and is a son of Henry Sanford Anderson and Sallie (White) Anderson, both likewise natives of this state. The father became a successful merchant at Farmington and Watkinsville and was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death, in 1908. He was a valiant and loyal supporter of the cause of the Confederacy during the climacteric period of the Civil war, though impaired health made it impossible for him to serve in the army, notwithstanding that he went to the front on three different occasions, only to receive honorable discharge by reason of physical disability. His widow now resides at Athens and is nearing the age of three score years and ten.

He whose name initiates this article is indebted to the schools at Farmington, Bishop and Watkinsville, Oconee County, for his early educational discipline, and in the latter place he initiated his association with the newspaper business, which he later followed also in Athens. His association with the "art preservative of all arts" continued from his fifteenth year until he had attained to the age of twenty-eight, and the experience proved virtually the equivalent of a liberal education. He finally purchased the Oconee Enterprise, a weekly paper published in the Village of Watkinsville, Oconee County, and he continued as its editor and publisher for a period of two years, after which he was associated with his father's mercantile busi-

ness at Watkinsville for three years. He then removed to Athens, where he initiated the manufacture of the now famous Bludwine, which he had previously manufactured in a modest way at Watkinsville. For four years after coming to Athens he conducted the enterprise in virtually an individual way, and he then obtained the representative co-operation that has made possible the development of the enterprise into one of the most important in this city. The business was incorporated in 1910, bases its operations upon a capital stock of $100,000 and now has more than 100 plants bottling Bludwine in twenty-six states, the main establishment being still at Athens, where all the Bludwine Elixir is made. The elixir is shipped from Athens to other Bludwine syrup factories at Jacksonville, Florida, Dallas, Texas, and New York City. The present building of the company at Athens was purchased in 1912, and to the original structure a second story was added, the establishment now having a capacity for the turning out of the elixir for over 16,000 gallons of Bludwine syrup each day. The mechanical equipment is of the best modern order, and the syrup storage tanks have a capacity of 1,000 gallons. All water utilized in the manufacture of Bludwine is treated in a modern distillery, so that the purity of the output is assured, the Bludwine syrup now being on sale throughout all parts of the United States.

Mr. Anderson is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the democratic party and his liberality and public spirit show his appreciation of the responsibilities which success imposes. He is affiliated with the United Commercial Travelers and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 23d of November, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Anderson to Miss Belle Johnson, daughter of Henry L. Johnson, who was at the time of his demise a prominent business man at Winterville, Clarke County, where his widow still maintains her home. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, Waldo, who was born at Phoenix, Arizona, on the 28th of December, 1912.

From an appreciative article that appeared in the Athens Tribune of October 8, 1911, are taken, with minor paraphrase, the following quotations, which are well worthy of preservation in this more enduring form:

"All the world admires a man who does things. Such a man is H. C. Anderson, the originator of Bludwine, and president of the Bludwine Company. Mr. Anderson launched the Bludwine business in the spring of 1906, with a capital of sixty dollars. He states that within less than three weeks' time the business was netting him ten dollars per day. From the profits on the sales of Bludwine, springing solely from this original investment of sixty dollars and an added few hundred dollars of borrowed money, his books show that during the first four years he spent above $15,000 in advertising and $5,000 in other investments. This is the record he exhibited to his friends in April, 1910, when the Bludwine Company was organized and was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. A business that can show a profit of $20,000 on an investment of sixty dollars within a period of four years proves conclusively two things,—first that the man back of it is a successful business man, and, second, that the product of his investment is of unequaled merit.

"Mr. Anderson is a great believer in temperance and was for a number of years closely identified with the prohibition movement in Georgia. In 1901-2 he was publisher of the Sentinel, a weekly periodical devoted to the temperance movement, with a circulation throughout the State. While engaged in this work he conceived the idea of originating a non-alcoholic food drink with enough 'ginger' to make it invigorating, and with a pungency and flavor that would tempt the tippler and the toper to leave their toddy in preference for a drink that was more delicious and more wholesome.

While in the mercantile business at Watkinsville, Georgia, in 1905-6, he was impressed with another phase of the drink business. This is better told in his own words: 'I was selling a few dry goods and shoes, a little hardware, a few groceries, and a line of bottled soft drinks. I noticed that on my dry goods and shoes I was making an average profit of thirty to fifty per cent., turning my money twice a year and always having a lot of hard stock on hand. On my hardware I was making a little less profit, turning over my money about twice a year and sometimes having a little hard stock on hand. On my groceries I was making a profit of eight to twenty per cent., turning over my money every thirty to sixty days and now and then having little losses in bad shipments. On my soft drinks I was making an average profit of eighty-five per cent, turning over my money every ten days, and never having a bottle of hard stock left on hand. It did not take me long to reason out that the man who was supplying me with soft drinks was also supplying hundreds of other merchants, was turning over his money every ten days and was probably making as good profit as I was. I saw that people were bound to drink something, and I realized that my soft-drink trade was growing. I said that if a man could ever discover a real invigorating, high-grade, wholesome food drink and give it the pungency and flavor to make it tempting, he would have a great opportunity.'

"Mr. Anderson enlisted the interest of a chemist friend, explained his idea, submitted his plans for a formula, and together they worked until Bludwine was evolved. The record of the past five years is evidence that the idea and plans were well formed.

"One of the most phenomenal successes of recent years is the rapid growth in popular favor of Bludwine and the Bludwine Company of this city. The manufacturing plant of the Bludwine Company, where the Bludwine syrup and elixirs are made, is one of the most interesting enterprises in the City of Athens, or the entire country. The drink is made principally from wheat, oats, lemons, oranges, ginger, peppermint and grapes. The wholesomeness of Bludwine as a food and digestive drink has won for it the endorsement of the physicians of Athens and of many other cities of the State. Many of them have written Mr. Anderson, the originator and president of the Bludwine Company, giving it very high praise and stating that they often have occasion to prescribe it. Bludwine is really a new discovery. A non-alcoholic beverage that needs no preservative and that will give real life has been the unrealized dream of ages. The discoverer of Bludwine does not claim that he has produced the long-sought elixir of life, but Bludwine has demonstrated itself to be a real invigorating, life-giving drink, with a pungency and flavor that are unsurpassed. The personnel of the Bludwine Company comprises some of the best and most prominent business men and professional men in Athens."

Howell Cobb Erwin. Bearing names that indicate his relationship with distinguished Georgia families, Howell Cobb Erwin has for a number of years been one of the active and prominent lawyers of Athens and is not only learned in his profession but a natural public leader and a thorough business man. Mr. Erwin is a grandson on the maternal side of Gen. Howell Cobb, whose wife was Mary Ann Lamar, a member of the distinguished Lamar family of Georgia and other southern states. His paternal grandfather was Alexander Erwin, a man of distinction in the early days at Clarksville, Georgia, who married Catherine Wales.

Born at Athens December 19, 1876, Howell Cobb Erwin is a son of Alexander S. and Mary Ann Lamar (Cobb) Erwin. His father was born in Clarksville and his mother in Athens, and the former was for many years prominent as a member of the Athens bar and also took an active part in the public life of Western Georgia, having served as judge of the Superior

Court in the Western Circuit. He was also a member of the Georgia State Railroad Commission. He was born July 19, 1843, and died at Athens June 7, 1907, at the age of sixty-four. During the war he enlisted at Clarksville, going out as first lieutenant and rising to the command of his company in the Phillips Legion and in General Longstreet's Corps. He was severely wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Erwin's mother is still living at Athens, where she was born February 14, 1850. She was the originator of the Confederate Cross of Honor. He is the third in a family of nine children, the others being named as follows: Mary Lamar Erwin of Athens; Stanhope Erwin of Athens; Andrew Cobb Erwin of Athens; William Leonard Erwin of Athens; Julien Wales Erwin of Athens; while the three deceased children are Alexander S., John B. Lamar and Catherine Wales Erwin.

As a boy Howell Cobb Erwin attended the city schools of Athens, from which he graduated in 1892, and then entering the University of Georgia finished the classical course in 1897 and in 1898 was graduated LL. B. from the University Law School. While in the university he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. On being admitted to the bar in June, 1898, he at once took up practice in association with his father and older brother, as a member of the firm of Erwin & Erwin until 1907. After his father's death in that year he formed a partnership with Judge Andrew J. Cobb under the firm name of Cobb & Erwin. In 1914 Lamar C. Rucker and William L. Erwin were admitted as junior members of the firm, which then became Cobb, Erwin & Rucker.

Mr. Erwin is a member of the County and State Bar associations, in politics is a democrat, is a director in the Georgia National Bank of Athens and vice president and director of the American State Bank of Athens. On October 24, 1911, at Atlanta, he married Miss Lucy Grattan Yancey, daughter of Goodloe H. and Lucy (Deupree) Yancey, who lived for a number of years at Athens and later in Atlanta. Mrs. Erwin is also a granddaughter of Hon. William L. Yancey of Alabama. To their marriage have been born two children: Lucy Deupree, born at Athens September 15, 1912; and Mary Lamar, born at Athens April 28, 1915.

Oliver H. Prince, lawyer, United States senator, literary man and industrial promoter, was born in Connecticut about 1787. David Hillhouse, a brother of the senator, made Georgia his home, and it was through him that O. H. Prince came to the state in his youth. A brilliant young man, he was ready for admission to the bar before he was of age, and was admitted by special act of the Legislature in 1806. He gained reputation almost from the start and sustained himself with great ability for thirty years. On the resignation of Thomas W. Cobb from the United States Senate in 1828 Mr. Prince was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

In 1822 Mr. Prince published a digest of the laws of Georgia, and in 1827 a second publication of the same. In 1837 his digest had then been in use for fifteen years, and it was time for a new edition. It had been accepted by the Legislature, and Mr. Prince went north with his wife to supervise the publication. He took the steamship Home from New York to Charleston, and it was wrecked, October 9, 1837, in a storm near Ocracoke Bar, North Carolina, and among the lost were Mr. Prince and his wife.

Alexander Means, A. M., M. D., D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was born at Statesville, North Carolina, February 6, 1801. In his early manhood he was a teacher and a Methodist minister. In 1834 he became superintendent of the Manual Labor School, at Covington, Georgia; in 1838 commenced his term as professor of natural science at Emory College, which continued for

eighteen years and in 1841 received the degree of M. D. from the medical college at Augusta. From that year until 1858 he also lectured on chemistry at the Augusta Medical College.

In 1853 he was elected president of the Southern Masonic Female College, located in Covington, Georgia, but remained at the head of that institution only a short time, being elected the following year to the presidency of Emory College, which he resigned in 1855. At this time he accepted the chair of chemistry in the Atlanta Medical College, lecturing at that institution during the summer and at the Augusta Medical College during the winter. In this position he served until near the breaking out of the war between the states. In 1852 he showed the first electric light in the laboratory of Emory College ever exhibited, perhaps in America or the world, using crude charcoal in lieu of carbon. Shortly after the war between the states he was appointed by the Legislature examining chemist for the port of Savannah, which position he held until the development of the fertilizer interest required such modification as made his specific labors unnecessary. He died at his home in Oxford, June 5, 1883.

James P. Waldrep, M. D. In the exacting work of his chosen profession Doctor Waldrep has made of success not an accident but a logical result of the earnest application of his excellent technical knowledge, the bringing to bear of mature judgment and an abiding ambition to aid in the alleviation of human suffering and distress. He has been a resident of Georgia for a quarter of a century and during virtually this entire period has here been engaged in the practice of medicine, his present residence and stage of successful professional endeavors being the City of Athens, where he has built up a practice of comprehensive and representative order and where he holds high rank as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Clarke County, with inviolable place in popular confidence and good will.

At Greenville, the judicial center of the South Carolina county of the same name, Dr. James Pinkney Waldrep was born on the 19th of September, 1866, and he is a son of L. B. and Louise (Harris) Waldrep, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia, and both representatives of families early founded in the fair Southland. The father of the Doctor served during the entire period of the Civil war as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and was a member of Hampton's famous brigade. He long ago gained distinctive prestige as one of the representative merchants in the little City of Greenville, South Carolina, and he is still one of the honored and influential citizens of that place, he having celebrated his seventy-second birthday anniversary in 1915 and his wife having attained to the age of seventy years. Of their ten children Dr. James P. of this review was the first in order of birth.

Doctor Waldrep acquired his early education in the schools of his native city, where also he was afforded the advantages of Perman University, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, when twenty-one years of age, and from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts. In consulting the most eligible medium through which to prepare himself effectually for his chosen profession, the Doctor finally decided to avail himself of the advantages of the University of Georgia, which is situated in the fine little city where he is now engaged in practice. Entering the medical department of this institution, a branch of the university that is maintained in the City of Augusta, he completed, with characteristic zeal and singleness of purpose, the prescribed curriculum, and was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In the year of his graduation Doctor Waldrep initiated the active practice of his profession at Beardstown, where he remained six years and where his

early achievements in the period of his professional novitiate gave ample augury for the distinctive success and precedence to which he has since attained. Upon leaving Beardstown the Doctor removed to Canon, Franklin County, where he built up a substantial and lucrative practice extending over a wide radius of country and where he continued his loyal and effective professional endeavors for the long period of fifteen years, at the expiration of which he removed to Athens, in which city he has continued his career of unequivocal success in the work of his exacting vocation, which has been significantly honored and dignified by his character and services. The Doctor is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Eighth District Medical Society and the Clarke County Medical Society, of which last mentioned organization he served as secretary in 1914. He is loyal in his support of those things that tend to advance the social and material welfare of the community, is unwavering in his allegiance to the cause of the democratic party and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men. He owns his attractive residence property, near the city limits and in the vicinity of the Georgia State Normal School, and here he and his family live in peace and prosperity, amidst most gracious associations and environment, the home being known for its generous hospitality.

The 26th of April, 1891, recorded the marriage of Doctor Wardrep to Miss Kate Calloway, of Beardstown, this state, her father, John S. Calloway, having died at his home in that village, in January, 1915, and her widowed mother being now a resident of Penfield, Greene County. Doctor and Mrs Waldrep became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living: Lorene, who was born at Beardstown, in 1893, was there graduated in the high school, and she still remains at the parental home; Calvin, born at Beardstown, in 1895, is serving in the United States Navy, on the battleship Texas; William was born in 1899, at Conon, which was the place of birth also of all of the succeeding children, and, remaining at the parental home, he is a student in the Georgia State Normal School at Athens; and all of the younger children likewise are students in the same institution, their names and respective years of birth being here noted: Louise, 1901; Kathlyn, 1903; James, 1907; and Bentley, 1908.

W. G. Gredig. One of the best known newspaper men of Georgia is W. G. Gredig, editor of the Athens Herald. For a number of years Mr. Gredig was identified with the press at Augusta, and gained his preparatory experience as a newspaper man in Knoxville, Tennessee.

His birth occurred at Knoxville June 22, 1867, a son of Abraham and Frances Marion (Nimmo) Gredig. His mother was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and was educated in Atlanta, Georgia, and is now living at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Gredig's father was born in Switzerland, and in 1845 came to America with his parents, who located in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he grew up, early became identified with the hardware trade and was subsequently in that business for himself and still later in the wholesale business with C. M. McClure & Company. He is still living at Knoxville at the age of seventy. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate Army, but was finally taken prisoner and kept in confinement at Camp Douglas, Chicago, until the close of hostilities. W. G. Gredig is the oldest of four children: Albert E. Gredig, his brother, being a well known architect at Knoxville; Mrs. Mitchell K. McMillen also residing at Knoxville; and Mrs. William Doyle, of Augusta, Georgia.

As a boy Mr. Gredig attended the public schools of Knoxville, but was still quite young when he gained his first experience in the office of the old Knoxville Sentinel. From Tennessee he moved to Georgia, and for eighteen years was connected with the Augusta Herald, afterwards being with the

Atlanta Constitution for five years. From Atlanta he came to Athens and has since been editor of the Athens Herald. It has been largely through his work that the Herald has become an efficient organ of public intelligence as well as a strong factor in molding public opinion and promoting every agency for improvement in its home city.

In politics Mr. Gredig is a democrat and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In June, 1904, at Savannah he married Miss Aggie Cercopuly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cercopuly, of Savannah. Mr. Gredig owns his home at Athens, and has been quite successful from a business standpoint, though the newspaper profession is not one which makes men wealthy.

QUINCY O. MULKEY, M. D. Though young in years, not yet turned thirty, Doctor Mulkey has had unusual opportunities and has made a record of special proficiency and skill as a physician in Jenkins County. Doctor Mulkey now practices at Millen.

He was born at Girard in Burke County, Georgia, February 8, 1886, a son of James W. and Lavincia A. (Mallard) Mulkey. Both parents were born in Burke County, where his father has for many years been a well known farmer and is still living at the old homestead at the age of sixty-seven. He was too young to take part in the war between the states. The mother is now sixty-one years of age. Their children were: W. M. Mulkey of Burke County; E. L. Mulkey of Sardis, Georgia; J. D. Mulkey of Girard, Georgia; D. T. Mulkey of Girard; and oldest of all the children is Dr. Quincy O.

As a boy he attended the Rockville Academy, and then followed a period of employment on his father's farm. Next he became a salesman for W. R. Buxton of Girard, and remained with the firm from the time he was thirteen years of age until he was eighteen. With this as preliminary to his professional work, he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, and in 1909 was graduated M. D. Then followed a hospital experience in Augusta during 1909-10, and on taking up active practice he located at Vidette where he remained until 1912. Since then Doctor Mulkey has looked after a larger field at Millen. He is surgeon for the Atlantic Compress Company in Millen, is chairman of the Jenkins County Board of Health, is secretary of the County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also physician for the local camp of the Woodmen of the World.

At Vidette, Georgia, December 21, 1909, Doctor Mulkey married Miss Angie Oates, a daughter of the late Thomas J. Oates. They have one child, Arnold P. Mulkey, born at Vidette, December 3, 1911. Doctor Mulkey owns a good home in Millen, has a fine professional and private library, and is prospering as he deserves on account of his energy and thorough ability.

H. M. FULLILOVE, M. D. The medical profession in Georgia has gained its full quota of recruits from the ranks of the native sons of the state, and among those who are thus upholding the honors of this exacting vocation is Doctor Fullilove, who is engaged in successful general practice in the City of Athens, the judicial center of Clarke County, and who is distinctively one of the representative physicians and surgeons of this part of his native state.

Doctor Fullilove was born at Oconee County, Georgia, on the 23d of August, 1877, and is a son of Seaborn J. and Clara Antoinette (Thrasher) Fullilove, both of whom were born and reared in this state, the names of the respective families having been long and worthily linked with the annals of Georgia. The father of the Doctor became a prosperous farmer and influential and honored citizen of Oconee County, where he continued to reside on his fine homestead farm until the close of his life, his death having occurred in

1904, at which time he was fifty-nine years of age. He enlisted in the Confederate service in the final year of the Civil war, but had proceeded with his command only as far a Macon, this state, when the great conflict came to its close, so that he was not a participant in any definite engagements. Two of his older brothers were gallant soldiers of the Confederacy and sacrificed their lives in its cause, both having been killed in battle. The mother of Doctor Fullilove still resides on the old homestead, which is endeared to her by many gracious associations, and she celebrated her fifty-eighth birthday anniversary in 1915. Her father, Rev. John Thrasher, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was but thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. H. M. Fullilove, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, passed his entire life in Georgia and was a successful planter and representative citizen of Oconee County at the time of his death. The original progenitors of the American branch of the Fullilove family came from Scotland to this country and two brothers of the name established their home in Georgia, with whose history the family name has been since that time closely connected, Doctor Fullilove being a scion of the fourth generation in this state.

Doctor Fullilove, the third in order of birth in a family of five children, acquired his preliminary educational discipline in a private school in his native county and thereafter pursued higher academic studies in the Georgia Military College, at Milledgeville, this state, an institution that is a branch of the University of Georgia. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he then entered the medical college of the University College of Medicine, at Richmond, Virginia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the spring of that year he established his home at Athens, in which city he has since continued in the practice of his profession, his success and prestige being on a parity with his recognized ability and his close application to the work of his humane vocation. He is serving as county physician of Clarke County in 1915, is a member of the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital in his home city, and is serving also as local surgeon for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. The Doctor commands the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres, keeps in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Clarke County Medical Society, and the Eighth District Medical Society, of which last mentioned he served as president for several years. The Doctor owns his pleasant residence property in Athens and has other investments in his native state. He is vigorous in support of measures and enterprises that are projected for the best interests of the community and though he subordinates all else to the demands of his profession and thus has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics, he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party.

January 21, 1901, recorded the marriage of Doctor Fullilove to Miss Juliet Carlton, daughter of Dr. William A. Carlton, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Athens, where he is still engaged in the active practice of his profession. Doctor and Mrs. Fullilove have one son, H. M., Jr., who is a student in the Athens High School, as a member of the class of 1919.

John P. Proctor, M. D. Among the native sons of the South who have entered the medical profession with full appreciation of its dignity and responsibility and who have achieved success through technical ability, close application and merited hold upon popular confidence and esteem, is Dr. John P. Proctor, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the City of Athens and who is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Clarke County.

Doctor Proctor was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, on the 14th of January, 1876, and is a son of Dr. Thomas A. and Margaret (Skidmore) Proctor, both of whom were born in Virginia, representatives of old and honored families of the historic old dominion, where they passed their entire lives, save that the father served during the entire period of the Civil war as surgeon of the Third Georgia Regiment in the Confederate Army. He was a man of high literary and professional attainments and was engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon for many years at Petersburg, Virginia, leaving there for Drake's Branch after the war. There he died in the year 1910, at the venerable age of eighty-one years, his wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1908, at the age of seventy years. Of their eight children the subject of this review was the eighth in order of birth.

Dr. John P. Proctor acquired his early education in the schools of Charlotte County, Virginia, and in pursuance of his higher academic education he entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. In preparation for the profession that has been signally honored by the character and services of his father, he was matriculated in the medical department of the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia. In this institution he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and thereafter he served as a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital in the City of Richmond, Virginia, until 1905, in the meanwhile having gained wide and valuable clinical experience. After leaving the capital city of his native state the Doctor was engaged in practice at Williamston, North Carolina, for a period of ten months, at the expiration of which, in October, 1905, he established his permanent residence at Athens, the judicial center and metropolis of Clarke County, Georgia, where he has since been engaged in successful general practice and where he has a clientage of representative order. Doctor Proctor is an influential and popular member of the Clarke County Medical Society, of which he served as secretary in 1908-9, and of the Eighth District Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1913. He is actively identified also with the Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina state medical societies and the American Medical Association, and his ambition is shown in his close study of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession and through his insistent determination to keep in full touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and its application. He has served as president of the Athens Board of Health since 1913 and is specially alert and progressive in his work in this connection, with a constant desire to safeguard and preserve the general health of the community and to maintain the best possible sanitary conditions in his home city. Since 1907 the Doctor has been the efficient and popular surgeon to the student military organization of the University of Georgia. Without ambition for political office, he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party, in the faith of which he was reared. The Doctor is affiliated with the Sigma Chi Fraternity of his alma mater, the University of Georgia, and also with the Kappa Psi Fraternity of the medical department of the University College of Medicine, of which latter organization he is a charter member.

On the 22d of December, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Proctor to Miss Grace Hileman, of Hartford, Connecticut, where her parents, Octavius and Agnes Hileman, still maintain their home and where her father is a citizen of prominence and influence. Doctor and Mrs. Proctor have three children, whose names and respective years of birth are here noted: Agnes, 1909; Harriet, 1910; and John P., Jr., 1913.

To fortify himself further for the work of his exacting profession Doctor Proctor completed an effective post-graduate course, in surgery and obstetrics, in the school of medicine of the great University of Vienna, Austria, and as a skilled surgeon he gives special attention to major operations, in which

department of practice he controls a specially large business. He is a member of the staff of physicians and surgeons retained in the service of the Seaboard Air Line and Gainesville Midland railroads and is surgeon also to the Southern Manufacturing Company, extensive cotton manufacturers, and to the Athens Railway & Electric Company, and to St. Mary's Hospital, of which he is the founder and half owner.

LUCIAN L. RAY. The work and attainments of Lucian L. Ray during more than twenty-five years of active practice as a lawyer have contributed to the high prestige of the Georgia bar, and his place in the citizenship of Jackson County is one of distinction and solid influence. He and his brother, C. C. Ray, comprise one of the most prominent firms now in practice at Jefferson.

Lucian L. Ray was born in Butts County, Georgia, October 31, 1865, a son of G. W. and L. Susan (Atkinson) Ray. His father was born in Stewart County and his mother in Butts County, Georgia. The father has been for many years a farmer in Butts County, and is still living on the old homestead. He was born April 3, 1842, and is now seventy-two years of age. During the war between the states he enlisted from Stewart County in the Third Georgia Cavalry, was made a sergeant, and subsequently was promoted to a commissioned officer. He was wounded at Morristown, Tennessee, and up to that time had participated in every engagement of his command. He was at Chickamauga, at Atlanta, and at the beginning had assisted in garrisoning the City of Savannah. His wife died in Butts County at the age of sixty-three in 1907. Of their eight children one is deceased, and the others are: Lucian L.; J. P.; C. C.; E. L.; Mrs. I. J. Walker; Mrs. Aldine Kimball; and Mrs. Hubert Gossett.

Lucian L. Ray spent his early life on a farm, with training in the public schools at Jackson. He also attended Georgetown College and in 1888 was graduated in law from the University of Georgia. Admitted to the bar the same year, he took up practice in Butts County, and lived there for twenty years, at the end of which time he removed to Jefferson, and is now handling a large and remunerative practice with his brother. He served as chairman of the Board of the Jackson Institute, has been mayor of Jackson, and has also served as court solicitor. Mr. Ray is a democrat, a member of the County Bar Association, and has fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men.

At Athens, Georgia, September 19, 1888, he married Miss Blanche Chandler, daughter of Cicero and Julia J. Chandler. To their union has been born one child, Eva Julia, now attending school in Jefferson.

Claude Caeser Ray, the younger member of the law firm of Ray & Ray, was born in Butts County, Georgia, August 25, 1869, the third in the family. His early life was spent very much along the same lines and with similar experiences to those of his brother, and his education came from the common and high schools and college. He read law in the office of Capt. W. L. Anderson, and was admitted to the bar at McDonald in 1892. He at once became associated with his brother, who was then practicing in Jackson, and they have been in active partnership for more than twenty years. Mr. Ray is a democrat, a member of the County Bar Association, has served as county commissioner and belongs to the Baptist Church. He is unmarried.

JOHN JONES, a prominent and gallant soldier in our Revolutionary struggle, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was born about 1749. He moved from that city to St. John's Parish, now known as Liberty County, Georgia, some years prior to the Revolution, and in 1774 carried on a mercantile business as an importer at Sunbury, and also conducted a plantation which he called "Rice Hope." In the French-American attack

on Savannah he was killed in the desperate assault of October 7, 1779, holding, at the time, the rank of major.

JOHN MILLEN was born in Savannah about 1804, and died October 15, 1843, some ten days after his election to a seat in the Twenty-eighth Congress, then only thirty-nine years old. The Town of Millen, the county seat of Jenkins County, was named in honor of John Millen.

PROF. W. O. CONNOR. As the pages of Georgia's history are being slowly turned by the passing years, one after another of her great men finds his place on a page all his own. In the centuries of the future others will learn of these great men and of how they lived and loved and labored; just as we of today are learning of the great men of the far past who gave their best efforts that their state might be made the better thereby. On one of these pages of history will be found the honored name of Wesley Olin Connor, principal of the Georgia School for the Deaf.

A veteran of the Confederacy, a man of scientific genius, a leader in educational work of today, Professor Connor is a man of whom his state may well be proud, and is honored and revered by all who are capable of appreciating the real greatness of a great man.

In the matter of lineage Professor Connor is especially distinguished and enjoys the possession of many centuries of royal ancestors. He is directly descended from Feredach the Just, who was monarch of Ireland in A. D. 75 and from King Turlough Mor O'Conor and Roderick O'Conor, the latter known in Irish history as King Rory of the Yellow Hound. The present reigning king of England is a branch of this illustrious family. The first American settlement was made by James O'Conor in the old dominion. James O'Conor was a soldier in the American Revolution and at the close of the war the prefix "O" was dropped from the name. It has since been restored by W. O. Connor III, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, a grandson of Professor Connor. On his maternal side Mr. Connor is directly descended from the Moore and Yeamans families who have distinguished themselves in both this country, and Ireland as leaders in the Irish rebellion, colonial governors and in other official capacities. So it may be well understood how as a scion of a family of born leaders, Mr. Connor has so creditably served the state of his adoption during the past half century in his capacity as principal of one of her most important institutions.

Wesley Olin Connor was born in the Anderson District, South Carolina, on June 18, 1841. He is the son of John Wesley Connor, who was born in 1800 in the Abbeville District and died in 1856, grandson of George O'Connor and great-grandson of James O'Connor. He was a noted physician and surgeon, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and practiced in the vicinity of Cokesbury, South Carolina. His wife, Henrietta Mayson, was of Scotch lineage, a daughter of John C. Mayson, a planter and a native of South Carolina. John C. Mayson married Henrietta Hart, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Hart, who was the first pastor of historic St. Michaels Episcopal Church, in Charleston, South Carolina. Rev. Mr. Hart was one of the most distinguished divines of his day, a fine scholar and a real benefactor to those he served. After the death of Doctor Connor his widow married John Paxon Holt. She had no children by the second union. Of the first marriage to Doctor Connor there were fourteen children, seven of whom reached maturity, and Wesley O., who was the tenth in order of birth, is the only one still alive.

Wesley O. Connor was partly educated in the common schools of Abbeville, South Carolina. At the age of eight he was sent to Cave Spring, Georgia, to live with his married sister, Adriana, wife of Edwin A. Wright, a brother of the late Augustus R. Wright, whose distinguished career is recorded on

other pages. At Cave Spring Mr. Connor pursued his education in what was then known as the Hearn Manual Labor School. When still under sixteen years of age he became interested in methods of teaching the deaf, and in 1857 entered the Georgia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to learn the art of teaching under Mr. O. P. Fannin. In April, 1860, when Mr. Dunlap retired from the principalship, the post was tendered to Mr. Connor, who not yet nineteen years of age declined such heavy responsibilities in view of his age and limited experience.

In June, 1861, he answered the clarion call to the colors, and resigning his position, he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier. The board of trustees offered him a bomb-proof position in the school, sending a special committee to his camp on one occasion to induce him to return. His reply was worthy of a soldier: "Sirs, I have cast my lot with the boys in gray and I shall remain with them to the end, and abide by the results." He participated in the Vicksburg campaign, was in all the battles from Chattanooga to the evacuation of Atlanta, later was under Hood in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and at Salisbury, North Carolina. Throughout the four years' struggle he stood firm at his post, and refusing offers of promotion, he commanded a gun of the Cherokee Artillery until at last towards the close of the war he was taken a prisoner and placed in Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio. Here he persistently refused to sign the oath, and in the face of what he was told would be death in case of refusal he doggedly cried "exchange." One soldier standing on the parapet exclaimed, "Yes, we will exchange you in hell." Never, until every doubt as to the fall of the Stars and Bars at Appomattox was removed, however, did the young soldier finally accept the conditions and sign the oath of allegiance to the Union.

He did not escape the battlefield unharmed. A piece of a shell came near ending his life in the siege of Atlanta, but he was miraculously spared to carry on the noble work which awaited him in Cave Spring, work which he could do so well.

At the close of the war he went to the Coosa river farm of a sister whose husband had been killed and took up the work of restoring the plantation. He had no intention of again entering into the work he had discontinued in 1861. The board of trustees of the Georgia School for the Deaf, however, had other plans for him, and in 1867 he was taken literally from between the plow handles and placed at the head of the school. Since his election in 1867 to the spring of 1916, when he was honorably retired as Principal Emeritus Mr. Connor has remained principal of the school, to the entire satisfaction to patrons, trustees and the people of Georgia, and has steadily refused repeated flattering offers from other schools, preferring that his life work be connected with the Empire State of the South.

Mr. Connor was married June 11, 1868, at Cave Spring to Miss Editha Simmons, daughter of R. S. Simmons. Mrs. Connor died at Cave Spring November 1, 1910, at the age of sixty-two. She was active as a member of the church and a woman of many noble attributes of mind and heart. Of their six children three died in childhood, the others being: Mrs. Harriet C. Stevens of Cave Spring, a graduate of Wesleyan College and several years a student in the University of Chicago; Wesley O., Jr., graduated with high honors from the Georgia School of Technology and now superintendent of the School for the Deaf at Santa Fe, New Mexico, holding the degrees of Mechanical Engineer and Bachelor of Arts; and Jessie C., who is the wife of Charles D. McCollister. The latter received extensive training in art both in this country and in Europe.

Mr. Connor is one of the organizers of the Bank of Cave Spring, and has been its president since 1912. Politically he is a democrat, is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Atlanta temple of the Mystic Shrine.

In the Confederate Veterans' Association he holds the exalted rank of brigadier general. In church matters he is a Methodist. He is an intense believer in the doctrines of human liberty and of free speech. He does not advocate prohibition as a state-wide or national measure, and believes in upholding and obeying constituted law and authority.

In the profession of educating the deaf Prof. W. O. Connor is a patriarch. No one in the profession is more beloved than he and among the younger members he is lovingly called "Grandpop Connor."

On one occasion he was elected president of the American Convention of Instructors for the Deaf, at Flint, Michigan. As this convention is composed of representatives of every state, and as the election was unanimous and not by ballot, the highest possible honor was conferred on Georgia's representative.

A recent writer speaks of Mr. Connor as "a man of great genius and depth of character, sociable, kind, hospitable, generous, honest and reliable. A born naturalist, a man of extensive reading and research, an original investigator and skilful mechanic. Anything the hand finds to do he can do it. He knows the construction and working of almost every machine in the nation. He can superintend the construction of a king's palace or the manufacture of a match, can beautify a landscape to the limit of its capacity to be beautified and of which the ancients might well be proud. With all these accomplishments, however, Mr. Connor is an extremely modest man. A favorite with the young and the old, he occupies the enviable position of being one of the most popular and best beloved men in the state of Georgia today."

It has been well said that the gods we worship write their names upon our faces. The features of Mr. Connor betray the kindliness, the sincerity of purpose, and the deep sympathy of the strong for the weak which have been the guiding and dominating influences in his long life. Among Georgia's notable men he belongs by right of service and the equality of association which has brought him friends from the most distinguished leaders of his generation.

James Hester. Since his first election to the office of sheriff of Montgomery County, James Hester has established a record as a conservator of the peace that entitles him to the gratitude and esteem of his fellow-citizens. This record stands on merit alone, for Mr. Hester has had no wealth or other favoring influences to aid him, but has maintained his position through results accomplished and capable, faithful service.

James Hester was born in Laurens County, Georgia, August 7, 1863, and is a son of Stephen and Lottie (Stewart) Hester, natives of this state. His father, during his youth, learned the trades of blacksmithing and woodworking, and possessing much mechanical ingenuity became an expert in the manufacture of plows and plow stocks. Many of the plows made by this conscientious blacksmith in his little workshop were used in tilling the fields of Laurens County by the agriculturists of early days, and his honest workmanship and honorable dealing brought him trade from all over the countryside. He also followed general blacksmithing and to some extent was interested in farming, and his entire life was passed as a hard-working, industrious man, a good and helpful neighbor and an intelligent and broadminded citizen of his community. During the entire period of the Civil war he fought in the ranks of the Confederacy, and the Gray had no braver wearer of its uniform. He died, respected and esteemed, in 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years, while the mother passed away in 1878, and both were laid to rest in Laurens County. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Frank, who followed farming throughout his life and died in Laurens County; Robert, who served in the Confederate Army during the latter years of the Civil war and is now

a farmer in Laurens County; Sarah Ann, who is the wife of Daniel Graham, a farmer of that county; Eli, also engaged in agricultural operations there; Eliza Ann, who is the widow of Frank Pope and lives in Laurens County; Archibald, who is a farmer of Laurens County and active in politics there; James, of this notice; and John, who owns and operates a farm in Laurens County and takes an active part in politics. All of these children received good home training and were early taught the value of the homely virtues of integrity and industry, with the result that they have attained honorable positions in their communities and are considered people of upright and strong character.

James Hester passed his boyhood and youth in much the same manner as other boys of his locality during the period following the close of the Civil war, the Reconstruction days when the entire Southern country was in a turmoil. His education was somewhat limited, being confined to attendance at the district schools of the country, and when he was but a lad began to earn his own living by working on the farms of neighboring agriculturists. Later he also secured employment in the sawmills of his locality, and for a number of years was engaged also in running the river, and these three occupations claimed his attention until 1903, when he received his first public appointment, that of deputy sheriff, an office in which he served with signal ability. He was soon urged by his friends to make the race for the office of sheriff of Montgomery and was finally prevailed upon to do so, with the result that he was elected by a good majority in the fall of 1908. He proved to be the right man for the place, as evidenced by his excellent record in office and his subsequent two re-elections. Now serving his third term, Sheriff Hester has the unqualified confidence and approval of the people, who have found him trustworthy in every respect, courageous when situations have called for courage, and capable in every emergency. He has worked faithfully and conscientiously to keep his county free from criminals, and during his administration Montgomery County has enjoyed probably a greater security than it had ever experienced before in its history. Sheriff Hester is personally rather reserved in disposition and quiet in manner, but these are only attributes which conceal force of character and earnestness of purpose which show themselves when the occasion arises. He has always been interested in democratic politics, but rather as a supporter of the candidacy of his friends than as a seeker for personal favors. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While he is not a professed member of any religious denomination, he believes thoroughly in the benefits of religion, and is ever ready to support the movements and enterprises of the various churches. Mrs. Hester is an active worker in and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

In May, 1882, in Montgomery County, Georgia, Sheriff Hester was united in marriage with Miss Flora McDaniel, daughter of Matthew McDaniel, who met a soldier's death on one of the battlefields of the South, while wearing the gray of the Confederacy. To this union there have come two sons: Thomas, a resident of Mount Vernon, who married Miss Mattie McSwain, of Tombs County; and Archie, deputy sheriff under his father, who married Miss Eva Horn of Montgomery County and has one child,—James Edgar.

Hon. Robert Northington Hardeman. In the legal history of Southern Georgia there is to be found no more honored or distinguished name than that of Hardeman. Those who have borne it have been men of brilliant talents, virile, forceful men who have ably played important roles in law and jurisprudence. A worthy representative of this family is found in Hon. Robert Northington Hardeman, judge of the Superior Court of the Middle Circuit of Georgia, who, by reason of his services as legist, legislator and jurist, has been described as "the coming man of Southern Georgia."

ROBERT N. HARDEMAN

Robert Northington Hardeman was born on his father's plantation in Jefferson County, Georgia, May 28, 1872, and is a son of Thomas and Nellie (Little) Hardeman. His grandfather, Judge Robert V. Hardeman, a native of Virginia, came to Georgia during the early '20s, was educated for the law, and had a distinguished career as a lawyer, attracting to himself a clientele of the most satisfying kind. He was subsequently elevated to the bench, and for many years served as judge of the Superior Court of Macon Circuit. One of the leading jurists of the state, he passed away at Clinton, Jones County, at the age of sixty-nine years, when his community lost a man who had added much to its prestige. Judge Hardeman married Elizabeth Henderson, a native of Putnam County, Georgia, and they became the parents of four sons, namely: Judge Robert W., now living in retirement, who made a splendid record as a lawyer and judge on the Macon Circuit, married Miss Ellen Smith, of Twiggs County; Colonel Isaac, who served as a colonel of a Georgia regiment during the war between the states and returned to civil life to become one of the greatest lawyers of the Macon Circuit and head of the leading law firm of Hardeman, Davis & Turner, his name still being used although he has been dead for many years, married Lucia Griswold, a native of Jones County; Doctor Jack, who for forty-two years practiced medicine and surgery in Jones County, where he was revered and idolized by the people because of his sympathy, kindness and charity, married Miss Dolly Whittaker, of Baldwin County; and Thomas.

Like all of his brothers, Thomas Hardeman was born in Jones County and was reared in a home of refinement and culture, securing the best kind of an education. He was offered a professional career, but preferred to be the agriculturist of the family, and his long, active and helpful life was passed in comfort and serenity on his plantation, one of the finest in Jefferson County, consisting of 4,000 acres. This property is now managed by his son, Robert N., who as administrator has made changes along the lines of progress and science, but is to be held intact until the widow's death. Thomas Hardeman was a man universally respected and esteemed in his community and at his death left many to sincerely mourn him. He passed away October 7, 1913, aged seventy-three years. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Nellie Little, died in 1888, leaving four children: Robert Northington; Julia, who is the wife of M. W. Rhodes, of Louisville; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Dr. A. M. Wylie, a practicing physician of Chester, South Carolina; and Dolly, who is the wife of Rev. W. A. Kennedy, a pastor of the Presbyterian faith, who has a pastorate at Porterdale, Newton County. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hardeman was married to her sister, Miss Susie Little, and one son was born to this union: Frank, who is engaged in the practice of law at Louisville. His second wife also died, and Mr. Hardeman married for his third wife Miss Mattie Phillips, of Jones County, who still survives him. They had one daughter: Eloise.

Robert Northington Hardeman enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth and from the start began to prepare himself with the idea of entering the law. After graduating from Louisville Academy, he completed the curriculum of Hepsibah High School, then entering Mercer University, where he took a two-year course. He was subsequently graduated from Erskine College, of Due West, South Carolina, in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He read law under the leading firm of Cain & Polhill, of Louisville, comprised of J. G. Cain and J. H. Polhill, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Roger L. Gamble, in 1894, at once beginning practice. The young attorney soon attracted to himself a large and representative clientele and his work in the courts brought him prominently forward as possible official timber. His first public office was that of solicitor of the County Court of Jefferson County, to which he was first appointed by Governor W. J. Atkinson and later by Governor Candler Terrell. After serving in that

capacity for eleven years he resigned, in 1906, and in that same year became the candidate of the democratic party for representative in the Georgia Legislature. Elected in that year, his work in the first term commended itself to his constituents, and he was returned to the House in 1908, 1910 and 1912, and during the session of 1909-10, was speaker pro tem. He was floor leader and chairman of the Committee on Roads and Revenues during 1911-12, and is the author of many laws which now appear on the statute books.

A brilliant lawyer, Judge Hardeman was noted while in the House as a finished, eloquent, concise and forceful orator. His support of any measure gained it instant hearing and when he had spoken in its behalf it was generally well on its way to passage. His active, stirring work in the Legislature naturally brought him widespread reputation, and in the fall of 1914 he was chosen for judicial honors, being elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Middle Circuit. In this capacity he has added to his reputation, at all times maintaining the dignity of the court and delivering his decisions in an impartial, just and eminently wise manner. The judge holds membership in the leading organizations of his profession in the county, state and country, and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, his friends being numerous in professional, political, fraternal and business circles. He has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church and at present is serving as steward in the church at Louisville.

On April 2, 1895, at Louisville, occurred the marriage of Judge Hardeman with Miss Della Shaw, a native of Burke County, Georgia, and a daughter of Joseph and Mattie (Stephenson) Shaw, natives of Virginia. The only child of her parents, she lost her father when she was but two weeks old, while her mother died when she was but five years old. Three children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Hardeman: Robert Northington, Jr., born June 15, 1897, a graduate and post-graduate of Louisville High School, and now a student in the law department of the State University, at Athens; James C., born December 19, 1899, and now a high school student; and William G., who was born July 1, 1901, and is now attending the public schools. Mrs. Hardeman is a leader in the social life of Louisville and interested in charitable and benevolent work. She frequently accompanies the judge on automobile trips to the fishing grounds of Florida, his honor being a keen fisherman as well as huntsman. His vacations are nearly all spent in the woods or on the lakes with either his fine pack of beadle hounds or his two blooded Llewellyn setters, and his beautiful Louisville home contains numerous evidences that the judge is a skilled performer with gun and rod.

Col. Claudius Franklin Berry. More than twenty years of faithful service has been the contribution of Claudius Franklin Berry to the welfare and development of Springfield; twenty years during which he has capably and expeditiously discharged every duty which has devolved upon him; a period covering the era of the city's greatest growth. During this time he has acted as clerk of the Superior and City courts, and while he has seen the business of these tribunals grow with the growth of the locality's population, he has kept steadily on, increasing the scope of his duties from time to time, but always rendering a good account of himself and giving the people of Springfield no reason to wish for a change.

Mr. Berry was born in Effingham County, Georgia, August 24, 1862, and is a son of James F. and Amelia E. (Wilson) Berry. His father was born in 1824, in this county, where the family has been well and favorably known for many years, and throughout his life was engaged in farming and planting with the exception of the period of the war between the states, when he served as a private in the Fifth Georgia Cavalry Volunteer Regiment. He took part in a number of engagements and numerous skirmishes, but came safely through the struggle and was honorably discharged at Greensboro,

North Carolina, April 26, 1865. He then returned to the peaceful pursuits of the husbandman and continued to devote his energies thereto during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1905, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Berry, who was born in Effingham County in 1833, died in 1886. There were three children in the family as follows: G. H., who was murdered, born 1852, his murderers never being discovered; Alberta Hanna, born in 1858, who is unmarried and resides at Springfield; and Claudius Franklin.

Claudius Franklin Berry began to attend school in his home locality of Effingham County at the age of seven years, and there continued until he was seventeen, proving himself studious and industrious and making the most of the opportunities granted him. He next went to Milledgeville, where he attended school for one year, at the end of that time putting aside his books to go to work as a clerk in the shoe store of A. S. Nickels, at Savannah. After a short time he left Mr. Nickels and accepted employment under John F. La Far, with whom he remained until 1894, and then came to Effingham County and ran for clerk of the County Court, to which he was duly elected. This court includes both the City and Superior courts, and Mr. Berry has continued by re-election in the office of clerk to the present time. It has been his fortune to attract many warm and sincere friends, whose interests he has supported and whose loyalty to him has been given in return. He is known as a man whose word may be depended upon and who has never failed in giving his faithful support to the men and measures to whom he is pledged. Mr. Berry has had some military experience, having served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor of Georgia, and at the present time is captain of the State Hussars, a military organization of Effingham County. While not a business man, as the term is generally accepted, he has interested himself in a number of enterprises from time to time, and is now interested as a stockholder in the Effingham Bank of Springfield and the Pinora Salzberger Company's Bank. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Berry is also a member.

In 1888 Mr. Berry was married to Miss Ida Quantock, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Miss Lucille, who was born November 21, 1893.

Thomas Ellis Zipperer. The official services of Thomas Ellis Zipperer in the capacity of tax collector of Effingham County have been marked by efficiency and energy, qualities which the people of this thriving part of Georgia find eminently satisfactory in the make-up of the men chosen for public labors. Until entering political life Mr. Zipperer was engaged in school teaching, a vocation in which he made his abilities well known to the public, and in both fields of activity he has established a creditable record. He is a native son of this county, and was born at the town of Marlow, January 22, 1879, his parents being Samuel Frederick and Susie (Helmey) Zipperer, both parents being descendants of the "Solsbergers."

Samuel F. Zipperer was born at Blandford, Georgia, in January, 1852, and throughout his life has been engaged in agricultural operations, being at present the owner of a valuable property in Effingham County. He has led an industrious life, is considered one of the substantial men of his community, and has a good record for public-spirited citizenship. Mrs. Zipperer, who also survives, was born in Effingham County in 1862, and has been the mother of eleven children, as follows: Charles Edward, who was born in 1876; Lela A., born in 1878; Thomas Ellis; Olin, born in 1881; Florris May, born in 1883; Essie Perlin, born in 1885; Hattie Sernlia, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Ida, born in 1891; Beulah, born in 1892; Mary, born in 1895; Ezra, born in 1900, and an infant, who is deceased. All the chil-

dren, granted the advantages of the training of a refined home and of good schooling, have done well in the world, and are occupying honorable positions in various lines of activity.

Thomas Ellis Zipperer enjoyed a public graded and high school education at Springfield, where he spent one year, and at Guyton, where he was a student for two years, and then entered Newberry (South Carolina) College from which he was duly graduated. Thus equipped he secured a teacher's certificate, and for three years taught in the public schools of Effingham County, two years in Saluda County, South Carolina, and one year in Lutheran Collegiate Institute at Bethedew, Mississippi, becoming well and favorably known as a popular and efficient educator. In the meantime, he had become interested in civic and political affairs, and in 1912 became the candidate of the democratic party for the office of tax collector of Effingham County, a position to which he was elected and which he still retains. He also continues his interest in matters educational as chairman of the board of trustees of Springfield schools, and was formerly a member of the town council for two terms. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party. When he was but fifteen years of age he lost his right arm, just above the elbow, the accident having been occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun.

On August 25, 1909, at Savannah, Mr. Zipperer was united in marriage with Miss Willie May Harn, of this county, a member of a well known family, and they have three children: Thomas Ellis, Jr., Mary Clare and Andrew Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Zipperer are consistent members of the English Lutheran Church and have been active in its work. His fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Rowland Burroughs Seckinger. The present sheriff of Effingham County, R. B. Seckinger is a native of that county, and has been a well known figure and factor in local affairs for a number of years. He represents one of the oldest and most prominent families in this section of Georgia.

Born in Effingham County March 31, 1879, he is a son of Jasper David and Rosaline Buquine (Tebeau) Seckinger. His father was born in Effingham County in 1848 and died in 1913, and his mother was born in the same county in 1853 and died February 14, 1901. The parents were married in that county in 1868. Their children were Mamie, Stephen and Rowland Burroughs.

While the various members of these respective families have long held a prominent place in Effingham County, there is available for the present sketch one particular document concerning the Tebeau family which deserves a permanent record. This is a letter which was written by F. E. Tebeau, dated at Springfield, Georgia, February 26, 1859, to his daughter. This letter is given as it was written: "Your request that I should furnish you with some account of our forefathers I shall comply with so far as I am able to do from information furnished me by my mother, my father having died on October 13, 1807, when I was under thirteen years. The first mention of the name Tebeau was in Stephen's Journal written in the early settlement of Georgia by Oglethorpe. He says: 'A young man by the name of Tebeau left the orphan house believing that he can be of more service to his mother in her planting concern.' This was James Tebeau, my grandfather, who came to this country when a youth with Oglethorpe, under the protection of his mother and a stepfather. He was of French descent and subsequently married Susan Henks, the daughter of an Englishman whose family was among the first who settled in this state. The issue of this marriage was John (my father), Samuel, Norris, Charles, Daniel and Ann Mary. The first and last mentioned only reached the age of maturity. My father settled on Wilmington Island as a cotton planter and married Catharine Treutlin.

From her he had sixteen children, all of whom died in infancy except five: Susan Turner, Ann, now A. M. Pender, Mary, now Mary Shaw, Frederick E. and Charles Watson, the latter died at the age of twenty-seven years. My aunt Ann Mary went to England to inherit a small estate left her by her grandmother, and there married Dr. Edward Dillon, an Irish physician, and returned to this country. The doctor having wasted her estate left her in the protection of her only brother with whom she lived to the time of her death, she surviving him only about five years and died of fever in the City of Savannah.

"My grandfather, Frederick Treutlin, left England in the days of Oglethorpe in company with his father and John Adam Treutlin, his younger brother, who subsequently became governor of Georgia. But England being at war with France they were captured and imprisoned; the father died in prison, the sons when released made a second attempt to reach this country and after a disastrous voyage landed in this country at Frederica on St. Simon's Island. Frederick was twice married and had one daughter by the former wife. His second wife was Margaret Shad, a native of Switzerland, who reached this country in her twelfth year and in the second year after the landing of Oglethorpe. Of this last marriage Ann Margaret, Catharine (my mother) and Elizabeth was the offspring.

"Grandfather Treutlin settled a plantation on the eastern side of Wilmington Island and died there in 1798, aged seventy-six years. His wife survived him nine years and died aged seventy-nine. Her daughter Ann married Peter P. Provost of Barnwell District, South Carolina, and had one son William Provost, late of Alabama, now deceased, leaving many sons and daughters. His mother lived for many years in a state of mental derangement caused, it is supposed, by her husband leaving her to follow the army in the Revolution. She died on the 28th of October, 1827. Mrs. Catharine Tebeau survived my father twenty-nine years and died on the 16th December, 1836, aged eighty years and six months.

"John Adam Treutlin was elected governor of Georgia in the Revolutionary war and served eight months, then removed to Orangeburg, South Carolina, and was murdered by unknown parties.

"I have thus given you a brief sketch of the family so far as I have been informed by your grandmother Tebeau."

Rowland Burroughs Seckinger attended private schools from the age of six years, but after two years returned to Springfield, and was in the Springfield Academy fourteen years and then put in two years in the Chatham Academy in Chatham County. On leaving school he entered the employ of the Plant Railroad System in the paint department, and afterwards spent three years with the Seaboard Railroad. After this experience he returned to Springfield, and was appointed deputy sheriff. For six years he proved himself an efficient and courageous officer in the deputy position, and in 1914 was elected sheriff of Effingham County, an office in which he is still serving.

Mr. Seckinger has always manifested much interest in military affairs. While at Savannah he joined the Oglethorpe Light Infantry and was with that organization about six years. He was also a member of the Effingham Hussars about four years. In politics he is a democrat, a member of the Masonic Order and of the Methodist Church. Besides his own home in town he has a farm in the county.

On June 20, 1901, he married Miss Lillie H. Sanders, daughter of Benjamin Sanders, of South Carolina. There are five children, and their names and ages at this writing are: Roland Burroughs, Jr., aged twelve; Gertrude Elizabeth, aged eight; Jasper Benjamin, aged six; Clare Loraine, aged three; and Margaret Covington, aged seven months. The three older children are now in school.

Dr. Crawford W. Long, claimed to be the discoverer of anesthesia, was born in Danielsville, Georgia, November 1, 1815. He graduated from Franklin College in 1835 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. The succeeding twelve months he spent in a hospital in New York and on account of his success as a surgeon was urged by his friends to apply for the position of surgeon in the United States navy. This was, however, contrary to the wishes of his father and he returned to his native state, locating in Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, in 1841. At that time Jefferson was a mere village, far removed from the large cities and the railroads.

Doctor Long's discovery of sulphuric ether as an anesthetic was, as is usually the case, an accident. In January, 1842, quite a number of "ether parties" were held at his office and in the frolics which ensued some of the young men received severe bruises which seemed to give them little pain. One of the revellers even dislocated his ankle. When he set the bones Doctor Long noticed that his patient was practically unconscious of pain. This led to an application of ether to his surgical patients and the result is known to medical history. Others made claims to the discovery, but it is well authenticated that Doctor Long's experiments antedated theirs by several years. For ten years after his discovery of the anesthetic powers of sulphuric ether, Doctor Long continued practice in Jefferson. He then moved to Athens where he resided until his death twenty-six years later.

Richard H. Wilde was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, September 24, 1789, and he was eight years of age when the family came to America. His father died in 1802 and in the following year his widow moved to Georgia. His earlier years were passed in Baltimore, where he received an academic education. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, in a few years was made attorney general of the state and in 1815 was elected a representative to the Fourteenth Congress. He also filled an unexpired congressional term in 1825 and was elected to the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third congresses. In June, 1835, after this long congressional service, he sailed for Europe to recruit his health, spending two years in travel and three years at Florence, engaged in literary pursuits. Returning from Europe he made his last public appearance in the whig convention at Milledgeville in 1842 as a delegate from Richmond County. The next year he moved to New Orleans to resume the practice of his profession. His reputation being well known he commanded at once a lucrative business. He was also elected professor of constitutional law in the University of Louisiana. When the yellow fever became epidemic in New Orleans, in the summer of 1847, Mr. Wilde refused to leave the state, believing that with proper care he might escape the disease, or that the eminent professional skill in New Orleans would be qualified to save him should he take it. In this he was mistaken. He was attacked, and despite all efforts of the most skillful physicians he passed away on September 10, 1847, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Grover Cleveland Edwards. The druggist of modern times is a man of many callings, for he must not only be thoroughly versed in his own profession but must be able to detect and rectify the occasional blunders of others, to give kindly and accurate advice to those unwilling to seek the services of the physician, and to place at all times his establishment and his time at the disposal of his patrons. Among the pharmacists of Evans County one who has proven himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and who is capable of ably taking care of the demands made upon him is Grover Cleveland Edwards, who, still a young man, occupies an established place among the business men of Claxton, where he is the proprietor of a modern pharmacy.

Mr. Edwards was born at Daisy, Tattnall (now Evans) County, Georgia, November 27, 1885, and is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah (Conley) Edwards, youngest brother of Hon. Chas. G. Edwards. Thomas J. Edwards was born in Tattnall County, in 1847, and grew up as a farmer. He was still a youth when the war between the states started, and enlisted in a Georgia volunteer infantry regiment, with which he fought during the entire period of that struggle. While he took part in a number of engagements he was never wounded or captured, and at the close of his service returned safely to his family. He has passed his entire career in farming, and still resides on the farm on which he was born, and although sixty-eight years of age is in good health and in possession of all his faculties. Mr. Edwards is one of the substantial men of his community and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, who at various times have elected him to public office, he having served one term as the representative of Tattnall County in the Georgia General Assembly. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church. Mr. Edwards married Miss Sarah Conley, the daughter of Reverend Conley of Northern Georgia, and she died in 1914, at the age of fifty-seven years. They were the parents of the following children: J. C., R. H., T. M., W. L., C. G., S. O., Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Jennie Hendricks and Mrs. Doctor Miller.

Grover C. Edwards was educated in the public schools of Daisy and Claxton and at South Georgia College. On leaving the latter institution he attended Sullivan, Chickton & Smith's Business College of Atlanta and then went to Florida, where for about five years he was identified with the banking, and the drug and turpentine business, and in 1912 returned to Claxton, where he established himself as the proprietor of a drug store, and also in farming interests, etc. Mr. Edwards has built up a prosperous business, his honorable dealing and thorough knowledge of his vocation united with his courteous and genial manner having attracted to him a large trade. He carries a full and up-to-date line of drugs, patent medicines, toilet articles and accessories, candies, cigars, etc., and maintains a prescription department where prescriptions are most carefully and accurately compounded. His standing in business circles is an excellent one. In political matters Mr. Edwards is a democrat, but has had no occasion to enter political life, confining his activities in public matters to a stalwart support of good men and helpful measures. With his family, he attends the Methodist church. Fraternally, Mr. Edwards is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias in both of which orders he is very popular.

On December 11, 1912, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Ruth Grice, daughter of C. S. Grice, of this county, and they have one daughter, Katherine, born July 15, 1916.

Zachary Broadus Rogers. A lawyer of high standing and with a profitable practice in Elbert County is Zachary B. Rogers, whose career of twenty years in the Elbert County bar has brought him numerous honors of a public nature and the usual rewards of the successful citizen.

Zachary Broadus Rogers was born in Barbour County, Alabama, September 4, 1872, a son of W. S. and Edna (Gary) Rogers. His grandfather, Williamson Rogers was a Georgia planter, but subsequently moved to Alabama, and from there to Arkansas, where he died. He refused to own slaves because he did not believe in slavery. The maternal grandfather, Abner Gary, was also a Georgian who emigrated to Alabama, and died in that state, having been a farmer and planter. Both parents were natives of Georgia, born in Muskogee and Hancock Counties respectively, and went to Alabama with their parents, where they were reared, educated and married. W. S. Rogers was well known as a Baptist minister, and died in Alabama in 1901

at the age of fifty-six. During the war he enlisted from Alabama and spent two years in service, until finally furloughed home on account of rheumatism. The mother is still living, with her home in Georgia, at the age of sixty-five.

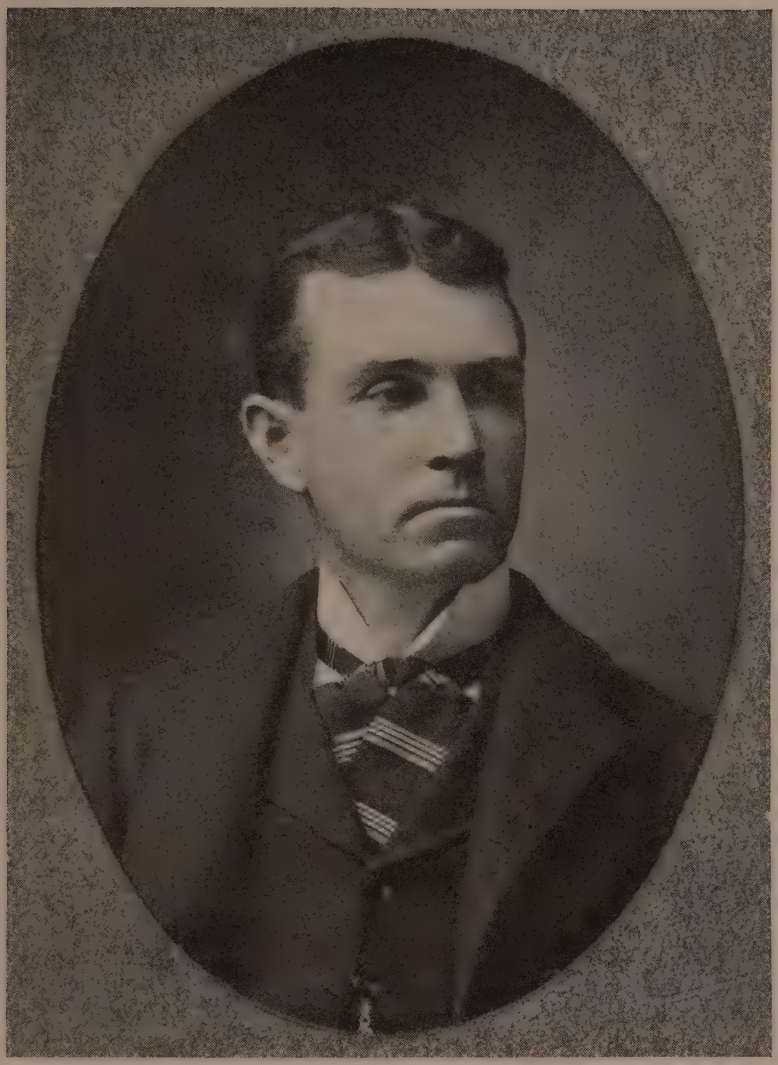
Zachary B. Rogers, who was the second in a family of ten children, came to Georgia at the age of thirteen, and had his early education in the schools of Alabama and this state. He afterwards entered Mercer University and was graduated in 1891. For several years Mr. Rogers was a popular and successful school teacher, and through that vocation earned the means necessary to support himself and make progress while pursuing his law studies. He first taught in Leesburg, later at Blackshear, afterwards at Elberton, and also at Sumter, South Carolina. In the meantime he had pursued his law studies under private direction largely, and after passing the examinations was admitted to the bar September 11, 1895. Twenty years have elapsed since his admission to the bar, and as a lawyer he now stands as one of the ablest in his part of the state. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Georgia State Bar Association in 1915, and is a member of the County and American Bar Associations. His public service has included terms as county attorney of Elbert County, and city attorney of Elberton, and he has long been identified with the democratic party. He is a director in and attorney for the Elberton Loan & Savings Bank, and local attorney for the Seaboard Railway and the Elberton & Eastern Railway.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1903 Mr. Rogers married Miss Lula Zachry of Atlanta. She died after a happy union of four years in 1907. Her father was W. I. Zachry of Atlanta. To this union was born one son, Z. B. Rogers, Jr., in June, 1904, and now a student in the Elberton public schools. On October 22, 1912, Mr. Rogers married Miss Sarah Lee of Abbeville, South Carolina, daughter of W. A. Lee. The family has relationship with the noted Lee family of Virginia, and Mrs. Rogers' father was a successful attorney, now deceased, while her mother is still living.

William M. Hobby. Not in all instances can there be consistently made the somewhat metaphorical application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and a noteworthy exception is that found in the personality and career of Mr. Hobby, who has achieved prominence and influential status in his native Town of Sylvania, the judicial center of Screven County, and who merits the greater consideration by reason of having gained such precedence largely through his effective connection with the newspaper business, of whose esoteric and palpable intricacies he is an effective exponent. He is editor and publisher of the Sylvania Telephone, the official paper of Screven County, and is serving as tax collector of the county.

William Matthews Hobby was born at Sylvania, Georgia, on the 21st of June, 1866, and is a son of Judge Wensley Hobby and Gertrude (Livingston) Hobby, the former of whom was born at Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, and the later of whom was born in the City of Charleston, South Carolina. Judge Hobby was reared and educated in his native city and as a young man of twenty years he established his home at Sylvania, Screven County, where he became a representative member of the bar of that part of the state and where he served several terms on the bench of the County Court. He continued in the active practice of his profession at Sylvania until the time of his death, and also had valuable farm property in Screven County. At the inception of the Civil war his loyalty to the Confederacy was shown by his promptly becoming a member of a company organized in his home county, and later he went to the front and was promoted to a lieutenancy, his active



W. M. Hobby

service in the field continuing two years, within which he participated in a number of important battles and many skirmishes and other minor engagements. Prominent among the battles in which he took part with his regiment was that of Honey Hill, South Carolina. He was a man of sterling character, an able lawyer and a jurist whose every effort was made for the conservation of justice and equity. Judge Hobby continued his residence at Sylvania, one of the best known and most honored citizens of Screven County, until his life came to its close, he having been sixty-two years of age at the time of his death, in 1892, and his devoted wife having been called to the life eternal in 1889, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Hobby was a descendant of Philip Livingston, who was of sterling English lineage and who was one of the signers of that immortal American document, the Declaration of Independence. William J. Hobby, great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was one of the distinguished and influential representatives of pioneer journalism in Georgia, where he was for some time editor of the Augusta Chronicle, his reputation as a newspaper man having far transcended mere local limitation and his having been a position of leadership in popular sentiment and action. His wife was a descendant of General Elijah Clark, of Revolutionary fame.

William M. Hobby is now the only surviving member of a family of four children, of whom he was the third in order of birth; Sally died at the age of nineteen years and Elizabeth at the age of eighteen years; Gertrude became the wife of Hugh H. McLaws, a leading member of the bar of the City of Savannah, where her death occurred in 1913.

In the public schools of his native place William M. Hobby continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and he early decided to learn the "art preservative of all arts" and to develop himself into a thoroughgoing newspaper man. He served a veritable apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in the office of a local paper at Sylvania, and his initial knowledge of the business was acquired when he was a mere boy. His independent venture into the field of journalism was made when he became the editor and owner of a boys' paper which he entitled the Watchman and which he conducted two years, looking upon the incidental work as a pastime.

In 1891 Mr. Hobby purchased from William L. Matthews the plant and business of the Sylvania Telephone, which he brought up to a high standard as a country weekly and of which he continued in control ten years. He then sold the property, for the purpose of accepting the position of superintendent of the Sylvania & Central Railroad, the line of which extended from Sylvania to Rocky Ford. Of this responsible executive office he continued the efficient and valued incumbent for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which he resigned and renewed his allegiance to the newspaper business, which never loses its lure to one who has been one of its devotees. Thus, in 1899, he again became owner and editor of the Sylvania Telephone, and he has since continued in active charge of its business, having made it an effective exponent of local interests and of the cause of the Democratic party, and having gained for it a circulation of more than 1,600 copies.

Mr. Hobby has been active and influential in Democratic political maneuvers and campaigns in Screven County, and though he has not been ambitious for political preferment his distinct eligibility and personal popularity led to his election, in 1913, to the office of tax collector, to fill an unexpired term. At the regular election in the autumn of 1914 he was re-elected for the assigned term of two years, and his administration has given unequivocal satisfaction. He owns a well improved truck and strawberry farm near Sylvania, and in directing its operation he finds both diversion and financial profit. Mr. Hobby is affiliated with the Sylvania Lodge and Chapter of York Rite Masonry, as well as with the local organizations of

the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In the year 1900 Mr. Hobby wedded Miss Kathleen Johnston, of Norcross, this State, and she passed to eternal rest in 1903. She is survived by two children,—Kathleen and William. In 1906 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hobby to Miss Mary Louise Kittles, daughter of Henry C. and Eva (McCall) Kittles, of Screven County, and the three children of this marriage are Wensley, Peter and Evelyn. Mrs. Hobby is active and popular in social circles and in church work, and is a gracious chatelaine of the attractive family home. The first wife of Mr. Hobby was a daughter of Prof. Ronald Johnston and Mary K. (Kennedy) Johnston, the former of whom was one of the prominent figures in connection with educational affairs in Georgia.

William F. Bryan. The career of William F. Bryan briefly told in the following paragraphs is the story of a man who answered the call of opportunity when it knocked at his door, and starting with none of the particular advantages associated with capital or influential friends has made himself one of the most effective powers in the business life of Athens, has built up one or two of the largest business institutions of that city, and in commercial circles is generally rated as a millionaire.

A native Georgian, William F. Bryan was born at Union Point in Greene County, August 23, 1867, a son of Thomas Marion and Sarah (Morris) Bryan. His father was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, in 1839 and died in 1894, while the mother was born in Maryland County, Georgia, in 1849, and now lives partly at Union Point, Georgia, and partly in Darlingville, South Carolina. The father and mother were married at Union Point, where he was a substantial merchant and business man up to the time of his death. During the war he enlisted in a company of artillery at Charleston, and afterwards was with the Signal Corps until the close of hostilities. He is a cousin of the well known Savannah citizen, J. M. Bryan, and the Bryan ancestors came originally from Virginia. William F. Bryan was the oldest in a family of seven children, brief mention of the others being as follows: R. F. Bryan of Union Point; Morris M., of Athens; Mrs. C. H. Newton, now deceased; Mrs. L. L. Hendren of Athens; Mrs. Benjamin Walker Waite of Darlingville, South Carolina, and Mrs. Carl Pickett of Atlanta.

As a boy William F. Bryan attended the public schools of Union Point, and early in life came to Athens, where he gained a thorough practical experience in the cotton commission business. From that he became identified with the Athens Electric Railway Company as treasurer and several years later founded and organized the Southern Manufacturing Company of Athens. This industry, started in 1902, is now the largest concern of its kind in the United States for the purpose of spinning the refuse of the cotton mills, the output being a coarse cotton fabric which is used in the making of gloves and other rough cotton goods. Mr. Bryan was also identified with the Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Athens and was one of the organizers of the Athens Electric Railway Company. For twenty years or more his business energy was a vitalizing factor in local commercial circles, though he gave most of his time and attention for a number of years to the Southern Manufacturing Company, and since 1914 has been practically retired from the active cares and responsibilities of business.

In politics he is a democrat, is a member of the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to the Country and Golf Clubs, and is a Baptist while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In December, 1894, in Charlotte County, Virginia, Mr. Bryan married Miss Harriet Proctor, daughter of Dr. Thomas A. and Margaret Proctor of Charlotte County, Virginia, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have one son, William T. Bryan, born in July, 1900, at Athens and attends

the city schools there. Mr. Bryan and family reside in one of the most beautiful homes in Athens, which is noted as a city of homes. It was constructed in the bungalow style of architecture in 1913, a beautiful two-story mansard roof brick building, set in the midst of an entire square along the most fashionable quarter of Prince Street. The grounds comprise a park of effective landscape gardening and of all the modern homes in that vicinity of Athens the Bryan place is regarded as the chief in point of surroundings, architectural lines, and interior furnishings and arrangement. This home is one of the centers of social life in Athens, where Mr. Bryan has spent practically all his active career, and has shown himself as public spirited in citizenship as he has been successful in the management of large business affairs.

Henry Harvey North, a prominent banker at Newnan, has earned his position largely as a result of his own efforts and individuality, but is also representative of a very fine old Georgia family.

His paternal grandparents, Anthony and Mary (Hubbard) North were early residents of Coweta County, residing there and wielding influence before that section of the state was organized in county systems. Anthony North served on the first grand jury ever assembled there. The grand jury convened at Bussboro, the original county seat of the new county and its deliberations were held in Coweta's first official county building—a log house three miles north of the present site of Newnan. The Norths were extensive planters with their own black servitors both in their early residence in Oglethorpe County and their Coweta County home. Of similar origin and like circumstances were the Bailey family, friends and neighbors of Anthony North and his wife. Henry Jackson Bailey and his wife Rebecca Jane (Atkinson) Bailey had a daughter, Martha Yates Bailey, a girl of beautiful Christian character who was courted by Anthony North, Jr., son of Anthony North, Sr.

Anthony North Jr.'s talents and ambitions pointed to the profession of medicine. He pursued his study and was granted his professional degree at New York University, and after his marriage established his home in Coweta County. Doctor North had a combination of rare gifts that brought him not only professional success but also unbounded respect and the sincere and deep love of those whom he so intimately served. He was a gentleman of the old school, always thoughtfully courteous, always chivalrous. Through all his contact with men down into the practical twentieth century he never lost his gentle courtliness. To his patients he was like a second father. His was the sparkling, persuasive cheer that "doeth good like medicine" and his visit to a home of suffering and gloom was like a shaft of sunshine. Many were the needy to whom he gave courage and cure for no return save the satisfaction of his own great soul. He did not spare himself by night or day, or in darkness, storm and cold. He was a fighter, not only in war but in peace. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Seventh Georgia Regiment as first sergeant, was soon promoted to the rank of assistant surgeon and served with his regiment until the close. His death in 1910 at the age of seventy-one brought the end of a career of a patriotic citizen, a gentle surgeon, a courageous, generous comrade. His beloved wife had died four years previously. Doctor North was a Knight Templar Mason and very active in the Baptist Church. Of the six children of Doctor North one died in infancy and another, Minnie, died after her marriage to J. G. Grady. Nicholas L. North, the oldest son, resides in Newnan. Carrie is the wife of L. Gibson of Newnan and her three children are Martha, Louise and Gibson Gibson. Clara North married F. B. Cole, head of the firm of Cole, Sharp & Company.

Henry Harvey North, the youngest child of Doctor North and wife, was

born at his grandfather's old homestead in Coweta County, June 8, 1866. He attended high school at Senoia, and at the age of eighteen took his first lessons in practical business as clerk in a general store at Newnan. Two years later he became bookkeeper for the First National Bank of Newnan. He was with that institution for twenty years and was promoted to cashier. In 1906 Mr. North organized the Manufacturers National Bank of Newnan with a capital of $60,000. The president of this bank since its beginning, Mr. North has made it a splendid institution, and it now has surplus and undivided profits of over $40,000. His individual reputation for reliability and character is regarded as one of the chief assets of the bank.

At the same time he has done his part as a public spirited citizen. He is very much interested in the municipal ownership of public utilities, and wherever possible has endeavored to carry out that principle in his home community and state. He is a democrat, a member of the Masons and the Knights Templar degree. Mr. North is not a man to boast of his own achievements. In fact he gives credit for much of his own success in life to the loving kindness, the restraining influence and the sympathetic understanding of his parents. He pays a splendid tribute to the memory of his father and mother in this way, and nothing should reflect better on his own worth of character than such tribute.

Mr. North married Miss Mary Draper, daughter of Capt. W. W. Draper, a Confederate veteran, and Emma Moore Draper. Mr. and Mrs. North have three children: Elizabeth, born July 3, 1900; Emma Moore North, born July 30, 1906; and William Draper North, born September 13, 1910. While Mr. North is a Baptist, Mrs. North is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

J. A. B. Mahaffey. Now serving as judge of the City Court of Jefferson County, Judge Mahaffey is the oldest practicing lawyer of the western circuit of Georgia, and has been active as a lawyer and public official for more than forty years. He bears the distinguishing marks of the old soldier, and his life from the outbreak of the war to the present has been one of energetic industry, worthy influence as a man of affairs, and has brought him both a respected name and an influential position.

Judge Mahaffey was born at Dahlonega, Georgia, April 9, 1843, a son of Varnol and Eliza (Grant) Mahaffey. His father was born in South Carolina, while the mother was a native of London, England, and was brought to America by her parents. Her father was a sea captain, who during his service was lost at sea. Varnol Mahaffey came to Georgia early in his career, and for several years was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in charge of the church at Dahlonega when his son was born. Later he lived at Amicalola, moved from there to a farm in Forsyth County, and in 1849 went out to California as a gold seeker, making the trip by way of Panama. He returned in 1852, and lived in Jackson County until his death in 1879 at the age of seventy-five years. His first wife, and the mother of Judge Mahaffey, died at Dahlonega in 1845.

Judge Mahaffey was the sixth in a family of seven children born to his mother. As a boy he attended country schools in Lumpkin, Forsyth and Jackson counties, and had reached the age of eighteen when the political questions of the nation were submitted to the arbitrament of arms. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army, as a private in Company E of Cobb's Legion of Cavalry. He was under Stewart and Hampton in the first brigade in many of the operations in Virginia. He went from Richmond to Gettysburg, and did his duty on many a hard-fought battlefield during the war. He carried from the war the marks of two wounds and was still a very young man when he reached home and resumed the duties of civil life. He attended the Martin Institute at Jefferson, and in 1871 was graduated A. B. from

the Emory College. The funds needed for this education he earned by his own labor, and from college took up the work of teaching, having charge of schools at Barnsville and at Ackworth in Cobb County. In the meantime he had been sedulously pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to the Georgia bar, May 5, 1874. He at once located in Jefferson and for many years has been accounted one of the strongest members of that bar. He is now president of the Jackson County Bar Association.

During the administration of Governor Gordon Judge Mahaffey served as judge of the County Court, and on February 15, 1915, was appointed judge of the City Court of Jefferson County by Governor Slayton. At the democratic primary in May, 1916, he was renominated to succeed himself. For seventeen years he was president of the board of education at Jefferson. He is a member of the college fraternity Kappa Alpha, has been a Mason since twenty-one, has served as worshipful master of Jefferson Lodge, and is also affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter.

On December 16, 1873, Judge Mahaffey married Miss Evie Calahan, daughter of John Calahan of Jackson County, and a sister of Maj. William G. Calahan, who made a notable record as a soldier. To their union have been born seven children: John H. Lamar Mahaffey, now deceased; Colonel Claude, a successful attorney at Athens; Charles O., who is a farmer; Mary Lee McElhenney, of Jefferson; Fannie L. Lamar Wilson, of Woodville, Greene County; Lurlie; and Ruth, now Mrs. Russell of Mississippi. Mrs. Mahaffey was born, married, and has reared all her children in the same house, and from it also buried her father and mother and oldest son.

Micajah Williamson was one of the strongest patriots furnished by Georgia during the Revolutionary struggle. He was born in Bedford County, Virginia, it is believed about 1735. In 1768 Colonel Williamson moved to Georgia and bought a valuable plantation in Wilkes County, for which he gave sixty negroes. He was at that time rated as one of the wealthy men of Upper Georgia. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary war and in the spring of 1781 commanded an attacking force sent against Augusta. During the war his plantation was ravaged by the British and one of his young sons hung and he died in 1795, shattered in health and spirits.

Robert Raymond Reid. One of the most accomplished men in the history of Georgia was Robert Raymond Reid, lawyer, judge, mayor, and congressman in Georgia; judge, president of the Constitutional Convention, and governor in Florida. He was born in Beaufort District, South Carolina, September 8, 1789, completed his academic education at Columbia and commenced practice at Augusta, Georgia. In 1816, at the early age of twenty-seven, he was judge of the Superior Court. In the Fifteenth Congress, which met on December 1, 1817, Judge Reid was elected to Congressman Forsyth's place in the lower house. He was re-elected to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth congresses, making a period of about five years of congressional service. At the close of his congressional career, he was again elected to the bench of the Middle Circuit, from which he retired in 1825 and resumed the practice of his profession. In February, 1827, Judge Reid was appointed to preside over the City Court of Augusta, and in November, 1829, was re-elected by the Legislature to the same office. On May 24, 1832, President Jackson commissioned him as United States judge for the District of East Florida, and in December, 1839, President Van Buren appointed him governor of the territory. In July, 1841, he died at his residence in Blackwood, a few miles from Tallahassee.

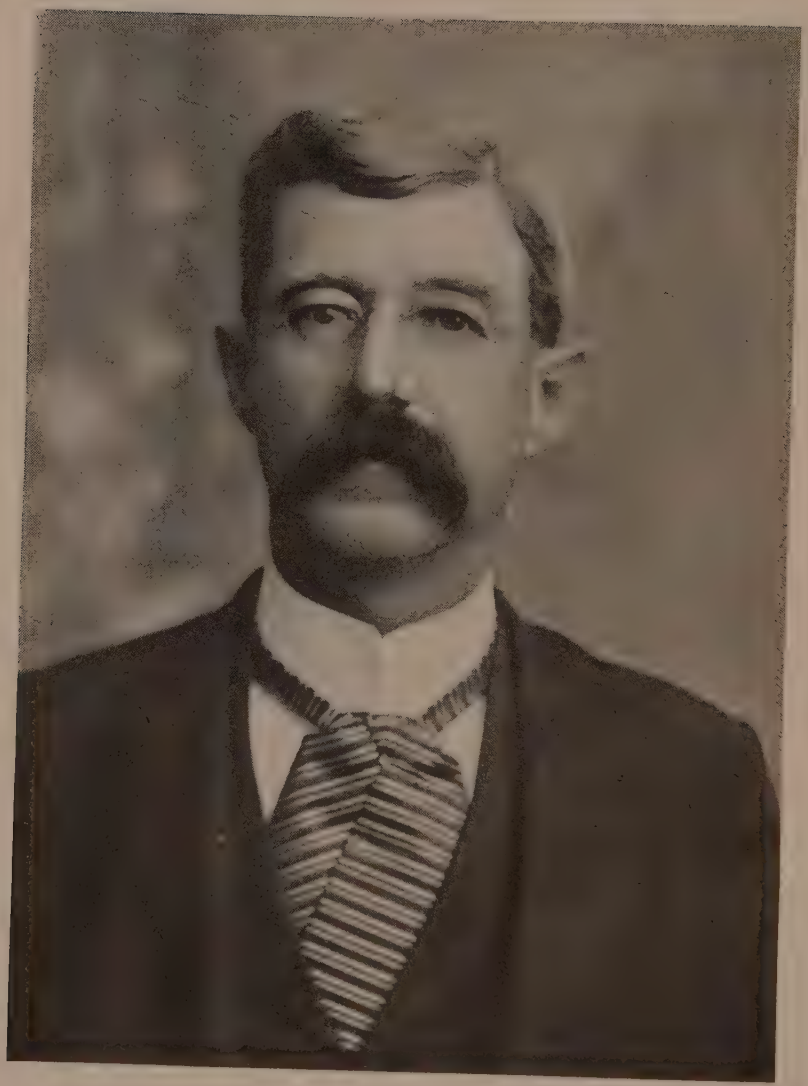
James Edward Malcom. In the office of tax receiver for Walton County, James Edward Malcom has established a record for faithful and capable

service since 1909, and from the time of his first election has met with no opposition in his campaigns. Prior to becoming the incumbent of this office Mr. Malcom was for many years engaged in educational work, and some of the leading professional and business men of Walton County received their early instruction under his capable preceptorship. He belongs to a family which has resided in Walton County since the early '40s, and was born on a farm in this county, December 9, 1862, being a son of George and Frances (Towler) Malcom.

George Malcom was born in 1825, in Morgan County, Georgia, and was a young man when he came to Walton County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He continued to be engaged therein during the remaining years of his life and died in 1875, when fifty years of age. Mr. Malcom was a stalwart democrat, is remembered by the older generation as an honorable Christian gentleman, and took an active part in the work of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mrs. Malcom, also a native of Morgan County and a consistent member of the same church, survived her husband until 1907, and passed away at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Georgia, who is the wife of W. A. Rogers, of Monroe, who served for thirty-four years as tax collector of Walton County; Edgar, who is a mechanic and resides at Stone Mountain, Georgia; Ophelia, who died as the wife of R. B. Maughon; Cornelia, who is deceased; James Edward; David P., who is engaged in farming in Walton County; William F., who is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Atlanta; and Nancy A., who is the wife of James H. Malcom, a Walton County agriculturist.

Educated in the Walton County country schools and the state normal school, James Edward Malcom remained on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he entered upon his long and successful career as an educator. During the first year he had charge of a school in Morgan County, and from that time forward for a period of twenty years taught in various schools of Walton County. Many of this county's foremost physicians, attorneys and ministers, as well as men prominent in public and business life, received their training under Mr. Malcom, and he is still remembered as one of this locality's most popular and efficient educators. Mr. Malcom retired from work as an instructor when he was first elected tax receiver for Walton County, in 1909, and since that time he has had no opponent in the ensuing elections. A stanch democrat, he has been an active worker in his party's interests, and is considered one of the strong and influential factors in the organization's success in Walton County. In his official capacity he has evidenced a zealous desire to perform thoroughly and conscientiously the duties of his position, and the high esteem and confidence in which he is universally held would seem to indicate that he has been successful in achieving his ambition. Mr. Malcom is a member of the local lodges of the Masons and the Odd Fellows, in which he has many friends, and with the members of his family belongs to the Baptist Church.

On December 30, 1888, Mr. Malcom was married in Walton County to Miss Sally C. Wright, who was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, a daughter of James R. and Ella (Sorrells) Wright. Mr. Wright, who was formerly county treasurer of Walton County, is engaged successfully in farming pursuits. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Malcom: Sally; Lottie, who is the wife of M. E. Jones, a farmer of Walton County; George H., of Atlanta, who married Florence Doster, of Morgan County, and has one son, James Edward III; James Louis, who resides with his parents; Gipsy; Phillip, who died in infancy; and Robert, Helen, Mary and Marcus, who live at home. Mr. Malcom has always had valuable agricultural interests, and is now the owner of a handsome farm, but his home has been located at Monroe from the time of his election to his official position.



S. W. Mims

HON. JAMES WALTER WISE. One of Georgia's delegation to the present Sixty-fourth Congress, James W. Wise has played a large part in his native state during the last twenty years, has practiced law at Fayetteville since 1893, is one of the leading bankers and men of affairs in that section of Georgia, and his election to Congress in 1914 was a fit recognition of his ability and standards.

Born in Henry County, Georgia, March 3, 1868, he is a son of George Edward and Rachel (Foster) Wise. His father was a farmer and merchant, and served in the Georgia Legislature during 1877-78. Congressman Wise grew up with the best advantages at home and in school, attended public schools and Emory College, read law in private offices, and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1892. In January of the following year he opened his office at Fayetteville, and has since been in general practice there, though business interests and public affairs have absorbed much of his time. In February, 1906, Mr. Wise took the leading part in organizing the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Fayetteville, with a capital of $25,000. He has been its president since organization and the first vice president was W. T. Glower and the first cashier C. D. Redwine. Mr. W. W. Redwine is now vice president, while the office of cashier is still filled by C. D. Redwine. While the capital remains the same, the statement of the bank's condition in 1915 shows undivided profits of $25,500, and an aggregate of deposits of $100,000. The bank is located in its own home, a one-story building, 24x60 feet.

Mr. Wise's civic career has been one of steadfast loyalty to home institutions and has been marked with a number of official honors. He served as mayor of Fayetteville two terms, and was elected to the Legislature in 1902 and 1908. In 1907 he was elected solicitor-general and gave four years of service in that capacity. In 1912 he was a candidate for Congress, being defeated by only a small majority, and in 1914 the honor of election came to him with little difficulty. Mr. Wise is a director in the Fayetteville Oil Company and a director of the John M. Jackson Mercantile Company. In Masonry he is a Lodge and Knight Templar Commandery member and also a Shriner and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church at Fayetteville.

June 15, 1913, he married Miss Cora Betts of McDonough, Henry County, Georgia. They have one child, Margaret.

SAMUEL W. MIMS, M. D. The prestige of being the dean of his profession in Screven County is consistently to be accorded to Doctor Mims, who has here been continuously engaged in practice since 1878 and whose name has become a revered household word in his native county, where he has so long ministered to those in suffering and distress, bringing to bear high professional skill and the cheering influence of a buoyant and optimistic nature. Self-abnegating and faithful in the work of his humane calling, he has manifested a high sense of his stewardship and has attended rich and poor alike, has endured the arduous labors of long drives, often made at night and under most distressing conditions of weather and roads, and his zeal in his ministrations has been as great in the case of those in such financial circumstances that he could look for no monetary recompense, as when he has been called by families in really opulent circumstances. He places true values, has proved himself humanity's friend, so that it may well be understood that affectionate regard, as well as confidence and esteem is accorded to him by the people of his native county.

In what was formerly known as the Mobley Pond District of Screven County, Georgia, a center of aristocratic homes in the fine old Southern régime prior to the Civil war, Doctor Mims was born on the 26th of March, 1854, and thus the period of his childhood was compassed by surroundings and conditions indicative of special culture and refinement. He is a son of

Dr. Thomas S. and Mary (Lines) Mims. His father, a scion of patrician old Southern stock, was born in Barnwell District, South Carolina, and became a man of high intellectual and professional attainments. After his graduation in a leading medical school in the City of Charleston, South Carolina, he remained for a time in his native state and then came to Screven County, Georgia, where he continued in the active and successful practice of his profession for sixty-seven years and where he was one of the most extensive planters and slaveholders of the county prior to the war between the states. This honored pioneer physician represented the best of the fine old Southern aristocracy and was himself a man of distinction,—courtly, dignified and affable, with the consideration and kindliness that ever mark gentle breeding. He died at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and the devoted wife of his young manhood, passed to the life eternal in 1861, a gracious gentlewoman who was loved by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Of the twelve children of this union only five are now living, Dr. Samuel W., immediate subject of this review, having been the eighth in order of birth. Dr. James E. Mims, who first attended the medical department of the University of Georgia, was later graduated in the South Carolina Medical College, in the City of Charleston, and he is now engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Jacksonville, Florida. Allene Mims became the wife of William Barton and they now maintain their home at Williston, Florida. Britton Mims is one of the prosperous agriculturists and representative citizens of Screven County, and Allen Mims, who maintains his home at Sylvania, is in the United States postal service. For his second wife Dr. Thomas S. Mims wedded Miss Judith Brown, a native of Virginia, and she survived him by a number of years. Of the seven children of this union four are living: Mrs. Willie Chance, of Sylvania; Mrs. Sally Maner, whose husband is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Mars, Lowndes County; and Lucy Willis Mims, who resides at Williston, Florida; and Dr. Frank Mims, who was graduated in the University of Georgia and who is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Mars, Lowndes County.

Dr. Samuel Walter Mims, both as a citizen and as a physician and surgeon, has well upheld the high prestige of the family name. After acquiring his early education in Screven County and in Hepzibah Academy, in Richmond County, he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, in the City of Augusta, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he completed an effective post-graduate course in the celebrated New York Polyclinic, in the national metropolis, and during the long intervening years, by close study and research, he has kept in touch with the advances made in both medical and surgical science, so that he has been able to give to his work the maximum skill and judgment.

Doctor Mims engaged in the practice of his profession in his native county immediately after his graduation, and from 1878 to 1883 he maintained his residence in one of the principal rural districts of the county. In the year last mentioned he removed to Sylvania, the county seat, where he has continued his earnest and effective professional services during the long intervening period of more than thirty years and where he is not only the oldest practitioner of the county in duration of service but where he is recognized as the leader of his profession in Screven County and as one of the foremost representatives in this part of the state. The Doctor is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association and the First Congressional District Medical Society.

For his own diversion and for the benefit his experiments and experience might give to others, Doctor Mims has long taken a lively interest in intensive farming, and he is the owner of a well improved landed estate of 160 acres, a considerable portion of which lies within the corporate limits of Sylvania.

On this homestead he and his gracious and popular wife maintain their residence, and their stately old Southern dwelling, one of the beautiful homes of Georgia, is a center of generous and cordial hospitality, even as it is pervaded with the atmosphere of distinct culture and high ideals.

Doctor Mims has never wavered in his allegiance to the democratic party, but has preferred to give his close attention to his exacting profession rather than to enter the turbulent current of practical politics. He is a Knights Templar Mason, is affiliated also with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of elder.

On the 4th of November, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Mims to Miss Emma Eve Smith, the ceremony having been performed at Decatur, DeKalb County. Mrs. Mims was born at Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, and is a daughter of Oswell E. and Susan (Hall) Smith. Oswell Smith was born at Augusta, Georgia, a son of William Smith, who was a native of England and who became a prominent citizen of Augusta, Georgia, where he carried on an extensive business as a cotton factor or broker. Prior to the war the father of Mrs. Mims was an influential cotton planter and slaveholder, and both he and his wife were residents of Augusta at the time of their death. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Benjamin and Harriet (Beebe) Hall, her father having come to Georgia from New Jersey, his native state. Of the three children of Doctor and Mrs. Mims only one is living. Harry Hall Mims was born in 1881 and was a student of medicine at the time of his death, in 1909. Eugene died in early childhood. Clifford Ainsley Mims, the only surviving child, is one of the leading merchants and most progressive and popular business men of the younger generation in Sylvania. He married Miss Theo Selby, who was born in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, a daughter of William and Georgia (Anderson) Selby, the latter of whom is deceased and the former of whom now maintains his residence in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. Clifford A. and Theo (Selby) Mims have two children,—Emily Eve, who was born on the 10th of March, 1909, and Edna Selby, who was born December 12, 1911.

Ernest Marvin Smith. In every community there are men who, by force of native ability, industry and integrity, stimulated by a worthy ambition, forge ahead by their fellows and advance to the front rank in life's battle, becoming acknowledged leaders in their respective spheres and deservedly winning honor and success. The career of Hon. Ernest Marvin Smith, of McDonough, Georgia, bears out this assertion in an unmistakable manner. Mr. Smith is a native Georgian, having been born in Monroe County, this state, January 7, 1873. His parents were Augustus Clayton and Sarah Jane (Phinazee) Smith, the father also a native of Georgia and a farmer by occupation.

The subject of this memoir acquired the greater part of his literary education at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia. Subsequently taking up the study of law in Forsyth, he applied himself diligently to the mastery of his chosen profession and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He began legal practice in Forsyth, remaining there until 1897, at which time he came to McDonough, where he has since been engaged in general practice, giving evidence of marked capacity as a lawyer, and proving his power to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. His ability in his profession and his character as a citizen have won for him deserved honors, and he has been repeatedly called upon to serve his fellow citizens in important offices, including that of mayor, in which he is now serving his twelfth term. He was elected to the legislature for three years, and for six years—from 1902 to 1908—was county solicitor. In 1914 he was elected to the Senate from the thirty-fourth district. He is attorney for Henry County, also for the First

National Bank and Farmers Bank of McDonough, and is a director of the Bank of Henry County, his general business ability having become widely recognized, as is also his fidelity to every trust reposed in him. Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has advanced as far as the Commandery, being also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, in which last mentioned order he is past chancellor, and representative to the Grand Lodge, having also been deputy for the sixth district.

December 20, 1899, Ernest Marvin Smith was married to Miss Flora Turner, of McDonough, Georgia. Two children have come to bless their home, Sarah Louise and Ernest Marvin, junior. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Smith is a trustee.

SEATON GRANTLAND. In that section of Western Georgia of which Griffin is one of the most important city centers there has been no more conspicuous figure in all the substantial work of upbuilding during the last half century than Seaton Grantland, who is descended from one of the old and permanent planter families of this state, and whose individual record has included a brief service as boy soldier in the war between the states, a long and active career as a lawyer, a founder and upbuilder of important industries, and a varied service in public life.

Born in Baldwin County, Georgia, November 16, 1847, he is a son of David J. and Susan Mary Grantland. Both his father and grandfather Grantland were prominent planters in Georgia, and the family probably had the largest extent of land under cultivation in that section of the state at the beginning of the war. Grandfather Grantland came from Virginia to Baldwin County about the year 1800, and all the earlier ancestors were Virginia people. David J. Grantland at one time represented a Georgia district in the halls of the National Congress.

When Seaton Grantland was fourteen years of age, 1861, the family removed from Jackson to Macon. Though a schoolboy, he had all the ardor of a southern patriot, regularly drilled with an organization of Georgia cadets, and in 1864 took his place in the ranks with the Georgia militia, and served until 1865. After the war he located at Griffin, and subsequently was a student in Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and also in the Virginia Military School. In 1873 Mr. Grantland completed his course in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and has been an active member of the Georgia bar more than forty years.

His professional record has included participation in many important cases and the handling of a large volume of legal business, but Mr. Grantland is probably best known for his work as a banker and industrial promoter and as a public official. He established the Kincaid Mills and later built the Griffin Mills, and was a director in both companies. For ten years he served as president of the Merchants and Planters Bank at Griffin. He built the plant of the Towalita Falls Power Company. In 1885 when the Georgia Midland & Gulf Railroad was building through Macon he was one of the men who contributed largely from their own means in order to secure the construction of the road through Griffin, a road that has been largely instrumental in the subsequent development of that city.

In 1878 Mr. Grantland was elected for one term of two years in the State Senate. Again in 1900, after a petition had been presented by fully two-thirds of the voters in his district, he was again a candidate and elected for a second term in the State Senate. For two terms he served as mayor of Griffin. He is a member of the Capital City Club of Atlanta.

In 1880 he married Lelia Ada Gilliam of Savannah, Georgia. They have two daughters: Lelia is now Mrs. H. W. Barnes of Griffin, and Susanne Mary is Mrs. Robert Wallace Tilney of Orange, New Jersey.

GEORGE BROWN, M. D. In the full measure of professional ability and success in the application of his knowledge in the alleviation of human suffering and distress, lies the unmistakable prestige of Doctor Brown in the exacting vocation of his choice. As one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of Georgia he is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Atlanta, where he concentrates his activities specially in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the ear, nose, throat and lungs, his finely appointed offices being Suite 312-14 Austell Building, where also he maintains his executive headquarters as president of the Brown Chemical Company, manufacturers and wholesale distributors of his valuable and distinctively ethical "Red Cross" remedies,—notably his original cotton-seed oil emulsion and tasteless wine of cod-liver oil.

The influence of Doctor Brown has been large and benignant not only in connection with the work of his profession, in which his activities and priority have far transcended local limitations, but he has been prominent and influential also as a legislator, as a valued factor in the militia of Georgia, and as a liberal, progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Doctor Brown was born at Belton, South Carolina, on the 16th of July, 1863, and is a son of Dr. William Carroll Brown and Annah Louisa (Dean) Brown, representatives of old and distinguished southern families. Dr. William C. Brown, a physician and surgeon of much ability, was engaged in the practice of his profession at Belton for a full quarter of a century and was a man of prominence and influence in South Carolina, where he served as a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in 1876, an assembly commonly designated as the Wallace Legislature. His father, Charles Mackay Brown, was a native of Rabun County, Georgia, and he was the father of Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who served as a member of the United States Senate and as war governor of Georgia, as well as of Judge James R. Brown, Dr. Aaron P. Brown, Mrs. John H. Boston, Mrs. Mary Watkins, Mrs. Berryman Turner, John M. and George Brown, who were killed in the war of 1861-65, all of Georgia. Charles M. Brown was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, in which he served in General Carroll's brigade of Tennessee troops in the battle of New Orleans, where of the seven American soldiers killed two were members of his company. His father, Joseph Brown, was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he was in the command of Morgan and participated in the battles of King's Mountain, Camden, Cowpens and Cheraw.

Mrs. Annah Louisa Brown was a daughter of Rev. Charles Pickney Dean and Anna Louisa (Horton) Dean of South Carolina, her father having been for many years one of the revered and representative clergymen of the Baptist Church in the Piedmont section of that state.

Reared under the depressed conditions that obtained in the South after the close of the Civil war, Dr. George Brown acquired his early education in the schools of his native place, and thereafter continued his studies in the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. After the death of his father he went to the West and finally became identified with railway construction service in the Republic of Mexico, where he assisted in the building of the Mexican National Railroad and other lines, and where he remained five years. After his return to the United States he entered the Southern Medical College in the City of Atlanta, and in this institution he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and as valedictorian of his class. He then accepted a position in the office of Dr. Thomas R. Powell, president of this college, and he remained thus engaged for somewhat more than a year. For eighteen months thereafter Doctor Brown attended the Post-Graduate Medical School and the Polyclinic in the City of New York, and upon his return to Atlanta he entered the office of Dr. Arthur G. Hobbs, the well-known throat specialist, with whom he continued to be associated

several years. He has since been engaged in the independent practice of his profession in the capital city of Georgia and has gained inviolable reputation as one of the leading specialists in the South in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, throat and lungs. He served successively as secretary and vice president of the American Congress on Tuberculosis, and as secretary and president of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League. In his administration as president of this league was held in Atlanta, April 19, 20, 21, 1905, the largest meeting of the kind ever held in North America. This convention was attended by the most prominent physicians from different parts of the world and its deliberations inured greatly to the benefit of humanity, in considering and formulating ways and means for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. Governor Terrell, with marked consideration, tendered on this occasion the use of the state capitol for the assembling of this great convention, and this was the first time such a compliment was paid to a medical body in the southern states. In 1902 Doctor Brown was appointed one of the American delegates to the British Congress on Tuberculosis, held in the City of London. While in the world's metropolis he was made the recipient of many distinguished courtesies and attention, having been presented to King Edward and having attended representative reception tendered by the Lord Mayor of London, by the Earl of Derby, by the Duchess of Northumberland, by Sir James Whittaker and by Lady Ellis.

In 1905 Doctor Brown was appointed a member of the executive committee of the International Medical Society to aid in the suppression of war, this society having been organized in Paris, France, under the presidency of Dr. J. A. Riviere, chevalier of the Legion of Honor and editor of the Annales de Physicotherapie. Later he effected the organization of the American branch of this important society, and he represented the same at the general congress held in Paris in 1907. How impotent the interposition of all such humane agencies has proved needs no further voucher than the horrific war that is devastating Europe at the present time, but the hope of humanity rests in the assurance that the maturer judgment and the deeper interests in the scheme of life will hereafter prevent such ignoble clashes between nations.

In 1904 Doctor Brown was the author of a bill that was passed by the Georgia Legislature for the appointing of a state commission on tuberculosis, the duties of this commission being to consider and devise the most effective means for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis within the borders of the state. For personal reasons the Doctor declined to accept this appointment, but Governor Terrell thereupon insisted that he should designate his choice of fifteen members whom he considered most eligible for membership on the commission, the work of which has since been zealous and fruitful.

Doctor Brown has been specially influential and popular in connection with military affairs in Georgia. Soon after his return from New York City, where he had taken post-graduate professional courses, he was elected surgeon of the Gate City Guards, then the most prominent military organization of the South. In 1902 he was appointed lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp on the military staff of Governor Allen D. Candler, and in this capacity he served until the expiration of the governor's term, when he was transferred to the line department of the state troops and appointed by Governor J. M. Terrell, to the dual office of lieutenant colonel and assistant surgeon general, of which position he remained the incumbent until December, 1905, since which time he has served continuously as colonel and surgeon general of the Georgia National Guard, under Governor Hoke Smith. The Doctor has also the distinction of being a member of the Washington Continental Guard of New York, this being one of the oldest military organizations in the United States. As it was originally formed as a bodyguard to General Washington during the Revolution, only those are eligible for membership at the present

time who can trace their lineage in a direct way to Revolutionary soldiers of the Continental line. For many years Doctor Brown has held membership also in the Army and Navy Club of New York City. At the inception of the Spanish-American war he was one of the first to tender his services to the nation, but the question of rank having arisen, he declined the appointment offered him by Governor Atkinson and thus saw no active service in the conflict. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides being affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and other representative civic organizations. It should be specially noted that in 1910 the Doctor effected the organization of the Atlanta Club, which is one of the largest and most influential organizations of the kind in the Georgia metropolis. At the time of organization he was elected president of the board of governors of this club, of which he is the president at the time of this writing, in 1915.

In June, 1908, Doctor Brown was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, from Fulton County, and his personal popularity was shown in the fact that he led the party ticket, by receiving a total of 6,086 votes. In June, 1911, he was re-elected, with a vote of 6,145—a significant attestation to the estimate placed upon his services by the voters of Fulton County. Further emphasis is given in his having been elected without having printed or issued any cards asking for support, without having requested a single man to vote for him, and without having expended a single cent to insure his success at the polls. During the four years of his service in the Legislature Doctor Brown was chairman of the house committee on hygiene and sanitation, besides having been assigned to other important committees and having been the author of numerous bills, each of which he championed with characteristic energy and ability.

On the 6th of August, 1910, soon after the birth of a daughter to Doctor and Mrs. Brown, there was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature a resolution providing for the naming of this daughter as "Georgia," the authors of this unusual and gracious bill having been introduced by Messrs. Nisbitt, of Sumter County; Joe Hill Hall, of Bilk County; Randolph Anderson, of Chatham County; and Carl Vinson, of Baldwin County. The name was designated as being consistently given in honor of the State of Georgia and "in recognition of the services" of the father of the little daughter and "great State of Georgia, which he so worthily represents on this floor." This bill or resolution was passed by the house and a copy of the same, certified by Hon. John T. Bainffillett, clerk of the house, was sent to Doctor and Mrs. Brown, together with a beautiful loving cup and a gold card engraved with the seal of the state, this card having been presented to Miss Georgia Brown and a similar one to her mother, and the cards giving to them the privileges of the floor of the Georgia House of Representatives during their lives.

Doctor Brown has one hobby in which he has indulged with much satisfaction and to which he has given much attention, this being in the collection of military buttons, of which he has more than 7,000 specimens—the largest collection of the kind in the world and one that has attracted wide attention both in this country and abroad, its value being conservatively placed at $20,000.

Col. John Milton, whose name is perpetuated in Georgia in Milton County, was a son of John Milton, who came from England and settled in Halifax County, North Carolina, about 1730. This first John Milton married Mary Farr, and the second John became one of the notable figures in Georgia Revolutionary history. When that struggle began he was a planter in the new Colony of Georgia, and on the organization of the Georgia state govern-

ment was of sufficient prominence to be elected the first secretary of state. In that capacity he preserved the state records during the Revolutionary war, in which he reached the rank of captain. Such was his personal popularity that at the first election for President of the United States he received the vote of part of the electors of Georgia for President. Retiring from politics, after this the remainder of his life was spent on his plantation near Louisville, Jefferson County. He was a charter member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," and served as secretary of the Georgia branch. He died in 1824. One of his sons, also John Milton, became governor of Florida.

David B. Mitchell was born in Scotland, on October 22, 1766. In 1783 he came to Savannah, a youth of seventeen, to take possession of the estate left him by his uncle, a well known soldier and surgeon who had died a prisoner of war after the capture of that city by the British. After arranging the business of the inheritance, he was so well pleased that he decided to settle in Georgia and make the state his home. He studied law under former Governor William Stephens, gained a foothold at the bar, and in 1795 was elected the solicitor-general of his circuit. In 1796 he was in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1804 he was made major-general of the First Division of Georgia Militia and held that office until elected governor of Georgia on the 9th of November, 1809. His first term expired on November 5, 1813, and in November, 1815, he was re-elected to the gubernatorial chair. He resigned the governorship in 1817 upon his appointment as agent of the Creek Nation and in January, 1818, after concluding the treaty retired permanently from public life, dying at his home in Milledgeville, April 22, 1837.

Dr. Wave Wilbur Blackman, proprietor of the Robertson-Blackman Sanitarium, at 172 Capitol Avenue, Atlanta, was born at Wauseon, Ohio, July 2, 1881, the son of Frank G. and Mary (Woodward) Blackman. The father, who was a native of Michigan, and a photographer by occupation, is now deceased. His widow survives him and resides in Atlanta with her son, the subject of this sketch.

W. Wilbur Blackman acquired his literary education at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Soon after he entered upon the study of osteopathy and in 1903 was graduated from the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession at Bluffton, Indiana, where he remained until 1907. In the meanwhile, however, he took a post-graduate course and in 1905 was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, which is the parent school of the science. In 1907 Doctor Blackman came to Atlanta and on August 1st of that year purchased the Robertson Sanitarium on Capitol Avenue, an institution which had been founded in 1879 by Dr. Ulof O. Robertson, who conducted it exclusively as a Water Cure establishment until failing health compelled him to sell the property. Doctor Robertson, who was a Swede, and a very capable and lovable man, was a graduate of a New York college and a classmate of Dr. John H. Kellogg, founder of Battle Creek Sanitarium. He died in the year following the sale of his property—on August 4, 1908. On taking hold of the institution Doctor Blackman at once introduced the practice of osteopathy, making use of it in connection with the Water Cure, which he has since continued to do with very gratifying results, as the Robertson-Blackman Sanitarium is winning a reputation that extends all over the country, patients coming from very many states of the Union. In 1913 Doctor Blackman was graduated from the Georgia College of Medicine and Surgery of Atlanta, thus becoming qualified in the third and oldest branch of the healing profession. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia and of the American Medical Association. Religiously he is affil-

iated with the Episcopal Church. In Free Masonry he has advanced as far as the Commandery, also belonging to the Mystic Shrine. His other social affiliations include membership in the Druid Hills Golf Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Capital City Club.

On September 9, 1909, Doctor Blackman was married to Miss Marion Lewis, of New York City, who was reared in the City of Brooklyn. Her father, Dr. Edwin A. Lewis, who was a graduate of Yale University and Bellevue Medical College, was a prominent surgeon of Brooklyn, dying in 1911. Doctor and Mrs. Blackman are the parents of one son, Wilbur Lewis, who was born December 7, 1910.

EDWARD ZACHRY ARNOLD. It is gratifying to note to how large an extent the bar of the State of Georgia has in later, as well as former, generations been recruited from the native sons of this great Empire commonwealth of the South, and a prominent representative of the legal profession at the bar of the Pataula judicial circuit is Edward Zachry Arnold (known as Zach Arnold), who is engaged in the successful practice of law at Fort Gaines, the judicial center of Clay County, and who is a scion of an old and honored Georgia family.

Mr. Arnold was born at Stockbridge, Henry County, Georgia, on the 5th of January, 1889, and is a son of Rev. Walter E. and Hattie Lavonia (Murphy) Arnold, who now maintain their residence at Birmingham, Alabama. Rev. Walter E. Arnold was born and reared in Henry County, Georgia, and his wife was born at Jonesboro, Clayton County, this state. Rev. Walter E. Arnold is a man of high intellectual attainments and has devoted his mature life to effective service as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was long a prominent and influential figure in the ministry of the North Georgia Conference, and here he continued his ministrations until January, 1907, when he retired from the active work and moved to Atlanta, there remaining until January, 1916, when he moved to Birmingham, Alabama. He was born in the year 1863, when his native state was the stage of great polemic activities incidental to the Civil war, and thus his boyhood days were passed under the adverse conditions that marked the so-called period of reconstruction in the South. Of the children the eldest is Mabry Ward, who is now the wife of Edward O. Batson, of Sylacauga, Alabama; Emma Haynes Arnold is a successful and popular teacher of music in the City of Atlanta; Walter E., Jr., is engaged in the insurance business at Birmingham, Alabama; Jamie Edmundson and Charles S. remain at the parental home; and he whose name initiates this review was the third in order of birth.

Edward Zachry Arnold was favored in being reared under the influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he was for three years a student in the Gordon Military Institute, at Barnesville, Pike County. Upon leaving this institution he entered Young Harris College, at Young Harris, Georgia, where he continued higher academic studies for a period of about two years. In consonance with his ambition and well formulated plans, he was then matriculated in the Atlanta Law School, and in this admirable institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1911, with first honor, and as valedictorian of his class. After thus receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws he engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Atlanta, where he was successful in his work and proved the legitimacy of his choice of vocation. In the capital city he continued in active general practice for two years, and within this period he was elected captain of a local military company of the Georgia National Guard.

In April, 1913, Mr. Arnold removed to Fort Gaines, the former home of his wife, and here he became a member of the law firm of King, Castellon &

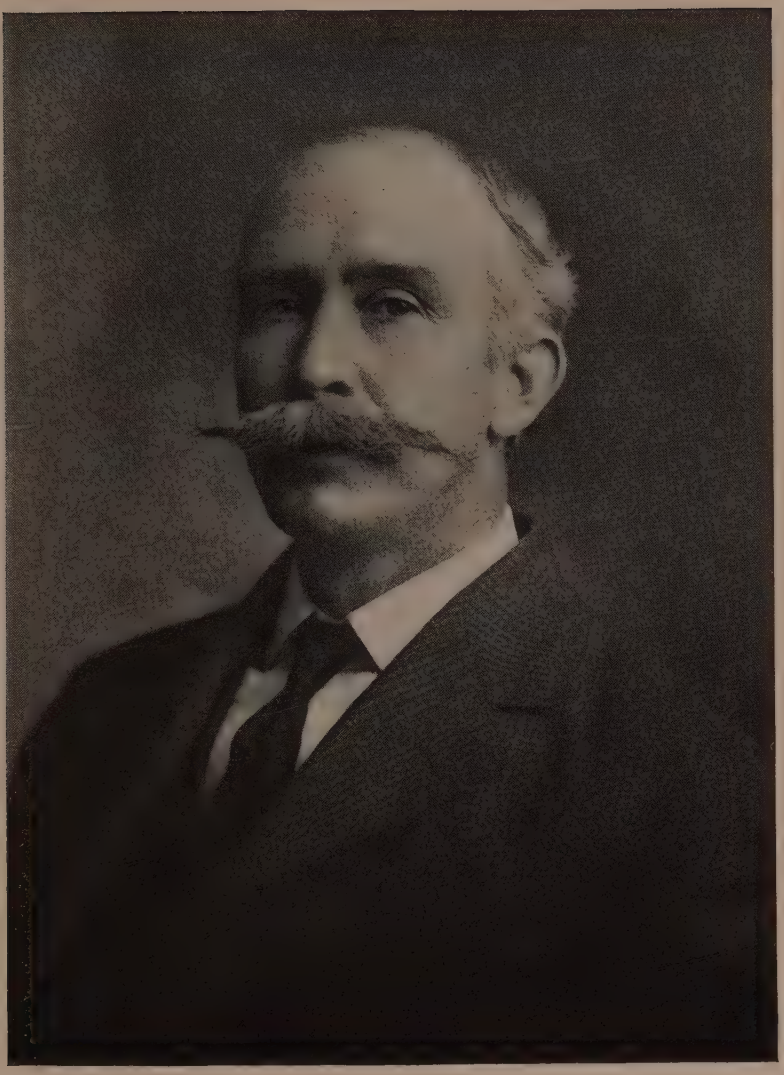
Arnold, this alliance having been continued until the dissolution of the firm, on the 1st of January, 1915. Since that time he has conducted an individual practice in this city and he has strong vantage-place at the bar of this circuit, where he has appeared in connection with much important litigation and has proved one of the versatile and resourceful advocates and able counselors of the Pataula circuit. He has a representative clientage, and it should be specially noted that he is attorney for the First National Bank, the Union Savings Bank, the local electric light company, the Fort Gaines Cotton Oil Company, and the Alaga Fertilizer Company, all important corporations of Fort Gaines.

Mr. Arnold is recognized as one of the vigorous and influential exponents of the principles of the democratic party and in the autumn of 1914 he was elected representative of Clay County in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. He proved a resourceful working member of the Legislature, in which he devoted himself earnestly to furthering the interests of his constituent district and to the fostering of legislation that would prove of value to the state at large. He was assigned to membership on various important committees, including the judiciary committee, and it was particularly to his credit and distinction that he was one of the joint authors of the prohibition bill that was enacted as a state law of Georgia in the legislative session of 1915. He has been an active and influential speaker in campaign work and is one of the leading representatives of the democratic party in Clay County. He will represent his county again in 1917-1918, having been given the second term without opposition. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is serving as a steward of the church at Fort Gaines. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and holds active membership in the Georgia State Bar Association. Mr. Arnold has not only attained to distinctive success and prestige in his profession but is also a successful representative of agricultural industry in Clay County, where he owns a well improved landed estate. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Clay County and commands inviolable place in popular confidence and good will.

James Arnold, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, served with distinction as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he was a lieutenant in the command of General Longstreet. He was a son of Elijah B. Arnold, who was an extensive planter and slaveholder of Henry County and who was one of the influential citizens of that county, which he represented in the State Legislature, having served as clerk of the House of Representatives when the capital of the state was at Milledgeville and having held this position for twenty years.

On the 29th of June, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Edward Zachry Arnold to Miss Jimmie Elizabeth McLendon, daughter of Neeham H. and Ada (Wright) McLendon, of Fort Gaines, her father being a leading merchant and planter of Clay County and a representative of one of the old and influential families of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have two children,—Jimmie Elizabeth, who was born in Atlanta, on the 15th of October, 1912; and Edwina Zachry, who was born at Fort Gaines, on the 16th of April, 1914.

William R. Lovett, M. D. Within the pages of this history will be found specific mention of a goodly number of the representative citizens of Screven County, and to such recognition Doctor Lovett is specially entitled, both by reason of his high standing in his exacting profession and on account of his being a native of the county and one of honored and influential citizens of Sylvania, where he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of



W. P. Lovett.

his profession since 1900, though his activities as one of the able physicians and surgeons of his native county had their inception in 1887.

Dr. William Robert Lovett was born on the homestead plantation of his father, in Screven County, and the date of his nativity was August 17, 1862. He was thus ushered into the world at a time when his native state was becoming the stage of devastating activities and military operations incidental to the Civil war, in which his father was at the time serving as a gallant soldier in the Confederate ranks. Doctor Lovett is a son of Judge John F. and Elizabeth (Bates) Lovett, both likewise natives of Georgia, within whose gracious borders they passed their entire lives. Mrs. Lovett was a daughter of Captain Bates, who was a native of South Carolina and who became one of the pioneer ship carpenters and vessel commanders on the Savannah River in Georgia. John F. Lovett was a son of Thomas F. Lovett, who was a native of Virginia and a lineal descendant of one of the Puritan colonists who came to America on the historic ship "Mayflower" and settled in New England, whence representatives of the family later went into Virginia. Members of this sterling colonial family were found as valiant soldiers in the early wars in which the nation was involved, and in later generations have been members who have been specially prominent and influential in the furtherance of general civic advancement, including the cause of education, and in railroad developments. Robert S. Lovett, a brother of Judge John F., was a prominent railroad builder in the State of Texas, and in this line of enterprise was closely associated with the great financier, Hardeman.

Judge John F. Lovett was born in Screven County, where his father became a pioneer planter, and the year of his nativity was 1823. Judge Lovett passed his entire life in Screven County, save for the period of his service as a soldier in the Civil war, and here he was summoned to the life eternal after he had attained to the age of more than seventy years. He served many years as justice of the peace and later as judge of the city court of Sylvania, the county seat. He was a man of superior intellectuality and of sterling character, a leader in local sentiment and action, and a citizen who ever commanded the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. During the entire period of the war between the states of the South and the North he served as a loyal and valiant soldier of the Confederacy. He was a member of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry, which gallant regiment was commanded by General Joseph Wheeler, Judge Lovett continued his association with agricultural industry in Screven County during virtually his entire active career, and was a substantial citizen whose life record offers both lesson and incentive. He was a stanch democrat, was affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Lovett passed away when about sixty-six years of age, and of the four children the eldest is Miss Rosa, who maintains her home at Sylvania; Florence is the wife of James Greener, of Sylvania; John R. likewise resides at Sylvania, and is a prosperous merchant and planter; and Doctor Lovett is the oldest of the number.

The public schools of Screven County afforded to Doctor Lovett his early educational advantages, and he proved himself a receptive and ambitious student even when a boy. After this preliminary discipline he entered Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, where he continued his studies until the opening of his senior year, when the serious illness of his father caused him to leave college and return home, where he assumed the active management of the homestead plantation.

In 1884 Doctor Lovett initiated the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession, and in pursuance of the course of his ambition he entered the Georgia Medical College, at Augusta, this being the medical department of the University of Georgia. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and duly received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Shortly after his graduation he established his residence in the village of Bascom, Screven County, and from that place as headquarters he built up a large and important practice which extended over a wide radius of country. He continued his residence at Bascom until 1900, since which time he has been engaged in practice at Sylvania, the county seat. His success has been fortified by his keeping in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and he is consistently to be designated as one of the representative members of his profession in the eastern part of his native state. At Sylvania he owns his pleasant home property and other town realty, and he is the owner also of one of the well improved and valuable farms of Screven County, the same receiving at his hands a general supervision and a substantial revenue being received from its operation.

Doctor Lovett controls a specially large and representative practice and is thoroughly en rapport with the work and humane service of his profession. He is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, and the First Congressional District Medical Society. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has served twenty years in the office of steward. During nearly thirty years of zealous and effective work in his profession Doctor Lovett has not circumscribed himself with the same but has stood exponent of loyal and public-spirited citizenship and taken a lively interest in all things contributing to civic and material prosperity in his home town and county. He served for a number of years as a trustee of the school district and proved a valuable factor in advancing educational interests. To all of his children he has given excellent educational advantages, and he and his wife are known as persons of fine intellectual endowment, the while they have a circle of friends that is limited only by the number of their acquaintances.

On the 26th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Lovett to Miss Kathleen Crockett, who was born and reared in Screven County and who is a daughter of Robert A. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Crockett. Mr. Crockett was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and became one of the successful agriculturists and representative citizens of Screven County, both the Crockett and Palmer families having been numbered among the pioneer colonists at Hepzibah, Richmond County, Georgia.

Concerning the children of Doctor and Mrs. Lovett brief record is given in this concluding paragraph: Lamar, like all of the other children, was born and reared in Screven County, where he still maintains his home and is engaged in farming, his wife, whose maiden name was Florry Ross, having been a resident of Millen, this county, at the time of their marriage. Robert A., who is engaged in farming in his native county, married Miss Claudia A. Waters, whose ancestors were numbered among the members of the first colony of Georgia settlers, at Ebenezer, in what is now Effingham County. Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Lovett have two children,—Kathleen and Elizabeth. Linwood Lovett was graduated in the Sylvania High School and the Eastman Business College, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New York, and he is now stationed in the City of Savannah, where he is teller in the offices of the Southern Bell Telephone Company. William Robert Lovett, Jr., is a student at Gordon Institute, at Barnesville, Pike County, Georgia.

James Y. Carithers. A man of substantial wealth, Mr. Carithers has shown his appreciation of the responsibilities which success imposes and has given his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of enterprises that have been of inestimable value to the State of Georgia, especially along the line of public-utility service. As a capitalist and man of affairs he has become widely known not only in the United States but also has an extensive acquaintanceship in Europe, where he has made extended tours for health

and recreation and for the study of railway equipment and service, with the aim of bringing into play the best and most modern provisions and facilities in connection with the operation of the electric and general railway lines with which he is identified in his home state. His liberality and progressiveness have made him one of the prominent and influential citizens of Georgia and in his home City of Athens has he shown specially lively interest and the highest type of civic loyalty. He has extensive interests in electric and steam railways, being the organizer and heaviest stockholder of the Athens Railway & Electric Company and a director and heavy stockholder of Hartwell Railroad Company, which has the right of way from the main line of the Southern Railway at Bowersville to Hartwell, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and which eventually will have terminal facilities in the City of Augusta. Mr. Carithers is president of the Athens Railway & Electric Company and has taken great pride in making its equipment and service, which the highest authorities have declared to be unexcelled in any section of the world except Germany, aggregate mileage being not taken into consideration but rather the perfection of the system in a generic way. Mr. Carithers himself considers that Germany has the best electric-railway facilities of all countries, and his investigations have there been extensive and concise, as have they also in other leading countries of Europe, where he has made extended tours within the past half decade. He was in Europe at the time when the present war was declared, having been at Frankfort, Germany, when the great conflict was precipitated and having received none but the greatest official and general courtesy and consideration, so that he experienced none of the inconveniences of which other Americans have complained. He remained in the war zone for more than a month and has been constrained to state that the troubles and difficulties experienced by others of his fellow countrymen were either largely imaginary or the result of their own presumption. He finally made his way readily to Rotterdam, Holland, where he obtained passage to New York on the steamship Rotterdam.

That Georgia of to-day well merits its cognomen of the Empire State of the South is due largely to the enterprise, initiative and liberality of such citizens as Mr. Carithers, whose activities have touched not only material enterprises of broad scope and importance but also the domain of practical benevolence and charity. He and his brothers, as associate owners of their father's extensive landed estate, in Walton and Oconee counties have shown a very practical form of philanthropy and humanitarian spirit by dividing the great plantations into small farms and renting them to tenants, who are thus able to win for themselves independence and prosperity, the greater portion of the family landed estate being situated in Walton County.

On the fine old homestead plantation in Walton County, Georgia, James Y. Carithers was born on the 13th of April, 1854, and his boyhood recollections thus touch the stress and circumstance that marked the great conflict between the states of the North and the South. He is a son of Hugh A. and Mary (Griffeth) Carithers, both of whom were born and reared in this state and both of whom represented the fine strains of colonial ancestry in America, the lineage tracing through English, Scotch and German ancestry and the respective families having early been founded in Georgia, where they became prominent in the furthering of agricultural industry under the fine old régime prior to the Civil war. In the earlier stages of his independent career Hugh A. Carithers was a prominent and successful planter and general agriculturist in Walton County, where eventually he engaged in the mercantile business, with which he continued to be identified until the time of his death. He was honored by being elected to the Legislature several times from Walton County, Georgia. He died in 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. He was one of the valiant and loyal sons of Georgia who served with distinction during the entire period of the Civil war, as a member of a

Georgia regiment of the Confederate army. In later years he continued his interest in his old comrades in arms and signalized the same by his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. His devoted wife, a gracious and revered gentlewoman, was summoned to the life eternal in 1911, at the venerable age of eighty years. Of the eight children six attained to years of maturity and of the number three are now living,—Hon. Robert L., who resides at Winder, Barrow County, and who was in 1915 a representative of that county in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature; Hugh A., who likewise resides at Winder and is another of the influential citizens of that section of the state; and James Y., of this review, who was the third in order of birth of the eight children.

As a boy and youth James Y. Carithers attended the schools of Walton, Oconee and Jackson counties, and this discipline was supplemented by a course of study in Martin Institute, at Jefferson. After leaving school he was for several years associated in the work and management of the homestead plantation and he then found employment in a country store. Finally he established himself in independent business by opening a general store in a rural district of Walton County, and he brought to bear characteristic energy and circumspection, with the result that he soon developed a substantial and prosperous business. Expanding the scope of his activities, he engaged in the cotton-warehouse business, selling cotton on a commission basis, and his cumulative success gave him the increased self-reliance and executive ability that have made him resourceful and influential in still wider fields of enterprise.

In the year 1894 Mr. Carithers effected the organization of what is now the Athens Railway & Electric Company, of which he is president and the affairs of which he has controlled with the utmost ability and discernment of present and future demands to be placed upon its publicity service. He is one of the directors of the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Athens, and this company erected and owns the Southern Mutual office building, which was completed in 1908 and which is one of the finest in the City of Athens. Mr. Carithers is a director and executive officer of the Southern Manufacturing Company of Athens and a director of the Hartwell Railway Company, with headquarters at Hartwell, the judicial center of Hart County. His civic loyalty has further been shown by his effective service as a member of the board of aldermen of Athens and by his representation of the Twenty-seventh District in the State Senate, to which he was elected and served in 1905 and 1906. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party, he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is identified also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Capitol City Club of Atlanta and the Athens Golf Club, and both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

On the 18th of May, 1885, Mr. Carithers wedded Miss Ida Carter, daughter of James W. Carter, of Walton County, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 1st of February, 1897. The one child born of this union died in infancy. On the 18th of November, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carithers to Miss Eula Wise Witcher, daughter of William T. Witcher, of Athens. They have no children. Mrs. Carithers is a leader in the representative social activities of Athens, and is the gracious and popular chatelaine of their beautiful home, which is a center of refined and unalloyed hospitality.

Concerning the sterling citizen whose career has been here briefly outlined the following pertinent statements have been written and they are worthy of perpetuation in this connection:

"Mr. Carithers started out in life on his own responsibility, although his

father was a man of wealth and influence. The son preferred to assume the work of defining and carving out his own future, and to say that he has achieved large and worthy successes is but a mild expression of the verdict of those who are familiar with his character and services. He and his brothers still own the vast plantation that has long been in the possession of the family, but this is devoted by them to charitable and benevolent enterprises and none of the incidental revenues are directed to their own use. Mr. Carithers is known for his courtesy and good fellowship, is fond of travel and outdoor life and radiates happiness and optimism, so that his friendship is prized by all who come within the compass of his genial influence."

Hon. William H. Brewton. When, in January, 1915, William H. Brewton was elected ordinary of Evans County, the new and prosperous county recently created from parts of the counties of Bulloch and Tattnall, the people of this locality gave expression to the confidence in which they held this sterling citizen and to their commendation of his former efforts in offices of public trust. A lifelong resident of this part of the state, the greater part of his energies have been devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he has not only displayed his abilities as a planter but as well his earnest belief in high business ideals.

Judge Brewton was born near the town of Bellville, in Tattnall County, Georgia, December 21, 1865, and is a son of Berry B. and Candacy (Tippins) Brewton. His father was born in this county, a member of an old Georgia family, and was residing here engaged in farming when the war between the states came on. He offered his services as a soldier to the Confederacy and was accepted as a private of an infantry company recruited in his county, which subsequently saw much active service. Mr. Brewton participated in many engagements during the three and one-half years of his service, and on one occasion was slightly wounded, but at the end of the war returned in safety to his family with an excellent record for bravery and faithful performance of duty. He then resumed his farming operations, and continued to be engaged therein during the remaining years of his life, his death occurring in Tattnall County in 1912. He was a stanch and unswerving democrat in his political views, took a prominent part in the councils of his party in this section, showed an interest in public affairs, and in 1885 and 1886 served as tax collector of Tattnall County. He was a member of the Methodist Church, to which Mrs. Brewton, also a native of Tattnall County, likewise belonged. In their family there were eleven children, and of these seven still survive.

The early education of William H. Brewton was secured in Tattnall County, where he attended the old Brewton schoolhouse, so named in honor of the family. Later he was sent by his father to a boarding school, where he remained several months and then returned to his home, where he completed his training for the agricultural life which he expected to lead. At the age of twenty-one years he embarked upon his independent career as a farmer, settling on a property on Bull Creek, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. Eventually he disposed of this land and bought his present farm, then in Bulloch County, but which is now located in Evans County, in the vicinity of Claxton. This is a tract of 675 acres, with about 200 under cultivation, part of which is devoted to the raising of cotton, and a part is pasture land, where Judge Brewton breeds a high grade of cattle. Both as a general farmer and stockraiser he has gained an enviable reputation, while his business methods have never been criticized.

From the time of the attainment of his majority, Judge Brewton has been a stanch and unwavering democrat. His first official position was that of constable, in which he served for six years, and at the expiration of his term he was made justice of the peace, that office occupying his attention for four

years. By the end of his service in the latter capacity the people had come to regard him as one of the strong and reliable men of the community, the best kind of material for service in an official capacity. Accordingly they elected him, in January, 1915, to the office of ordinary, or judge of probate, of Evans County, and have since had no reason to regret of their choice. Judge Brewton has the judicial mind and possesses a broad knowledge of human nature, its failings and peculiarities. His brand of justice is always tempered with humanity, and there are few jurists in this part of the state who are more popular generally with the law abiding citizens. With his family he attends the Methodist Church, while his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Brewton was before her marriage, April 16, 1889, Miss Sheldona Hodges, the daughter of I. J. and Mary (McDilda) Hodges, and born June 1, 1866. Eleven children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Brewton: one who died young; Mamie, born in 1890; Nellie, born in 1892; Mattie, born in 1893; Gussie, born in 1895; William McKinley, born in 1897; Edna, born in 1898; Sallie Kate, born in 1899; Blanche, born in 1901; one who died in infancy; Ida, born in 1905; and Alline, born in 1907.

John W. Hurt, M. D. A representative of old and honored families of Georgia, Dr. John Wesley Hurt has gained secure prestige as one of the leading physicians and surgeons that are upholding the honors of the profession in the City of Atlanta, and his firm vantage-ground as a physician is indicated by the fact that he has served for a full decade as county physician of Fulton County, a position of which he is still the incumbent and his tenure of which affords mark also of his personal popularity in the community.

Doctor Hurt was born at Columbus, the fine metropolis and judicial center of Muscogee County, Georgia, on the 27th of September, 1859, and is a son of George M. Troup Hurt and Nannie Jones (Flewellen) Hurt, the former of whom was born in Putnam county, this state, on the 8th of October, 1825, and the latter of whom was born in Warren County, in 1830, both families having been founded in Georgia about a century ago and the names of both having been closely identified with the civic and industrial development and progress of this favored commonwealth. Dr. Abner Flewellen, maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a prominent physician of his day and generation in Georgia and in Warren County he was the owner of a large plantation, to the general supervision of which he gave his attention, as was common to all southern gentlemen of the fine old régime. He attained to venerable age and passed the closing years of his long and useful life in the City of Columbus, Muscogee County. George M. T. Hurt was a son of Joel and Martha (Herndon) Hurt and his father was the owner of a large landed estate, which under his direction became one of the valuable plantations of Georgia. George M. T. Hurt received good educational advantages and in early manhood established his residence at Columbus, where, on the 15th of October, 1851, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Nannie J. Flewellen. He was one of the successful cotton planters in the vicinity of Columbus at the inception of the Civil war, and he then subordinated all else to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He not only served as a valiant soldier in a Georgia regiment but also gave liberally and unselfishly of his financial means in the promotion of the cause and the support of the Confederate Government. At the close of the war he found his plantation devastated by the ravages of internecine conflict, his property in slaves obliterated by emancipation, and the practically malevolent "Reconstruction" period at hand. Like other loyal sons of the fair Southland he did not flinch from the new ordeal and girded himself firmly to do his part in reviving the prostrate industries of his native state. He removed to Edgewood, Fulton County, where he rebuilt his summer home, which had been

destroyed at the time of the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, and it is worthy of special note that the original dwelling is mentioned as the "Hurt house" in many histories and other publications touching the climacteric period of the war between the states and especially the siege of Atlanta. For several years after his removal to Fulton County Mr. Hurt was here prominently concerned with the cotton business in Atlanta, and in 1876 he removed to Cobb County, where he became once more a successful planter. Concerning him the following appreciative statements have been written: "He had gifts of high order and could have filled with distinction positions of prominence in connection with affairs of church and state, but he chose rather to exemplify in his life and labors the practical and useful in the home and every-day associations rather than to seek public trusts or office." He died in 1901, having long survived his wife, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1865.

The preliminary educational discipline of Doctor Hurt was gained during the turbulent conditions prevailing at the time of the Civil war, after the close of which he continued his studies at Edgewood, under the preceptorship of such able instructors as Charles Neal and Hon. William J. Northen, the latter of whom later served as governor of Georgia. In preparation for the profession in which he has achieved marked success and precedence, the Doctor entered the old Atlanta Medical College, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884 and from which he received the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In all the later years he has continued a close and appreciative student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession and by this and other means has kept in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. After his graduation Doctor Hurt returned to Cobb County, where the family home had been established several years previously, and there he built up a successful and representative practice. After an interval of several years devoted to his service in that section of the state he went to New York City, where he completed an effective post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, besides serving as interne in the New York Lying-in Hospital, from each of which institutions he received a diploma.

Upon returning from the national metropolis to his native state Doctor Hurt established his residence in the City of Atlanta, and in this broader and important field of endeavor he has long controlled a specially large and noteworthy practice as a general exponent of modern medicine and surgery. The Doctor is a valued member of the Fulton County Medical Society and the Georgia State Medical Society, besides which he is actively identified with the American Medical Association and, as previously noted, is serving as county physician of Fulton County, a position in which he has done much to bring about sanitary improvements and otherwise to safeguard the health of the community.

Doctor Hurt is unwavering in his allegiance to the democratic party and as a citizen is essentially progressive, loyal and public-spirited. He is past master of Nelms Lodge, No. 323, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Smyrna, Cobb County, but his present ancient-craft affiliation is with Piedmont Lodge, No. 447, in Atlanta, where he also holds membership in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Doctor Hurt clings to the religious faith in which he was reared and is an earnest and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as was also his first and is his present wife. He became a member of the church when but ten years of age, has served as steward for twenty years and is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of St. Mark's Church in his home city.

In January, 1895, Doctor Hurt wedded Mrs. Mary (Keith) McWhorter, daughter of Capt. Jasper L. and Rachel (Ramsey) Keith, of Atlanta, and she was called to the life eternal on the 7th of November, 1905, her death

having been sudden and with slight premonitory symptoms or illness. No children were born of this union. On the 22d of September, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Hurt to Miss Mary Wyatt Lovelace, who was born and reared in Alabama, and who proves a most gracious and popular chatelaine of their attractive home.

THOMAS W. MURRAY was born in Lincoln County, Georgia, in the year 1790. For some years after his admission to the bar he quietly practiced law, making some reputation as a sound, though not brilliant lawyer. In 1818 he entered public life as a member of the Legislature, and to the surprise of many at once forged to the front.

After spending the years 1818-24 as a representative on the floor of the House of Representatives, he was elevated to the speakership in 1825 and was also a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1826 and 1830.

In 1830 the disposition of the ceded Cherokee lands was a burning question, and Governor Gilmer called an extra session to meet on October 18, 1830. The business was urgent and complicated. Many vexed questions arose and the discussion was at all times able, and sometimes acrimonious. At this session, Murray was a prominent figure, and won such credit that when new counties were being created, he was honored, in 1832, by having one of the best named for him.

REV. B. MCCARTER SANDERS, first president of Mercer University, was a native Georgian, born in Columbia County, December 2, 1789. His academic training was obtained at the Kiokee Seminary, in Columbia County, and he attended the state colleges of both Georgia and South Carolina, graduating at the latter December 4, 1809. For the first two years after leaving college he conducted the public academy in his native county, and then for the next twenty years his attention was given to farming. He was baptized into the Baptist Church in January, 1810, and was licensed to preach about 1823, being regularly ordained to the ministry in January, 1825. Without giving up his farming interests, which were established on a prosperous basis, he spent fifteen years in active pastoral work. The Baptists of Georgia had decided upon establishing an institution of higher education. They called Mr. Sanders to the task and in January, 1823, he established himself for that purpose in a log cabin at Penfield, at first, a manual labor school, in a few years he developed it into Mercer College, the presidency of which he resigned in 1839. He was moderator nine years of the Georgia Association, chairman of the executive committee of the state convention, and president of the state convention for six years. Several times he served as delegate to the old triennial convention and to the Southern Baptist Convention. For a time he was editor of the Christian Index, and for twenty-five years was a leader in his church in Georgia. He died in Penfield, Georgia, March 12, 1852.

WILLIAM ROBERT JESTER. Among the energetic men largely responsible for the upbuilding of Atlanta and the success of many public enterprises, no one is more easily called to mind and given credit than William Robert Jester. His life has been a busy and interesting one and his present position of financial independence and public esteem has been attained through personal effort, in the school of experience. Coming upon the scene of life at a time when war and its devastating results soon changed the comfortable circumstances which his people had enjoyed for generations, he lacked, in early youth, many of the opportunities and advantages that otherwise would have been his, and was only an untrained boy when he assumed self support, separated from home help and influence.

William Robert Jester was born in Clay County, Georgia, in 1857, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a son of John T. and Elizabeth Jester. At that

time the father was a man of ample means and prominent in his community as a citizen, being a large planter for many years filling the honorable office of a justice of the peace. Later he became an officer in the Confederate army and served with gallantry.

When William Robert Jester left his home he made his way first to Augusta, Georgia, but depression was resting on the capital city and he found that if he lingered there it would add but one more to the great army of unemployed. Without means, however, he found himself unable to leave for any other more promising field, hence, when he was given an opportunity to go into the timber regions and cut cord wood, at Round Mountain, Alabama, for the R. P. Sibley Company, he accepted and went to work with a will. Although at that time he was one of the humblest and least skilled of the employees of that company, the time came, some years later, when it was his capital and influence that enabled this same company to tide over a crisis and sustain their business through a period of great financial depression.

Mr. Jester's advance was steady if not phenomenal, brought about by industry and perseverance, in conjunction with excellent judgment. After working at cutting cord wood and at wagon-building for two years he learned the carpenter trade and that was his open path into contracting and he is now one of the best known contractors in the South. By chance, almost, he became a resident of Atlanta, coming here in 1880 to visit the Cotton States Exposition. He recognized that here was presented a fine industrial field and he possessed the foresight and business acumen to secure a footing in his line of activity. For a period covering thirty years he has done extensive contract work for the Standard Oil Company in some twenty states, and also has done similar work for the Gulf Refining Company, for these two oil companies alone being the contracting builder of probably 300 plants.

Mr. Jester has invested largely also in real estate and is prosperously interested in a milling business. His mill, known as Jester's Old Mill, is located at Jonesboro, Georgia, sixteen miles distant from Atlanta, and has long been famous for the fine quality of its old-time water-ground products, meal and hominy. It is a historic neighborhood, adjacent to the battlefield of Jonesboro, and visitors to Atlanta seldom fail to make a sight-seeing trip to this point. Mr. Jester has established a well conducted stand near the old mill where visitors may be served with light refreshments. Many of these visitors carry away with them pleasant memories of a beautiful and peaceful spot.

In 1877 Mr. Jester was united in marriage with Miss Julia Womak, and they have one daughter. The family home, where old-time southern hospitality is always in evidence, is at No. 340 Ponce de Leon Avenue.

Mr. Jester could be nothing but a democrat in his political views, believing as he does in the fundamental principles of that party, but his life has been one of too much business activity for acceptance of any political or public office. His standing in business circles is that of an able, keenly discriminating and honest business man, one who is ready and willing to aid in all movements that, in his opinion, will result favorably for his city. He maintains his business office at No. 23 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.

GEORGE R. TYLER. The multitudinous duties connected with the office of clerk of the Superior Courts make this position one of major importance, hence the selection of a capable incumbent is at all times a matter of public concern. In George R. Tyler, the Oconee circuit of Georgia has a man of strong, normal, balanced character, who has proved thoroughly efficient in this trying and important post. Mr. Tyler is a native of Horry County, South Carolina, and was born June 10, 1881, a son of William and Renda (Royles) Tyler.

The grandfather of George R. Tyler, Green Tyler, was a native of Virginia, who removed to South Carolina as a young man and settled in Horry County,

there passing the remaining years of his life as a planter. He was successful in his affairs, became one of the influential men of his community, and prior to the war between the states was the owner of many slaves. Both he and the grandmother passed away on their plantation in Horry County. William Tyler was born in Horry County and was reared on the home plantation, adopting farming as his vocation when he came to manhood. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in a regiment of South Carolina volunteers and served gallantly in the Confederate army until being wounded in action, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to his home and followed farming until his death dying at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Tyler passed away six months after the birth of her son George R., of this review.

George R. Tyler received his literary education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, and, having decided upon a business career, prepared himself for such by taking a commercial course in the Macon Business College. In 1904 he entered upon his association with mercantile affairs when he accepted a clerkship in the store of B. S. Barnhill, of Soperton, Georgia, a position in which he remained for four years. This experience enabled him to secure a partnership in the Soperton Hardware Company, a business with which he continued to be connected for a period of five years. From the attainment of his majority Mr. Tyler had been interested in the affairs of the democratic party and had been an active and faithful worker in the ranks. In the fall of 1914 he became the candidate of his party and was duly elected to the office of clerk of the Superior Courts of the Oconee circuit, and January 1, 1915, came to his present home at Mount Vernon to enter upon the discharge of his official duties. He has shown himself competent, energetic and conscientious, and has given his fellow-citizens no reason to regret of their choice. Mr. Tyler is a popular member of the local lodge of the Masonic order.

On March 19, 1911, Mr. Tyler was united in marriage at Gills Springs, Emanuel County, Georgia, with Miss Ezra Holmes, a native of Emanuel County, and a daughter of Charles L. and Lucinda (Durden) Holmes, of that county. Two sons have been born to this union, namely: Lewis, born November 19, 1912; and Frank, born November 12, 1913, both in Montgomery County. Mrs. Tyler is an active worker in the Baptist Church, of which she has been a lifelong member, and takes a particular and helpful interest in the movements of the Missionary Society.

Manning Jasper Stubbs. Among the substantial farmers of Evans County who have made an especially creditable record in husbandry and in citizenship is Manning Jasper Stubbs, whose attractive home and productive farm are situated at Claxton. While Mr. Stubbs is perhaps best known as an agriculturist, he has also a wide business acquaintance, having been for thirty-five years the proprietor of a cotton gin at Claxton. He is a methodical, progressive and successful farmer and business man and a citizen in whom every worthy public enterprise has always found a ready and earnest supporter.

Mr. Stubbs was born February 10, 1855, in Tattnall County, Georgia, and is a son of James Stephen and Rachael (Moody) Stubbs. His father, a native of North Carolina, was an early settler of Tattnall County, where he followed carpentry and farming, and where he had just entered upon what promised to be a successful career when his death occurred in 1860. He was a man of substantial traits of character and highly esteemed among those who knew him. Mrs. Rachael (Moody) Stubbs was born in Liberty County, Eastern Georgia, and died in 1905.

Manning J. Stubbs was only five years of age when his father died, but he was carefully trained by his devoted mother and secured a fair education

in the public schools of his native county. When ready to enter upon his career he adopted the vocation of farming and through perseverance and industry managed to accumulate a small property, to which he had added from time to time as his finances have permitted until he is now the owner of a valuable and productive farm. This he has improved with modern buildings and good equipment, and operates under the latest approved methods. About the year 1880, Mr. Stubbs became interested in cotton ginning, and this business has furnished an outlet for his energies during thirty-five years. He has built up a business in Evans County that is important in size and scope and has established a reputation as a strictly reliable, far-sighted and capable business man. As a citizen he has not been an office seeker, but has endeavored at all times to discharge his share of the responsibilities of citizenship, and for more than twenty-four years has been judge of one of the justice courts of his locality. Politically he adheres to the principles of the democratic party.

In 1880 Mr. Stubbs was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Melissa Swindle, of Tattnall County, Georgia, and to this union there have been born fourteen children, of whom seven still survive: Mrs. Lulu Legraid; William Talley, who is single and associated with his father in farming and the gin business; Mrs. Birdie Lee Dorsey; Mrs. Gussie Moore; Mrs. Anna Wambles, and the Misses Nancy Kate and Jessie Stubbs, who are unmarried and reside with their parents.

Mr. Stubbs was reared in the faith of the Primitive Baptist Church and has been a member of that denomination all of his life, being at present clerk of the congregation at Claxton.

JOHN HERSCHEL MOORE. One of the live and enterprising business men of Reidsville, Tattnall County, for a number of years has been John Herschel Moore. He is now proprietor and manager of the only cotton ginning establishment in that town and also conducts a fine farm in Tattnall County. His own career has been worked out in this county, and his family have been members of this community for a great many years.

Mr. Moore was born in Tattnall County, August 10, 1872. His father was Asbury Porter Moore, who was born in Tattnall County March 31, 1839. His mother's maiden name is Queen Victoria Maddox, who was born in Tattnall County sixty-two years ago. Asbury P. Moore followed farming all his active life. He was in the war between the states, and volunteered with some of the first troops to leave Tattnall County for the front. He was under Generals Lawton and Gordon up to the time he was captured, and spent eighteen months in prison on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie near Sandusky, Ohio. After the war he took up farming in Tattnall County and was long regarded as one of the substantial and honorable residents of that community. He died February 28, 1916. He and his wife had three children: John H.; M. Harvey, who is now thirty-five years of age; and Miss Aliph, aged thirty.

John H. Moore did not begin to attend school until he was eight years of age. Then for two and a half years he had the advantages of local schools for three months each year and after that his education was left largely to his own study and such as he could acquire from the school of practical experience. He followed farm work and early manifested a special inclination for mechanical pursuits, and was employed as a machinist or machinist's helper at different places. He then went into business with the firm of Southwell & Moore as cotton ginners, and to their plant they added a novelty wood working establishment. This firm subsequently became that of Moore & Smith, and they finally took another partner by the name of Lewis, Each one of the three partners had a different line of machine work, and in the aggregate they conducted a large and prosperous business. Finally Mr.

Moore bought out the interests of his partners and abandoned the machine shop and has since concentrated all his time upon ginning cotton and planing mill work. He now has the only complete ginning establishment in Reidsville and it is a very busy establishment especially during the fall and winter months. When his time is not taken up with cotton ginning, Mr. Moore looks after his fine farm near Reidsville, and he owns an attractive home in the town.

Mr. Moore married Miss Roxie Smith, daughter of Zach Smith, from Union County, North Carolina. She died July 11, 1916, and left six children: Vernon, aged seventeen; Aurelia, aged sixteen; Effie Lee, aged fourteen; Raymond Marconi, aged twelve; Edwin, aged ten; and Dorothy, aged seven. Mr. Moore is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and with his family is a member of the Methodist Church.

ST. ELMO MASSENGALE. The wonderful growth of the advertising business during the past several decades is so well known that it would be superogatory to comment thereupon, but the salient points in the lives of those through whose efforts and labors this great industry has been built up cannot fail to be of interest to each thinking person. The history of these men's lives is one of countless discouragements and disappointments, of opposition and antagonism, of the overcoming of obstacles, of triumph over ultra-conservatism, and of the final success of an industry which has done more than any other agent in advancing our nation's great business interests.

One of the best known and most far-reaching influences in the advertising world today in this country—and that means in the world—is the Massengale Advertising Agency, an enterprise of Atlanta, Georgia, which has been developed solely through the brilliant talents, tireless persistence and indomitable force of St. Elmo Massengale, its present directing head. When he started upon his career in the field of advertising he was possessed of ideas which were deemed revolutionary by those who are always content to remain in the rut of mediocrity, and his early struggles were, therefore, hard and not always successful ones. Perseverance finally was rewarded, however, recognition and appreciation came, and when he had once secured a firm foothold Mr. Massengale pushed forward steadily and fearlessly, with the result already noted. While the development of this important venture has attracted the major portion of his time, the name of St. Elmo Massengale is one with which to conjure in various other lines of business endeavor, in finance, in social circles and in politics, and as a churchman. In each of life's avenues he has displayed a willingness to assist others to strive toward the attainment of better things, and a few of the men of the city have done more in a wholesome, material way to advance Atlanta's civic, commercial and spiritual growth.

St. Elmo Massengale was born at Norwood, Warren County, Georgia, February 16, 1876, and belongs to a family that has had many distinguished members in this and other states. The family name is spelled with various modifications by different branches and by different officers and clerks, as for instance in Claiborne County, Tennessee, the name has five derivations. The best information attainable is to the effect that the family originated on the Isle of Wight, an English possession in the English Channel, the name being an old Welsh one, meaning "Messenger." The first emigrants probably settled in Eastern North Carolina, or in Virginia, near the line. In fact, there was so much confusion in regard to the North Carolina and Virginia line in early times, that it is evident that some of the Massengale ancestors were confused as to which state they were born in. The first Massengale in Virginia is said to have been Daniel Massengale, great-great-grandfather of St. Elmo Massengale, who came from Wales to America as early as 1650. The great-grandfather of St. Elmo Massengale was Capt. Thomas White, who was

a gallant captain of the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was Dr. T. E. Massengale, a noted physician of his day. His father was Andrew Murray Massengale, a prominent merchant of Norwood, and Maj. H. T. Massengale, an uncle, was paymaster-general of the western division of the Confederate army during the war between the states, while another distinguished member of the Massengale line was Dr. Henry Clay Massengale, who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville, in 1863. Various members of the family have been prominent in Georgia since the name was carried from Surry County, Virginia, in 1750, the family locating at the old Quaker settlement of Wrightsboro, then in Richmond County, afterwards in Columbia, and now in McDuffie.

St. Elmo Massengale's great-grandmother on the maternal side was Edna Howard, of the North Carolina Howard family, whose brother, Isaiah, fought with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. She married Miles Caison, and they had one daughter, Frances, who married Richard Brinn, their daughter, Hattie, marrying A. M. Massengale. The mother of St. Elmo Massengale bore the maiden name of Hattie E. Brinn, and was born at Macon, Georgia, a daughter of Richard Brinn, who came to Georgia from North Carolina before the war between the states and was the builder of many of the business blocks of Macon, some of which are still standing. He was murdered by some of the soldiers of Sherman's army in front of his own home during Sherman's march to the sea, and the old home was afterwards purchased by Congressman James Blount and stood on Tatnall Square until recently destroyed by fire.

As far as has at this time been discovered, nearly all of the Masengills and Massengales living in the different parts of the United States trace back to North Carolina and Virginia, and are very likely descendants of those living there in 1790. In that year there were living in Halifax District, Nash County, North Carolina: Elizabeth Masengail, one son under sixteen, and two daughters; Henry Masengail, three sons over sixteen years, and two sons under sixteen years and two females in the family; James Masengail, two females in the family; James Masengail, three males under sixteen years and six females in the family; Joseph Masengail, four females in the family; Nancy Masengail, three sons under sixteen years, and two daughters in the family; and Walker Masengail, one son over sixteen years, three females in the family. None of the children's names were given in the census, and it is evident that all those whose names were given were not brothers and sisters from the fact that there are two persons bearing the name of James. In that same year, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, there were living: George Masingill, one son over sixten years, one son under sixteen years, and two females in the family; in North Hampton County North Carolina, Abraham Massengale, one son over sixteen years, one under sixteen years and seven females in the family; and in Hertford County, that state, Daniel Masengill, two sons over sixteen years, three sons under sixteen years and five females in the family. In 1785, in Sussex County, Virginia, there was living Thomas Massengale.

The first Masengill of whom there is authoritative record was Lucas Masengill, brother of Daniel Massengale, from the latter of whom St. Elmo Massengale descends. Lucas Masengill married Mary Cobb, a sister of William Cobb. William Cobb married Penelope Masengill, a sister of Lucas Masengill. The Masengills and Cobbs were among the first settlers of what later became Tennessee, and there was much intermarrying between the two families. When Governor Blount came from the territory of North Carolina south of the River Ohio, he established his capitol at the residence of William Cobb. Hal (or Henry) Masengill, a son of Lucas Masengill, married for his first wife Penelope, the daughter of William Cobb, and the Cobb place thus came into the possession of the Masengills. This property was known

as "Rocky Mount," and was the capitol of the first recognized government west of the Alleghanies, and is still standing two miles southwest of Piney Flats, Tennessee. Lucas Masengill had two daughters and two sons, the latter being: Michael, born March 1, 1756, and Henry, born October 17, 1758, and both were Revolutionary soldiers, their descendants being eligible to membership in the patriotic orders of the Revolution. It is probable that Lucas Masengill was an old man when he removed to Tennessee, and that he died prior to 1778. He was a member of the Watauga Association, the first free and independent government in America, first leased his land from the Cherokee Indians, and later bought from them as one of the Watauga Association.

The great-grandmother of St. Elmo Massengale was Angelina Petit, daughter of Judge E. P. Petit, who came from Virginia to Georgia. His grandmother, also named Angelina Petit, was reared by her uncle, Judge John L. Dooly, after whom Dooly County, Georgia, is named. The Petit family is of French descent and in America is traced back to Colonial times. The progenitor in this country, Pearson Petit, is said to have met with many strange vicissitudes during his life, and that in one emergency he was ransomed by King Louis XIV of France, who was a cousin. Bishop Meade of Virginia, on p. 240 of his work on the old churches and families of the Old Dominion, mentions as among the most distinguished families of Virginia the Petit family of Warwick County, and records the sale of Governor Spottwood's old home, "Temple Farm," to Mr. Petit. Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" records the marriage of one of the early Petits to Ann Daingerfield, a great-granddaughter of Col. William Fauntleroy, of Richmond County, Virginia. Through this connection the Petits are descended from one of the oldest of Virginia families, the first member of which was Maj. Moore Fauntleroy, who arrived some time prior to 1651. As late as 1857 Capt. Charles Fauntleroy, of Virginia, on a visit to England, obtained in London a photographic copy of the confirmation of arms to the Fauntleroy family, which were granted in 1633, but had been in use prior to that time, as there was a Viscount Moore Fauntleroy of Virginia during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Massengale is descended from a family far removed from the common or ignoble stock. Norwood Academy furnished Mr. Massengale with his early educational training, which was supplemented by attendance at the high school at Atlanta, and that he was a precocious lad was shown by his graduation, in 1890, from the old Goldsmith-Sullivan Business College, when he was not yet fifteen years of age. He began his career in the office of the Atlanta Constitution, where he secured the best possible training, being brought into almost daily contact with such notable men as Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris, Evan P. Howell, and other prominent journalists, who took much interest in the promising youth and did much to help him. Rapidly assimilating the fundamentals of advertising, he attained such success in that line that when but little more than a lad he was called to take charge of the advertising department of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and during the years in which he remained with that publication it enjoyed prosperity that it had never before known. His abilities were now bringing him some recognition, and he soon became special advertising manager of fourteen southern Methodist weekly publications, a capacity in which he traveled over a large part of the country, while maintaining his headquarters in New York City. This was a training which has since proved of great value to him. At that time advertising agencies were unknown institutions in the South, but Mr. Massengale recognized the possibilities of this fertile field and determined to locate at some point here.

While advertising has now taken its deserved place among the skilled occupations, it was then even in its infancy in the North, while in the South

the advertising agent was an individual unknown, and Mr. Massengale in his initial ventures received but little encouragement. Belief in self and dogged perseverance, however, have always been two of Mr. Massengale's chief characteristics, and after several years of results achieved, clients became convinced that his methods spelled success, and from that time to the present the Massengale Advertising Agency has grown and prospered until it is now recognized as one of Atlanta's firmly-established institutions. In the management of this great enterprise, Mr. Massengale employs only the best writers, the most skilled artists and the ablest executives, and only the highest class of publications are patronized, while no questionable matter has ever found a place upon his books. A strict adherence to the highest commercial ethics has always been the policy of the house. In addition to the Massengale Advertising Agency, in 1910 he established the Massengale Bulletin System, an out-door advertising company of Atlanta, builders of bulletin and electric sign boards, and the first company in the country to employ landscape architects to plant grass and keep grounds beautiful. He is a stockholder and director in several institutions and commercial enterprises in various cities, a valued member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Associated Charities. Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar, and a member of Yaarab Temple, Mystic Shrine, and also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Capital City Club, the Druid Hills Golf Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Mechanical and Manufacturers Club and the Automobile Club, and is president of the Ad Men's Club, the livest organization in the South and a distinct factor in the business life of Atlanta. In New York he belongs to the Sphinx Club, the Aldine Club and the Golfers' Association of Advertising Men. He is an active and official member of the Park Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Atlanta. Mr. Massengale has long been interested in democratic politics, and in this, as in other fields, he has made himself widely and favorably known. In 1914 he was president of the Nat E. Harris Club of Fulton County, and was instrumental in electing Judge Harris to the gubernatorial chair. He was secretary, temporary and permanent, of the state democratic convention held at Macon, and was the only man in the convention without opposition. At the present time Mr. Massengale is secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee, for a term of two years.

On June 25, 1901, Mr. Massengale was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Chaires Smith, a daughter of Milton A. and Alice Ida (Ormond) Smith, the latter being a daughter of James E. Ormond, a pioneer citizen of Atlanta. Three daughters and a son have been born to this union. Mrs. Massengale's ready wit, bright intellectual powers and genial manners have won for her a circle of friends which mere social prominence could not attract. Her charities are liberal and continuous, but usually bestowed with that personal supervision which renders them doubly welcome to the recipient.

William Wilson Osborne. A prominent Savannah lawyer for the past thirty years, a holder of numerous public offices and now one of the leading bankers, William Wilson Osborne is from one of the old well known Georgia families.

Born at Graniteville, South Carolina, October 19, 1867, he was graduated from the Savannah High School with the class of 1882. He continued his education through Mercer University, where he took the sophomore year of 1882-83, spent the following two years in the University of Georgia, and in 1885 was graduated from that institution, and soon afterwards took up the active practice of his profession as a lawyer.

For many years Mr. Osborne has been well known over the state through

his official services. He was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives from Chatham County in 1892-93, represented the First Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1894-95, and from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1909, was solicitor general for the eastern judicial circuit of Georgia. He was chosen three times for that office, once by the General Assembly and twice by popular election.

While still serving in that office he organized and established at Savannah on March 12, 1906, the Exchange Bank. From its organization down to date he has been president of this bank, and in commercial affairs he is best known over the state at large as a banker. During 1910-11 Mr. Osborne was president of the Georgia Bankers Association.

Shelton P. Sanford, LL. D., for more than fifty years professor of mathematics and astronomy in Mercer University, was a Georgian, born at Greensboro, January 25, 1816. He was a graduate of the state university at Athens, class of 1838, and three months afterward was elected tutor of mathematics at Mercer University, then being organized. In 1840 he became professor of that chair and thus continued until his death in 1896. He was the author of several standard arithmetics and algebras.

Dr. James P. Screven, physician, planter, railroad president, and developer, was one of the strongest men of Georgia in the first half of the last century. He was born in Bluffton, South Carolina, October 11, 1799, and died in Savannah, Georgia, July 16, 1859. He was a graduate both of the Columbia (South Carolina) College, class of 1817, and the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, obtaining his medical degree in 1820. After two years of European travel he returned to Savannah for practice. In 1835 he retired to devote himself to his agricultural interests. After a few years he again located at Savannah. He was elected alderman in 1849 and was acting mayor at the time of the yellow fever epidemic. In 1855 he became a member of the State Senate, was elected mayor of Savannah in 1856 and was for years the leading promoter of the railroad lines which were finally merged as the Savannah, Florida & Western.

Edmond Franklin Saxon, M. D. Of the men devoted to the science of healing in Barrow County, few bring to bear upon their calling larger gifts of scholarship and resource than Dr. Edmond Franklin Saxon, who has been engaged in practice at Winder since 1905. During this time he has risen steadily in reputation and the rewards that go with exalted position, and today is known not only as a learned member of his profession, but as one of the helpful and public-spirited men of the county seat.

Doctor Saxon was born at Watkinsville, Oconee County, Georgia February 19, 1878, and is a son of Hugh M. and Manon (Osborn) Saxon. The family originated in Virginia, from whence Hugh Saxon, the grandfather of Doctor Saxon, drove an ox-team to Georgia and settled in Clarke (now Oconee) County, as the first white settler. He became a well known planter, hauling his cotton to the market at Augusta, and was a man of influence in his community. He married Mary Spencer, a member of the family of that name of North Carolina, which gave to the country Platt Rogers Spencer, the American penman and founder of the Spencerian system of writing. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Saxon was Francis Osborn, who was a native of Virginia and became an early planter and extensive slaveholder of Georgia, and during the period of the Civil war operated boats running from Augusta. He died in 1889, at the age of ninety-five years. Mr. Osborn married Martha Elizabeth Willoughby, who was of English extraction, but a native of Virginia.

Hugh M. Saxon was born in Georgia, in 1855, received good educational

advantages, and early engaged in farming, to which he has devoted his active career, in connection with merchandising at Farmington, Georgia, where he is still conducting operations. The mother, also a native of Georgia, still survives, and is sixty-two years of age. They have been the parents of four children, namely: Dr. Edmond Franklin, of this notice; Dr. Thomas Spencer, a well known dental practitioner of Shellman, Randolph County, Georgia; John Clovis, who resides at home and is assisting his father in his agricultural pursuits; and Alvin Ratliff, who is a student in the University of Georgia.

Edmond F. Saxon received his early education in the public schools of Watkinsville, Georgia, and spent his boyhood and youth upon the home place, being largely engaged in farming and in helping his father in the store. While thus engaged the Spanish-American war came on, and subsequently the struggle in the Philippine Islands, and September 18, 1899, at Athens, Georgia, Doctor Saxon enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, under Col. E. T. C. Richmond. With this organization he went through the Suez Canal and on to Manila, Philippine Islands, where he arrived January 4, 1900, and following this saw some active service against "our little brown brothers," continuing in the army until receiving his honorable discharge May 22, 1901. He returned to the United States by way of Japan and Honolulu, and from San Francisco came to Georgia by train.

Doctor Saxon entered the Atlanta Medical College in 1902, and was graduated therefrom in 1905, on May 8th of which year he opened an office at Winder and commenced practice. Since that time he has built up an excellent professional business and has attained a high place in his calling. He is a valued member of the Georgia State Medical Society and the Tri-County Medical Association, and is serving very capably and faithfully as a member of the board of health of Winder and as county physician of Barrow County. Politically, Doctor Saxon is a democrat, and his religious connection is with the Christian Church. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has been successful in a material way, at this time owning some very desirable agricultural property in Barrow Township. He has continued to be a close and careful student, and in 1909 did post graduate work in the Chicago Post-Graduate Hospital.

On December 10, 1907, Doctor Saxon was married to Miss Jurelle Smith, of Winder, Georgia, daughter of G. W. and Emma (Novell) Smith, a well known pioneer family of this state. They have no children.

B. M. Stallworth. Pacolet Manufacturing Company No. 4 of New Holland, a suburb of Gainesville, is among the industrial institutions which have attracted the attention of many students of social welfare on account of its advanced ideals and practice in securing a close union between the management and the employees. It is an ideal industrial community, one in which the welfare of the individual employee is given more thought than the profits of his labor. Pacolet Manufacturing Company No. 4 was established in 1900, with a capitalization of $2,000,000, half of which is invested in South Carolina. There are more than 800 employees, and the factories are equipped with 57,000 spindles of the latest design, with 1,765 looms. These factories represent almost the last word in those equipments which produce the highest possible amount of output by time and labor, and also safeguard in every important particular the convenience, the health and general welfare of the little army that spend their working hours there. During the cyclone of 1903 a part of the mill was destroyed, at a loss of $75,000, but it was immediately rebuilt.

The owners and the employees generally give credit for the splendid condition of affairs at the Pacolet Mills to its genial manager, Mr. B. M. Stallworth, who is also assistant treasurer and general manager of the Gaines-

ville Cotton Mills in Gainesville. Mr. V. M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, is president and treasurer of Pacolet Manufacturing Company. The parent plant is located at Pacolet, South Carolina, about half of the capital being invested in each place. All the employees of the Pacolet Mills reside in the Town of New Holland. A few of them own their own homes, while others rent houses from the company. The rental is exceedingly low considering the quality of the homes. The average rental is 50 cents per month per room, so that an eight-room house with modern conveniences can be secured by the employees at $4 a month. Every effort has been made by the management to promote wholesome social life in the community. Mr. Stallworth, the general manager, is a man who has spent all his life in the South, knows the people, and has a sympathetic interest in the improvement of the surroundings and general ideals of the industrial classes. One of the best schools to be found in North Georgia is located at New Holland, and is maintained largely by the Pacolet Mills. Eight of the most competent teachers are employed. As the funds from the county school monies provide only four months of school facilities, the company has generously provided the rest of the amount required for keeping up a continuous school session for nine months. The school buildings are modern, and the organization is complete from kindergarten to high school. While this school provides for one of the greatest needs of any community, the company has also established a large church building, and these two institutions furnish all the facilities for educational, religious and social activities. At the present time a model playground for the children is being laid out and equipped by the mill people. The head of the Sunday school is Mr. Stallworth and about 400 pupils are in regular attendance. For all social functions the company provides a free hall, with light, heat and other conveniences. Mr. Stallworth is a student of social welfare in its practical aspect, and is always ready to act in behalf of the factory worker and his family. Few men of his generation are doing more to advance industrial conditions in the South than the general manager of the Pacolet Cotton Mills.

Basil Manly Stallworth was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, January 8, 1873, a son of William H. and Margaret Rebecca (Caldwell) Stallworth. Both parents were born in South Carolina. His father was a prosperous farmer and planter and lived to the age of seventy-six, passing away in 1905. The mother is still living at the age of eighty-one in what is now called Greenwood County, but formerly Edgefield County, South Carolina. She still occupies the old homestead in that vicinity.

B. M. Stallworth, the sixth in a family of seven children, obtained his early education in the schools of Greenwood County, and also attended the military academy in that locality. His life was spent in attending school and working on his father's estate up to the age of sixteen, after which he entered a country store, remained there one year, and then became identified with the Pacolet Cotton Manufacturing Company of South Carolina. Beginning in a clerical capacity, he was promoted to larger responsibilities, and remained with the company for nine years. He later went with the Sanders Swann Company of Atlanta, Georgia, with headquarters in Spartanburg, South Carolina, remained with that firm four years, and in 1902 came to Gainesville to assume the general management of the Pacolet Cotton Mills. Thus he has been at the active head of this large industry for fifteen years, and has made it commercially successful as well as a noteworthy laboratory for the working out of practical plans to solve some of the most pressing industrial problems of the age. As general manager and assistant treasurer of the Gainesville Cotton Mills he has carried out similar ideas. Mr. Stallworth is a democrat in politics, though often exercising an independent vote in matters of local concern. He is one of the sterling men of his community, and prominent in the work of the Baptist Church. His business career has

W. W. Lambdin

been such as to give him little time for social or fraternal affairs, though he is a member of the Masonic Order in excellent standing, and is president of the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stallworth was married to Miss Florence Griffith at Gafney, South Carolina, in August, 1903. Her father, Capt. H. P. Griffith, was in early life a cotton planter, served with the rank of captain throughout the war between the states in the Confederate army, and for the past twenty-five years has been one of the leading educators of South Carolina, president of Limestone College. Mrs. Stallworth is a woman of rare refinement and culture, acquired her education in the college of which her father is president, and in many ways has interested herself in the movement and solution of the problems which are part of the daily routine of business experience of her husband, and is prominent in both church and local society.

Hon. William Wallace Lambdin. On March 3, 1915, a bill passed Congress providing for an additional United States judge for the Southern District of Georgia. The bill was also signed by President Wilson on the third day of March, and practically coincident with the signing the president nominated and appointed for the new position in the Federal judiciary Hon. W. W. Lambdin of Waycross, who was promptly confirmed by the United States Senate on the same day. Judge Lambdin took his place on the bench March 29, 1915, and has since resided in Savannah, and alternates with Judge Emory Speer in holding terms of the United States Court in the various divisions of the Southern District of Georgia, the act of Congress providing, however, that upon the retirement of the senior judge, Judge Lambdin will be the sole judge in the district.

As has been well said, Judge Lambdin's elevation to the Federal bench came as a fitting climax to his long, active and useful professional career. By heredity, by native endowment, by the possession of the judicial temperament, by an upright life and long years of preparation, he is eminently fitted for the higher judicial honors which were thus given him.

Born October 25, 1861, on his grandfather's plantation in Upson County, Georgia, Judge Lambdin is a son of Charles E. and Martha (Middlebrook) Lambdin. The Lambdin ancestry came from England and settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Middlebrooks were also of English origin and first settled in Connecticut and later in North Carolina, whence they removed to Georgia.

One of the great-grandfathers of Judge Lambdin on the paternal side served as a captain in the Maryland line in the war of the Revolution, and was subsequently major in the War of 1812. William Lambdin, grandfather of Judge Lambdin, was born and reared on the eastern shore of Maryland, and was the owner of extensive shipyards in the City of Baltimore, where the celebrated Baltimore Cutter was built when the American merchant marine was in its prime. Prof. Charles E. Lambdin, father of Judge Lambdin, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, March 12, 1838, was reared in Baltimore, graduating with honors in 1857 from the Baltimore City College and in 1859 moved to Georgia as a teacher. He was a loyal soldier in the Confederate army, having enlisted in 1861 with the Holloway Grays from Upson County, which became a part of the Thirty-seventh Georgia Infantry and was assigned to the western army. He was in the service until the surrender, was in many of the various campaigns of the war, and fought at Murfreesboro, through Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and on to Atlanta. After the war he resumed his profession as teacher and in 1872 established at Barnesville the Gordon Institute, which in a few years came to rank as the leading preparatory school in Georgia. He remained its president from 1872 until his death on March 8, 1888. Judge Lambdin's mother, who was a near relative of the late Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, was born in Upson County, Georgia, in 1840, and died in 1866.

Judge Lambdin received his early training in the Gordon Institute at Barnesville while it was presided over by his honored father. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1879 with the first honors of his class and the A. B. degree, being the youngest man in his class. For several years following he taught school at Barnesville and Blackshear, Georgia, and employed the intervals of his teaching in farming. For four years he was principal of the West End Academy at Atlanta. In the meantime he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1888, resigned as principal of the academy at Atlanta, and until 1899 was engaged in practice at that city. While in Atlanta he was a member of the firm of Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin, a leading law firm of Atlanta, and also a lecturer in the Atlanta Law School. From 1899 to 1906 Judge Lambdin practiced in his old home at Barnesville and in that time established relations with many of the most important clients in the Flint Circuit. His services were retained by many of the important business interests in that section of the state, and he frequently appeared as an attorney before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was also city attorney and state's attorney, and was vice president of the Board of Trustees of Gordon Institute.

In 1906, Judge Lambdin moved to Waycross, where he continued to practice until his elevation to the Federal bench. He became a member of the firm of Wilson, Bennett & Lambdin, and this firm was almost at once recognized as one of the strongest in Southeast Georgia. Judge Lambdin is a democrat, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is affiliated with the college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Judge Lambdin is an orator of ability and a profound thinker on public questions. On December 24, 1883, while teaching in Blackshear, he married Miss Annie M. Smith, daughter of Dr. Henry J. and Sophia (Hall) Smith. Her father was a prominent physician at Blackshear, Georgia, a veteran of the Mexican war, and was captain of the Telfair rifles which went out from Telfair County, Georgia, in 1861 and joined the Confederate army in Virginia. Judge Lambdin and wife are the parents of seven children, five daughters and two sons.

An estimate of Judge Lambdin's qualifications for the position to which he was appointed in 1915 caused one of the Georgia leading newspapers to say that the appointment of no other gentleman could have been so richly merited or given such widespread satisfaction. The article went on to say: "Learned in the law, cultured and scholarly in thought and attainments, an ardent militant democrat, who has ever delighted to fight his party's battles without thought of official reward, an intensive South Georgian, devoted to its growth and its glory, possessing rare powers of analysis and a calm judicial temperament, Mr. Lambdin is destined to make an ideal judge in every particular."

JOHN A. THOMPSON. Persistent application to the development of an idea has brought about the success of John A. Thompson, president of the Winder Oil Mill, at Winder, Georgia. His entrance into business life here, some thirty years ago, was not a particularly auspicious one, for he was possessed of but small means; but he had faith in his ability and in the enterprise of his founding, and as the years have passed both have been eminently vindicated. At the present time Mr. Thompson is connected with some of the leading interests of Barrow County, and stands as an example of success won with honor and without animosity.

John A. Thompson was born in Walton (now Barrow) County, Georgia, September 12, 1859, and is a son of David J. and Elizabeth (Austin) Thompson. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was a Revolutionary soldier of Irish descent, and his grandfather, James Thompson, an early farmer of Walton County, fought in the War of 1812. On the maternal side his grandfather, James Austin, was born in 1777 in North Carolina, and was a

pioneer to Georgia with his father, who was the first white settler on the Apalachia River, at a time when the Indians thickly infested that section. The Austin family is of English origin.

David J. Thompson was born in 1821, in Georgia, grew up amid agricultural surroundings, and eventually became a prominent farmer of Walton County, where he died in 1888. During the war between the North and the South he enlisted as a private of Company H, Forty-second Georgia Regiment, possibly under Captain Thomas, and while he participated in a number of the important battles of the war escaped with a slight wound. Mrs. Thompson was born in 1833, also in Georgia, where she passed her entire life, dying in 1879.

The fifth in order of birth of his parents' nine children, John A. Thompson secured his education in the public schools of his native community, and on completing his studies was employed in a sawmill, working thus for seven years. He next went to the southern part of the state, where he engaged in rafting timber on the Oconee River until 1885, in that year coming to Barrow County, where he built the first portable oil mill, at Winder. This he developed from a small and unimportant enterprise to the largest in the county, working all of his own products up himself and forcing recognition from business men and consumers. As president and manager of the Winder Oil Mill, he is now at the head of an industry which contributes materially to the business importance of this place, and he also has numerous other interests, being the original organizer of the Farmers Bank, which was founded March 28, 1914, and of which he has since been vice president. This is known as one of the most substantial banking institutions of Barrow County, with a capital stock of $25,000. He is also a stockholder in the North Georgia Trust Company, and is accounted a man of judgment, foresight and acumen among his associates. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a democrat.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1888 to Miss Effie Stinchcomb, daughter of Memory J. Stinchcomb, of Walton County, and a member of a well-known family. She died in 1891, having been the mother of two children: David F., born in 1889, at Walton, who is single and cashier of the Farmers Bank; and Georgie, born in 1892, who is superintendent of the Winder Oil Mill.

Alton Brooks Cowart. Junior member of the prominent law firm of Cowart & Cowart at Lyons, Alton B. Cowart has the distinction of being the youngest man ever admitted to the bar in the State of Georgia. His dominant characteristic since boyhood has been an intense intellectual activity and curiosity and he has absorbed knowledge from every source and from almost every part of the world. He is not only a sound and able lawyer, but a brilliant speaker, and while his political career has so far been confined to helping his friends his talents are certain to take him far in public life should he choose that course.

He was born in Tattnall County, Georgia, July 23, 1889, and is now only twenty-six years of age, though he has been a member of the Georgia bar for seven years. His parents are Leonard Jackson and Estella (Truitt) Cowart. His mother was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, her parents came to Georgia during the decade of the '70s. She died in 1894 at the age of twenty-two, having been the mother of three children, of whom Edward died at the age of five and Paul Newton, the youngest, is now in business at Atlanta. Leonard J. Cowart was born in Tattnall County, a son of Edward D. and Viney (Collins) Cowart. Edward Cowart was a planter and a man of prominence in county politics, holding various offices, including that of tax collector and receiver. He was also a soldier in the Confederate army. His death occurred at the age of sixty-seven, while his wife passed away in April, 1914, aged sixty-nine. The Collins branch of the ancestry presents some remarkable examples of large families and length of years. Members of the Col-

lins family intermarried with the Kennedys. While Grandmother Cowart herself had fourteen children, her own mother had fifteen, and three of her mothers' brothers, Kennedys, and three sisters, each had fifteen children, while another member of the Cowart stock had twenty-seven children. In the Collins line was Eliza Adams, who was born in Tattnall County and lived to the wonderful age of one hundred three years, dying in Wheeler County, Georgia. Leonard J. Cowart, who was the fourth in his mother's fourteen children, was educated in Tattnall County and by industrious self-application. He was employed on the home farm until twenty-five years of age, and then began the study of law under Frank H. Safford, of Swainsboro. He was admitted to the bar April 24, 1897, before Judge R. L. Gamble, judge of the Superior Court, and began practice at Swainsboro. After a brief interval he removed to Mount Vernon, Georgia, practiced there one year, then went to Emanuel County, and was in that county until the division of Tattnall County and the creation of the new County of Toombs in 1905. In that year he located at Lyons, which became the county seat of Toombs County, and has since gained a prominent place in his profession and is senior member of the firm of Cowart & Cowart. He is a quiet and unobtrusive democrat, and his chief efforts outside of his law practice have been given to educational advancement in his home city and county. In the fall of 1914 he was elected president of the school board, and has done a great deal to give Lyons an up to date public school system. For three years he practiced with W. E. Brown in the firm of Cowart & Brown. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Baptist Church. In 1898 Leonard J. Cowart married his present wife, Miss Minnie Hughes of Montgomery County. They have two children, George and Minnie Lee Cowart.

When Alton Brooks Cowart was only twelve years of age he graduated from the high school at Stillmore. That was only the beginning of his record of scholastic attainments. A few years later he decided to become a lawyer and with characteristic energy took up the study under the direction of his father, and pursued it with an unexampled diligence and frequently spent sixteen hours a day in mastering the intricacies of legal language. In 1908, when only nineteen, he passed a brilliant examination with an average per cent of ninety-seven, and was admitted to the bar and began practice with his father. In a short time his health failed on account of so much overstudy, and for nearly five years he was obliged to abandon his practice and recuperate his health by travel and by a variety of work. This really broadened his knowledge and gave him more than the equivalent of an average university course. In that time he visited every part of the United States, from East to West and from North to South, and also spent some time abroad, chiefly in Germany. He paid his way to a large extent during those years as reporter on various newspapers. With renewed health he returned to Georgia in 1914 and resumed his practice as junior partner with his father.

He is a popular stump speaker, has many friends among the leading democrats of Georgia, and is one of the personal friends of former Governor Slaton, and will assist Mr. Slaton in his next campaign for the United States Senate. Mr. Cowart is still constant in his studies, and is regarded as one of the best read men in history and literature in his part of the state, and is the owner of a fine private library.

Sandy Beaver. The Riverside Military Academy of Gainesville is a notable institution in Georgia, designed and equipped for the liberal education of boys, with preliminary training for both the military and naval service. The boys in this school have the advantages of a thorough academic institution and are also given a fundamental training which is invaluable in case the graduates enter either of the great government training schools at West Point or Annapolis. A West Point officer is in charge of the military

instruction and this is one of the three schools in the United States that have complete facilities for naval training. Emphasis is placed upon the physical well being and training of the students, and whatever course is adopted by the young men on leaving this school they go out with a harmonious development of mind and body.

The active administrative head of the Riverside Military Academy is Professor Sandy Beaver, who was formerly owner of the Stone Mountain School in this state, and who closed that institution to accept the presidency of the Riverside Military Academy. Riverside is situated on a high bluff along the Chattahoochee River about three miles northwest of Gainesville, in an ideal and picturesque mountainous situation, with a view out over many miles of surrounding country, and accessible either by automobile road or street cars to Gainesville. There are large and spacious grounds, with facilities for drill and athletic sports. The buildings are modern, and there are sixty-five rooms in the academy's dormitories equipped with all conveniences, including gymnasium and shower baths, and the equipment for technical training and instructions represents an investment of a large sum of money.

Prof. Sandy Beaver, head of this institution, was born at Augusta, Georgia, October 5, 1883, the son of Sandy and Savannah (Webb) Beaver. His father was a native of Chesterfield County, South Carolina, while his mother was born in Hancock County, Georgia, and is still living at Augusta. The senior Mr. Beaver was a merchant, and also had an honorable record in public affairs. He died in 1911 at the age of sixty.

Professor Beaver attended the schools of Augusta, and later entered the University of Georgia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1903. After that he traveled extensively in European countries, and for the past ten years has given his entire time and attention to educational work. On February 2, 1912, at Atlanta, Georgia, he married Miss Annice Lowry. Professor Beaver was president and owner of the School for Boys at Stone Mountain, Georgia, from 1903 to 1913, and then closed that school in order to take charge of the Riverside Military Academy on June 1, 1913. He is a democrat in politics, is a Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. He is a man of thorough culture, a great favorite socially, takes much interest in all outdoor life and sports and is an exemplar of that physical development for which his school stands.

Hon. Seaborn Jones, lawyer and legislator, was born in Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, February 1, 1788, and died in Columbus, that state, March 18, 1864. He entered Princeton but was obliged to leave before graduation on account of the failure of his father in business. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar by special act of the Legislature in 1808 (being only twenty years old). In 1827 he moved from Baldwin to Muscogee County, where he practiced for many years. He became solicitor-general of Georgia in 1817 and was afterward elected to Congress as a democrat, serving from 1833 to 1835, and again from 1845 to 1847.

Rev. Dr. Adiel Sherwood neither spent the first nor the last years of his life in Georgia, but as Georgia was the theater of his usefulness for a great many years, he properly belongs to the eminent men of Georgia during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was born at Fort Edward, New York, October 3, 1791. He was educated in the East, commenced to preach as a Baptist minister at Savannah in 1818 and was one of the founders of the Georgia State Baptist Convention in the early '20s. He had charge of various churches in Georgia, was one of the founders of Mercer University and in 1837 he was a professor in the Columbian College, at Washington, D. C. In 1841 he was president of Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois. In 1848-49 he was president of the Masonic College, Lexington, Missouri. In

1857 we find him back in Georgia as president of the Marshall College, at Griffin. Union College, from which he had graduated in 1817, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, August 18, 1879.

Rt. Rev. Frederick Focke Reese. Episcopal bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, Frederick Focke Reese has been known through his pastoral and other relations in this state for a quarter of a century. He is descended from a long line of worthy ancestors, who in the different generations were prominent in church, school, business and civic affairs.

Bishop Reese was born at Baltimore, Maryland, October 23, 1854. His paternal line was established in this country by John and Katherine (Evans) Reese, who immigrated from Wales about 1718, and spent the rest of their lives in or around the City of Baltimore, Maryland. Next in line was David Reese, who lived in the City of Baltimore and conducted a private school. He married for his first wife Eleanor Smith and for his second Mary Yates. A son of David, and grandfather of Bishop Reese, was John Smith Reese, whose mother was Eleanor Smith. He was born April 7, 1790, in Hartford County, Maryland, near Belair, and died February 14, 1855. In early life he took over the school taught by his father, but later graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Jefferson College in Philadelphia. Before becoming settled in his practice he was made a "local preacher" in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Subsequently he took part in a controversy with others who demanded lay representation in the Methodist conferences and some limitation of the autocratic authority of the Methodist bishops. As a result of this controversy he with others seceded and organized the Methodist Protestant Church, embodying in its constitution the feature for which they had contended and substituting an annually elected president for life term bishops. His active career was spent in the Methodist itinerancy in Maryland and Virginia. He was several times elected president of the Maryland Annual Conference and it is thought he was once president of the General Conference of that denomination. In 1815 John Smith Reese married Margaret Ann Spindler. She was born August 26, 1794, and spent her early childhood near Hereford in Baltimore County. Her parents were George Frederick and Catherine (Klinefelter) Spindler of Baltimore County.

John Smith Reese, Jr., father of Bishop Reese, was in his time a very successful merchant and business man and prominent in the Episcopal Church as a layman. He was born at Baltimore February 18, 1827, and died in that city July 20, 1877. He received his education mainly in the country schools of Maryland and by his own individual efforts in private. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and a vestryman for many years of Christ Church, Emmanuel Church and the Memorial Church at Baltimore, and served as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. Before the Civil war he was a whig and an ardent follower of Henry Clay, and afterwards became a democrat. He held no political office, though occasionally he took a leading part in local political movements. As a merchant he was one of the first to manipulate and manufacture commercial fertilizers under the name of "Reese's Manipulated Guano." After the war he was general agent of The Pacific Guano Company, a Boston concern, and had control of the entire southern business of the company under the firm name of John S. Reese & Company.

Arnoldina Olivia Focke, who married John S. Reese November 9, 1852, was born at Baltimore October 6, 1829, and died in that city February 26, 1904. Her parents were Frederick and Regina Rosina Karthaus Focke of Baltimore, both of whom were children of German parents. The Focke line came from Hanover, Germany, while the Karthaus line was from Remscheid, Germany. Peter Arnold Karthaus, the emigrant, became a prominent mer-

chant and ship owner at Baltimore and early in the nineteenth century he manufactured pig iron in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, at a place called Karthaus on the western branch of the Susquehanna River. This pioneer manufacturer, during the War of 1812, owned and operated ships of the Baltimore Clipper class, some of which were armed as privateers.

Undoubtedly ancestry counts for a great deal when coupled with individual character and ability. Bishop Reese received his early education in private schools in Baltimore, at the University of Virginia, and at Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. In 1878 he was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church by the Rt. Rev. William Rollinson Whittinghame, D. D., LL. D., fourth bishop of Maryland. The following year, 1879, he was ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., LL. D., fifth bishop of Maryland. He served first as deacon in charge of St. Mark's Church, Baltimore, and in October, 1878, became assistant minister of the Church of the Ascension at Baltimore and was placed in charge of All Saints' Church as a mission of the Ascension Church. After having built a new church he remained there until December, 1885, when he was made rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Virginia, and remained at that point until April, 1890.

At the latter date he accepted the rectorship of Christ Church in Macon, Georgia, and was the pastoral leader of that large congregation until November, 1903. During these years he served as secretary of the Diocese of Georgia. In 1893 he was elected trustee of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. In 1892 and for every subsequent convention he was elected a deputy to the general convention of the church in the United States. During a part of this period also he was a member of the standing committee of the diocese and at one time its president. He served as a director of the city hospital at Macon and also as chaplain of a local military company, and for several years was commissioned chaplain of the Second Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Troops.

In 1903 he became rector of Christ Church, Nashville, Tennessee. The diocese of Tennessee elected him as one of its trustees for the University of the South and one of its deputies to the general convention in 1904 and 1907. He has also been a member of the board of regents of the same university, previously known as its executive committee. In 1907, at Richmond Virginia, he was elected by the general convention of the church as missionary bishop of Wyoming. This responsible post he was unable to accept.

In 1908 he was elected and was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Georgia and has since had his home in the City of Savannah. As a voter only Bishop Reese is a democrat. He is affiliated with the Delta Psi fraternity, Upsilon Chapter, with the Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia, and with the Savannah Golf Club.

At Baltimore November 11, 1879, he married Miss Ella Parr. Mrs. Reese was educated in private schools at Baltimore. Her parents were Israel M. and Mary Bowen (Pope) Parr. Her father was a prominent grain shipping merchant at Baltimore for many years, and held many positions of trust and honor in mercantile circles, and during the Civil war was president of the Confederate Relief Association in Baltimore. Bishop and Mrs. Reese are the parents of five children: Arnoldina, who was born in Baltimore, is the widow of Egbert Barrows Freyer of Marietta, Georgia, who died on the 19th of April, 1914. Mary, born in Baltimore, married Francis Hopkinson Craighill, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Ella, born in Baltimore, married Henry Disbrow Phillips, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and now chaplain of the University of the South. Louise, born in Baltimore, married Henry Stuart Gibbes of Atlanta, Georgia. Agnes, born in Macon, Georgia, is the wife of William Feay Shellman, of Savannah.

Burton Smith. The City of Atlanta has been fortunate in the possession of men with high ideals of citizenship, together with exceptional ability in

their professions. In this class it is no invidious distinction to name Burton Smith as among the foremost, not only in the ranks of attorneys, with whose profession he has been prominently identified for thirty years, but also as a man who conceives citizenship as a duty involving unremitting service in the general interests of the community. Mr. Smith is a fine representative of one of the old and notable southern families, is a son of a distinguished educator, and a younger brother of a prominent Georgian, Senator Hoke Smith.

Burton Smith was born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 18, 1864, a son of Professor Hosea Hildreth and Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith. His father, one of the most cultured citizens in the South and a man of strong character, was a professor in the University of North Carolina, and organized the public school system of Shelbyville, Tennessee, and Houston, Texas, and subsequently became president of the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville, Texas.

Burton Smith received his early school training under his father, was graduated from the Sam Houston Normal School of Texas in 1880, and was given the degree Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Georgia in 1882. Of this period of his life and of the influence upon him of his father, Mr. Smith says: "Upon graduating at the university at seventeen years I was at home with my father and mother until I married at twenty-three, being the only member of the household besides my parents. I was in constant contact with my father and had the benefit of his training. He was a born teacher, and having no active work on his hands taught me in my leisure moments."

After reading law Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar in June, 1883, and took up active practice with his brother, Senator Hoke Smith. In 1892 Mr. Smith organized his own office force, and in that gave particular attention to both the system and the personnel, so that he has been able to bring the full resources of his individual talents and training to the disposition of this large and important practice. Some of the leading law cases in Georgia have been placed in his hands, and he has shown a rare skill and judgment in handling them. Mr. Smith was the leading attorney in the noted Crawford will case and in the Ryan receivership. His services have brought him distinction as a legal adviser, particularly on questions of corporate law and management, and particularly in later years his appearance for argument before courts and juries always attracts attention, since he is recognized as one of the ablest advocates in the South. Much of his fame as a lawyer and his large practice are due to the patient determination and the unwavering fidelity with which he takes up and continues to the last the interests of his clients.

In professional organizations and in social and civic affairs Mr. Smith has long been a leader in Atlanta. He served as president of the Georgia Bar Association in 1902-03, and in 1900 was the vice president of the American Bar Association. He has long been identified with the Atlanta Bar Association, and has been particularly useful as chairman of the Rules and Practice Committee. Mr. Smith was formerly captain and adjutant of the Fifth Regiment of the Georgia National Guard and was on duty during the Pittsburg and Atlanta riots. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Atlanta Athletic Club, one of the organizers and now chairman of the Executive Committee of the University Club, and is a member of the Capital City Club, the leading social organization of Atlanta. Mr. Smith was at one time president of the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton County, and has taken much interest in state and national politics.

Mr. Smith is especially well known in Masonic circles, and is active in the Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was grand marshal in the Shriners parade during the convention of that order in Atlanta in 1914.

The interest and associations of an active career have brought Mr. Smith many friends, and he has the ability to make friendships and to bind men to him with enduring ties. The chief reason for this has been his own loyalty to his friends, and with him friendship is inviolable. He enjoys the confi-

W. H. Terrell

dence and esteem of many of the younger men of Georgia, and has an intimate communion with many whom he knew as a young man thirty or thirty-five years ago, including a number of his classmates in the University of Georgia, such men as Judge Samuel C. Atkinson, Judge Marcus W. Beck, Judge E. H. Callaway, Hon. Clark Howell and Albert Howell, Jr. Mr. Smith is a member of the Episcopal Church, in earlier life was superintendent of St. Luke's Episcopal Sunday School, and is now president of the local assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, one of the important branches of Episcopal Church activities.

On June 19, 1888, Mr. Smith married Miss Fannie Gordon, daughter of the late Gen. John B. Gordon. The only living child of this marriage is one daughter. The only son, Gordon Burton Smith, who bore a strong resemblance to his father in physique and mental attainments, lost his life in Panama while studying civil engineering. He was accidentally drowned while in the discharge of duty, and went to his death self possessed and holding in his teeth the note book of his survey. He was a Georgia Tech man, and although barely twenty years of age had received three promotions.

Mr. Smith's firm loyalty to his profession, his friends and his state, his zeal as a church worker and his firm belief in the precept of Richelieu that "there is no such word as fail," have won for him the high place he now holds as citizen and lawyer, and he is easily one of Georgia's foremost men.

William Henry Terrell. It is the live men in a community who count —not those who drift with the current, but those who have strength to breast the stream, whose course is upward, not downward, and who while fighting their way onward, can sometimes lend a hand to help a weaker swimmer. One of these active citizens of Atlanta, contributing to its progress and at the same time plodding their way to an honorable independence is William Henry Terrell, an able attorney and man of affairs, who has rendered varied and useful civic service.

Born near Orange Postoffice, Cherokee County, Georgia, June 7, 1867, he is forty-nine years old and in the full maturity of mental and physical powers. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is of English origin. The earliest paternal ancestor was William Terrell, who came from England and settled in Virginia at a very early date. In that state the earlier members of the family resided for many years, and some yet reside on the original homestead in Hanover County. Going back five generations, the great-great-great-grandfather of the Atlanta lawyer was Timothy Terrell, a son of William and Susanna Terrell. Timothy's son Simon was born in Orange County, North Carolina, in 1755, was a farmer and miller by occupation, and in 1790 came by way of South Carolina to Georgia, where he lived only a short time. In that time he owned eighteen square miles in what is now Banks County. Simon had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and had doubtless taken part in the memorable southern campaign of General Greene resulting in the expulsion of the British from North and South Carolina. He helped to defeat Ferguson at King's Mountain. On coming to Banks County (then known as Wilkes County) he was accompanied by his brother William from whom was descended the Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, ex-governor of Georgia.

A son of Simon was named Timothy. The latter became a civil engineer and in 1818 made a plat of the Town of Janesville, Georgia. Timothy's son Thomas was born in that part of Hall County, Georgia, now known as Banks County. He was a farmer and blacksmith and a fine mechanic. In his shop on his farm he did various kinds of mechanical work including gunsmithing. For many years he served as justice of the peace. He was a very large man, weighing 220 pounds and standing 6 feet 4 inches high. He married Sarah Camp, also a native of Hall (now Banks) County.

James A. Terrell, son of Thomas and Sarah Terrell, and father of William Henry Terrell, was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, November 18, 1837. By trade he was a stone and brick mason. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate States army as a member of Company C, Phillips' Legion of Georgia Cavalry, and fought until April 19, 1865, when he surrendered at Bentonville, North Carolina, after the last battle of the war had been fought. He is now a resident of Atlanta and despite his advanced age of seventy-nine is still strong and vigorous. On May 24, 1866, he married Nancy Epperson, who was born October 21, 1847, in that part of Cherokee County now Milton County, Georgia. Her parents were William S. and Sarah (Yancey) Epperson. The Eppersons were of Virginia stock, while her mother's family was the famous Yancey family of South Carolina, her maternal grandfather being Dabney Yancey. Mrs. Nancy Terrell died May 23, 1912, the mother of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Of these two sons and three daughters are now living: William Henry, John, Sarah Gertrude, Mary Emma and Winnie Davis, all residents of Atlanta.

William Henry Terrell spent his boyhood days on a farm in Cherokee County, Georgia, and was educated in the schools of that county. For several years during early manhood he was engaged in teaching. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar, but continued to teach in Cherokee, Forsyth and Murray counties until 1893, when he came to Atlanta. Since then he has been a member of the Atlanta bar and has gained an enviable reputation as a successful lawyer, handling each year a large amount of business. A democrat in politics, he has taken an active part in city affairs, serving as a member of the city council from the First ward in 1903-04 and in 1906-07. In 1912 he was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention from Fulton County. At present he is a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, and from 1909 until 1913 was vice chairman of the Atlanta Bond Commission. Mr. Terrell has taken all the degrees in Masonry, including the thirty-third, being an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Arabic Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. He is a life member and past master of Atlanta Lodge No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Knight Templar and Shriner and a director of the Masonic Temple Company of Atlanta. He is also a past chancellor and past representative of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Atlanta Bar Association and his religious affiliations are with the Walker Street Methodist Church of Atlanta, which he is now serving as steward and trustee.

On June 13, 1889, William Henry Terrell married Miss Gertrude Poage of Cobb County, Georgia. Their marriage was performed by Rev. P. M. Reyburn, a Methodist minister, at the residence of his father's old commander Gen. William Phillips in Marietta. To their marriage have been born six children, three sons and three daughters. W. L., James A., Grace, Nancy D. (now the wife of Max J. Baer of Atlanta), Sarah, and Joseph M. (who was named for ex-Governor and Senator Joseph M. Terrell).

Mr. Terrell is a popular public speaker, being frequently called upon to deliver addresses on topics of interest. He has also written much for the public press. Perhaps the most notable thing in his career was the inauguration of the movement, now well under way, to establish a Confederate memorial at Stone Mountain. This was purely his conception but the idea has since spread all over the Southland and has been strongly endorsed by all of the patriotic Confederate organizations. Mr. Terrell was one of the charter members and is a director of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association, which was chartered and organized April, 1916, and is now constructing this memorial.

Daniel Webster Simmons. For sixteen years Daniel W. Simmons has given his time and attention to the duties of clerk of court in Rome. His

has been a successful career, with varied experience, comprising hard and strenuous work in his early life as a bridge builder, and he has always kept close to the soil and is owner of a couple of farms in Floyd County. His record as an official has been characterized by the fairness of performance and obliging courtesy to all who use his office, and he has combined with his official performance the fine old courtesy distinctive of the best Southern families.

Daniel Webster Simmons was born at Cave Spring, in Floyd County, Georgia, January 31, 1852. His parents were Richard Shelton and Sarah C. (Leak) Simmons, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. His grandfather, whose name was also Richard Shelton Simmons, was the founder of his family in Georgia, having come to this state in the early '40s and located on a plantation. He was a Southern planter, with a limited number of slaves, about twenty, and a well known man in early days. His death occurred at the age of ninety-four, while his wife passed away at Cave Spring, Floyd County, to which the family had removed prior to the Civil war, when in her eighty-first year. They were held in esteem as representing the first quality of Floyd County citizens, were members of the Methodist Church and in politics stanch democrats. Richard Shelton Simmons, Jr., died in 1860 at the age of forty-eight. For several years he was engaged in merchandising at Cedartown, in Polk County, and at the time of his death was proprietor of a store at Cave Spring, in Floyd County. His wife survived many years and passed away in 1893 at the age of fifty-eight. Of their five children only two are now living, and the other son is Rev. Oliver Cromwell Simmons, who spent twenty-five years in the active work of the North Georgia Methodist Conference, was pastor of the East Point Church, and is now living retired at East Point.

Daniel Webster Simmons was educated in private schools at Cave Spring, had a good grammar school training, and at the age of eighteen left home for the West. He learned the trade of bridge building, and for eight years was employed in that service with the Texas & Pacific Railway in the State of Texas. His return to Georgia was due to the failing health of his mother, and here he became identified with merchandising at Cave Spring, and for fourteen years was a popular and successful merchant in that locality.

In 1899 Mr. Simmons was elected to the office which he has held continuously now for sixteen years, by regular re-election on the democratic ticket. He is clerk of the City and Superior courts for Rome and Floyd County, and every successive year has brought an increase of experience, efficiency and thorough knowledge of the duties involved in keeping the records and organizing the technical administration of those offices. While his duties prevent his giving personal supervision, Mr. Simmons is also engaged extensively in diversified farming in Floyd County, owning two of as fine farms as the county can boast of, containing in the aggregate 380 acres.

Mr. Simmons is prominent in Masonic bodies, affiliating with Lodge No. 113 at Rome, with Chapter No. 26 Royal Arch Masons, and with the Knight Templar Commandery No. 8, and also with the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Atlanta. He and his wife are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Cave Spring, December 22, 1880, Mr. Simmons married Miss Janie Moore, daughter of John Seymour and Jennie (Flournay) Moore, of Eufaula, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy: Ora Coleman Simmons, who died at Rome, Georgia, February 26, 1908, at the age of twenty-seven, was the wife of Emrid D. Cole of Rome, and left one child, Ora Cole. Capers M. Simmons, the only living child, was born at Cave Spring December 24, 1884, is a graduate of the Georgia Tech College in the civil engineering course, is now employed by

the Southern Railway Company with headquarters at St. Louis, and is making a practical and scientific study of railroading.

SYDNEY J. NIX. As a citizen and lawyer, Sydney J. Nix, though still a young man, has had accomplishments of a most satisfying nature. He is one of the leading younger members of the Jackson County bar, with a splendid practice, and owns his home in Jefferson and a farm in the county. When he left home his father gave him a little money, but aside from that he practically paid his way through college and law school and has earned every advancement in his career.

Sydney J. Nix was born in Jackson County, Georgia, October 2, 1879, a son of Dilmus Monroe and Parmelia Jane (Mitchell) Nix. Both parents were also born in Jackson County, where they were reared and married, and spent their lives with the exception of one year in Banks County. His father was a farmer and planter and died in 1904 at the age of fifty-eight. During the last year of the Civil war he enlisted and was with a company between Rome and Macon, Georgia. He stood high in democratic circles in Jackson County, and for several years was chairman of the executive committee. The mother is still living at the old homestead in Jackson County, at the age of sixty-four. The paternal grandfather was Thomas T. Nix, also a native of Jackson County, where he spent his life as a planter, and entering the war in the Confederate army died during his service from pneumonia. After his death his widow Lydia married Mr. Davis, and is still living at the age of eighty-six years. The maternal grandparents were James W. and Jane Mitchell. The former also died from disease during the Civil war. Sydney J. is the oldest of five children still living, three of the family having passed away: D. H. Nix is a resident of Jackson County; W. T. Nix lives on the old homestead near Commerce; Mrs. Dora Williamson lives in Jackson County; and Miss Elizabeth is a teacher in the city schools at St. Augustine, Florida.

Sydney J. Nix grew up on a farm, attended public schools at Jefferson, the Martin Institute and the Harmony Grove High School. After finishing high school in 1899 he entered the University of Georgia, graduating from the literary course in 1902 and from the law school in 1903. In July, 1903, he took up active practice at Commerce, remained there until February, 1904, and has since had his home in Jefferson. From 1904 to December 31, 1906, he was in active practice, and from 1907 to 1912 was clerk of the Superior Court, finally resigning that position to resume his law practice, in which he has enjoyed special merit and success. He is now filling the office of city attorney for Jefferson, is solicitor elect of the City Court of Jefferson and a trustee of Martin Institute. He is secretary of the county bar association, a member of the state bar association, in politics a democrat, and has affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On September 11, 1907, at Jefferson he married Miss Lottie Lovel Appleby, daughter of A. C. and Mary J. Appleby, a well known family of Jefferson, where her father was for many years clerk of the Superior Court, county surveyor, and now cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Nix are the parents of two children: Elsie Mildred, born in 1910, at Jefferson; and Charlotte Lucylla, born in 1912.

CHARLES M. SNELLING. Perhaps no field of endeavor in its object is farther removed from politics, interest or class than the educational, and certainly there is no more important avenue of usefulness. Education opens the door of opportunity and neither wealth nor influence alone can compete with it in the great business of life. Educational progress has become a source of pride in every self respecting community and hence has arisen the universal demand for a thoroughly prepared corps of instructors. Great is the work

of the true teacher and heavy are the responsibilities that rest upon him. In modern days his qualifications must be many, his training must have been broad and deep, his experience wide and successful, his personality must be pleasing and his life wholesome. Athens, in her search for the best of everything, has not been unmindful of the healthy growth and further development of her schools and colleges and, perhaps, in no way has this spirit been more definitely manifest than in the securing of Charles M. Snelling, one of the South's ablest educators, as a member of the faculty of the Georgia State University, of which he is now dean, and also is president of Franklin College.

Charles M. Snelling was born at Richmond, Virginia, November 3, 1862, and is a son of Z. and Cleo (Perdue) Snelling, both of whom were born in Virginia, both families tracing back to colonial settlement. The father of Doctor Snelling followed agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood of Chesterfield, where he was born, in his earlier years, afterward moving to Richmond, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1877, at the age of sixty-seven years. During the war between the states he served in department work at Richmond and was in that city at the time of surrender. The mother of Doctor Snelling died January 6, 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. They had five children, two of the sons serving in the war, enlisting when aged sixteen and fourteen years.

Charles M. Snelling was the youngest of his parents' children. He attended the public schools of Richmond and also benefitted from private instruction, subsequently entering the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, from which institution, then presided over by Gen. Francis H. Smith, he was graduated in the class of 1884, and was made adjunct professor of mathematics, which position he continued to fill for fourteen months. Professor Snelling then spent one year at the Georgia Military Academy, Savannah, Georgia, and two years in the South Georgia College at Thomasville, and then accepted the call to the University of Georgia as adjunct professor of mathematics and commandant of cadets, entering upon his duties in November, 1888. In 1893 Professor Snelling took a leave of absence and spent 1893-94 in study at Gottingen, and the University of Berlin, Germany, and in visiting the principal European centers. Upon his return to the United States he resumed his former duties, becoming professor of mathematics. Upon the death of Chancellor Hill, Doctor Snelling was made dean of the university and president of Franklin College.

On June 18, 1891, Charles M. Snelling was united in marriage with Miss Mathilda J. Morton, who is a daughter of Col. W. J. and R. E. (White) Morton. Colonel Morton is a prominent and influential citizen of Athens, Georgia. Mrs. Snelling is a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute and Wesleyan College, of Georgia, and of the Boston Conservatory of Music. Her paternal grandfather was born in Ireland and settled in Georgia in 1840. He was a banker and manufacturer.

Eight children have been born to Dean Snelling and wife, a daughter who died in infancy, and the following seven sons: William Morton, who graduated from the naval academy, in June, 1915; Pinkney Welch, who was born in 1897, is a member of the sophomore class in the University of Georgia; Charles M., Jr., who was born in 1899, is a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy; Albert M., who was born in 1901, is a student in a preparatory school near Spartanburg, Virginia; David Barrow, who was born in 1903, and John R., who was born in 1907, both attend the public schools at Athens; and Robert E., who was born in 1910.

In the ranks of good citizenship men like Dean Snelling are sure to be found, not always nor necessarily taking public place, but, nevertheless exerting the quiet influence for better and higher things, that results in forward movements of permanent value. Through heritage and from principle, Doctor Snelling is a democrat. With his family he belongs to the

Baptist Church, in which congregation at Athens he is a deacon. Widely known all over the state and beyond, he is connected with and interested in the educational and literary movements of the times. In the cultivated and refined circles of the social life of Athens, Mrs. Snelling is naturally a leader, especially in all musical organization, and is an active member of the Ladies Garden Club.

THOMAS SPALDING, in whose honor Spalding County was named, was born at Frederica, St. Simon's Island, Glynn County, Georgia, on March 26, 1774. He began the study of law in the office of Thomas Gibbons, of Savannah, but his estate, which was a large one, requiring his personal attention, he abandoned the law. About the time of his marriage, though he had barely reached his majority, he was elected to the General Assembly. Shortly after this he visited Europe with his family and spent two years in London. On his return from England, Mr. Spalding served in the Constitutional Convention of 1798 and was afterward chosen to the Ninth Congress, but resigned his seat in 1806. After that he served many terms as a member of the State Senate in which he was always a leading member. At the close of the War of 1812, under commission from the General Government, he went to Bermuda and negotiated relative to the slaves and other property taken from the South by the British forces. In 1826 he was appointed commissioner on the part of the state to settle the boundary line between Georgia and Florida.

He was profundly interested in the compromise measures of Congress growing out of the slavery question, and though in delicate health, he declared his intention of attending the convention of 1850, at Milledgeville, even if he should die in the effort. He reached the city, and though very feeble was elected president of the convention. He made an appropriate address, remarking in conclusion that "as it would be the last, so it would also be a graceful termination of his public labors." After the adjournment, he returned homeward by way of Savannah, reached his son's residence near Darien greatly debilitated, and there died, in the midst of his children, January 4, 1851, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES was a descendant of an English family which had furnished many noted men in our country, and was born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1809. He was admitted to the bar and in 1833 was made solicitor-general of the Eastern District of Georgia. He served in this capacity until 1836. He then returned to the practice of his profession, which he followed continuously until 1840, when he was sent by the Federal Government to pay the Cherokee Indians in North Georgia for the lands which they had deeded to the Government. He was so much pleased with the soil and climate of that section that he bought some of the newly-acquired lands and settled on the banks of the Etowah River in what was then Cass and is now Bartow County. He was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress by the people of Georgia, serving from 1843 to 1845, and several times represented his county in the General Assembly of Georgia. From the completion of his congressional term in 1845 until 1849 he was charge d'affaires of the United States in Austria.

At the commencement of the Civil war he raised a regiment for the Confederacy, known as the Sixtieth Georgia, of which he became colonel, and saw service in the army of Northern Virginia. His health failing, he returned to Savannah in 1863, and died there on December 21, 1864.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS. May the time never come in America when the valorous deeds and great achievements of the men of early days shall be forgotten. Full justice may not be done to them on the pages of modern history, but a few at least of their accomplishments should be perpetuated

thus, especially of such men as Benjamin Hawkins, who spent almost one-half of his life in meritorious public service. He was born in Warren County, North Carolina, August 15, 1754, and died at the Creek Indian Agency, on Flint River, Georgia, June 6, 1816. He was the third son in a family of six children born to his parents, Col. Philemon and Delia Hawkins. He was carefully reared and as carefully educated and when the Revolutionary war was declared, he was a member of the senior class in Princeton College, New Jersey.

It was through his knowledge of the French language that the young man was invited by General Washington to become a member of his staff in order to facilitate intercourse with the French officers, and he took part in the battle of Monmouth. In 1780 he was appointed by the Legislature of North Carolina a commercial agent to procure state supplies of every kind, and in the West Indies he made the necessary purchases and shipped them to Newbern. In 1782 he was elected by the state assembly a member of the Congress of the old confederation for one year and was re-elected in the following year and was present at Annapolis when General Washington, in the old statehouse, laid down his commission as commander-in-chief.

It was in the spring of 1785, while still a member of Congress that Colonel Hawkins was appointed a commissioner, together with Daniel Carroll and William Terry, to make treaties with the Cherokee and other southern tribes of Indians, this being the beginning of a long term of public service in an unusual and trying position. In the same year he was appointed a commissioner with Gen. Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin and Lachlan McIntosh, to negotiate with the Creek Indians. In 1786 he was re-elected to Congress, and in 1789 was elected, together with Samuel Johnston, to the United States Senate, under he newly adopted Federal Constitution, they being the first two senators from the state.

In 1795 General Washington urged Colonel Hawkins to accept the position of Indian agent for all the Indians south of the Ohio River. Possessing an independent fortune, exceedingly popular with all the people of the state and with a brilliant public career before him, it required a stern sense of duty to enable Colonel Hawkins to consent to bury himself in the wilderness and perform this patriotic service. Not only was he considered invaluable by President Washington, as the archives at Washington show, but by every succeeding President until the close of his life, none of whom would accept his resignation, on account of his great public usefulness. It is an interesting story, that told of President Jefferson, that certain persons, knowing that Colonel Hawkins desired to be relieved, presented testimonials in favor of another person as his successor. President Jefferson replied that he saw no difficulty in getting a successor, but the difficulty was to induce Colonel Hawkins to hold on, and so long as that could be done there would be no successor.

In 1801 Colonel Hawkins was reappointed, with General Wilkerson and General Andrew Pickens, to negotiate treaties with the Chickasaws, the Natchez and the Choctaws. When the War of 1812 came on, the Creek Indians were drawn into the conflict to the great grief of Colonel Hawkins, who had served them so well for nearly twenty years. However, that great body of Indians representing the southern half of the tribe remained more under his influence and thus Southern Georgia was practically free from frontier warfare. As an illustration of the veneration and affection felt for Colonel Hawkins by these Indians, many of them adopted his name and there are numerous public documents that bear his name with the characteristic Indian mark of signature. Colonel Hawkins prepared a treatise on the Indian languages and sent the same to President Jefferson, who held the author in the highest esteem. In this treatise, called "A Sketch of the Creek Country," Colonel Hawkins referred to the topography of what now comprises a large part of Georgia and Alabama, with absolute accuracy.

Comparatively late in life Colonel Hawkins married and one son and five daughters survived him. One of his direct descendants is Frank Hawkins, who is president of the Third National Bank, Atlanta, Georgia.

ALFRED BUFORD GREENE. For several generations the Greene family in Georgia has been distinguished by its professional attainments and services in the field of medicine and surgery. Dr. Alfred Buford Greene is particularly prominent as a surgeon, and one of the ablest members of his profession at Cartersville. His mother is a Buford, a name long prominently associated with affairs in Georgia, and the family relationship is connected with the best stock in both Virginia and Georgia.

Alfred Buford Greene was born at Wartrace, in Eastern Tennessee, March 4, 1870. His parents were Dr. Joel and Sarah (Buford) Greene. The grandfather, Willis Greene, was also a physician, and a native of Virginia. Dr. Willis Greene married Annie Andrews, a sister of Hon. Garnette Andrews, who was a noted lawyer at Washington, Georgia. In the second generation of the Greene family in America was Dr. John Greene, the great-grandfather of the Cartersville surgeon. Thus at least four successive generations have supplied men of ability in the medical profession. The family is of English extraction. Dr. Willis Greene came from Virginia with his parents to Washington, Georgia. That was in the early days when the facilities for securing professional training in the South were quite limited, and Willis Greene in order to secure a college education entered what was then the leading medical school of America, the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. On leaving his home at Washington, Georgia, he rode horseback all the way to Philadelphia, and arriving in that city sold his horse. This was repeated each year he spent in Philadelphia, and he had to employ much economy and endure many hardships in order to complete his training. He finally received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical College and began practice in Georgia. He had an office in Washington, in Wilkes County, and also practiced at La Grange and Antioch in Troup County. In the meantime he acquired a large plantation, and before the war was the owner of many slaves. His career as a physician covers fifty-five years, and he was one of the fine types of the kindly and capable medical men in the early days of North Georgia. His service involved almost constant traveling, since an office practice was hardly ever followed by the physicians of that generation. He rode back and forth on horseback, and was often gone from home four or five days visiting his patients, riding a horse and with his medicines and implements in his saddle bags. In spite of the exertions of such a practice he lived to the age of eighty-three years, seven months, passing away in 1882. He died while on a business trip to Alabama. He had survived his wife many years. In the same generation was another physician, Dr. Ezekiel Greene, a brother of Doctor Willis. He was a graduate from the University of Georgia, and practiced medicine in Texas until failing health caused him to return to Troup County, Georgia, where he died.

Dr. Joel Greene, father of Dr. Alfred B., served as a captain in the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment of Confederate Infantry. His brother, Col. Alexander Greene had command of that regiment, and was killed in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, having been previously wounded seven times. Colonel Greene had a remarkable physique, stood six feet four inches, and these physical qualities were matched by a complete fearlessness and the courage and resourcefulness of an able soldier. Colonel Greene was a graduate from the Virginia Military Institute, a lawyer by profession, and on the day he was killed had received a commission promoting him to the rank of brigadier-general. Dr. Joel Greene participated in all the battles of the war from Virginia down, and in one engagement received a minie ball through the right lung. He was the only one of five brothers who returned alive

from the war. After the war he took up the practice of medicine at Rockmart in Polk County and later for fifteen years was at Taylorsville in Bartow County. For twenty years he was in active practice and regarded as the chief physician and surgeon at Cartersville. His death occurred October 2, 1906, at the age of sixty-four. He was a man of good business judgment as well as a capable physician. He was also a factor in promoting the cause of education and better schools in his home town. He served at one time as vice president of the Bartow County Medical Society and was a member of the Georgia State Medical Society. Dr. Joel Greene was a fine type of the polished and cultured southern gentleman of the older generation, and of a splendid Christian character. He and his family were active Baptists.

In 1866 Dr. Joel Greene married Miss Sarah Buford, who died February 2, 1889, at the age of forty-seven. On April 14, 1890, he married a sister of his first wife, Marion Buford, at Cartersville. Mrs. Joel Greene is still living, with home at Cartersville, and has long been prominent in the affairs of the Baptist Church, being district superintendent of the Associated Missions. Her father, Alfred Welsh Buford, was the founder of his branch of the family in Georgia. He was a man of the highest character and attainments. He was a graduate in law, and had been a classmate of John C. Breckenridge, who in 1860 was a candidate for President. Alfred W. Buford was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, and died on his plantation in Bartow County, Georgia, in 1880, at the age of seventy. After finishing his law course he was in practice for one year with his brother-in-law, John C. Moore, who was at that time solicitor-general of Kentucky and afterwards a Kentucky senator in the United States Congress. The profession of law did not satisfy Mr. Buford, although he had exceptional opportunities and much native ability which would undoubtedly have taken him to high positions in the law and public affairs. He abandoned the law in favor of the ministry. Being a man of means, he was able to follow this calling and devote himself to the service of the church and society without accepting any salary. He assisted in organizing many of the Baptist churches in Northern Georgia, and had a specially prominent part in Bartow County, where he was active in educational work and a valuable part of his service was in raising and protecting the endowment funds for different colleges. He was the owner of a fine plantation which provided ample means for the rearing and education of his own children. Rev. Alfred W. Buford married Miss Emeline Jackson, who was born at Lexington in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Her grandfather was Woody Jackson, a half brother of Thomas Jackson, the father of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Woody Jackson bought a large tract of land from the Cherokee Indians in 1838. Rev. Mr. Buford was a contemporary and close friend of Hon. Joseph E. Brown, one of the noted characters in Georgia history. Mr. Buford had come to Georgia with a letter of introduction from Governor Letcher of Kentucky to Governor Lumpkin, Georgia, and at one time was at the head of a state educational institution in Georgia. The children of Rev. Alfred W. Buford were Cyrena, Alfred J., Sarah, Mattie, Marshal, Marion and Olive H. Buford.

Dr. Joel Greene by his first marriage had seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and the others mentioned as follows: Miss Annie Lillian Greene, who is a graduate of Dalton Female College and Milledgeville Seminary, is now principal of the public schools at Barnsley's Garden in Bartow County; Dr. Alfred B.; Mary, now deceased, was the wife of G. N. Waits of Polk County; Joel Garnett Greene, who died January 19, 1912, at the age of thirty-four, was a pharmacist, having been registered after passing examination in the four states of Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and Texas, and by his marriage to Miss Geneva Atteway, left one child, Marion Josephine Greene.

Alfred Buford Greene received his early education in the Cartersville public schools. He then took up the study of pharmacy, and followed that as a profession in Texas until 1896. In that year he returned to Georgia and

entered the medical department of the State University. After two years there he became a student in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating M. D. in 1900. He was associated in active practice with his father in Cartersville, and at the death of the senior Greene continued in practice, and has served many of the families that for several generations have had no other physician than one of the name Greene. In 1911 Doctor Greene took a post-graduate course in New York City, and his professional success has led him more and more into the field of surgery. He is a member of the staff of the Cartersville Hospital and is also local surgeon for the N. C. & St. L. and the L. & N. railways.

Doctor Greene is a member of the Bartow County, the Georgia State Medical societies, of the American Medical Association, is a member of the Georgia Surgeons Club, a former president of the Bartow County Society, and at one time was president of the Seventh Congressional District Medical Society.

Doctor Greene is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias order, and his church is the Baptist. On January 27, 1904, at Atlanta, he married Miss Ida Elizabeth Vernon of Bartow County, daughter of Jabez G. and Georgia (Carter) Vernon. Her mother was from Knoxville, Tennessee, while J. G. Vernon was a native of South Carolina. Her grandfather was Col. James E. Carter, of a prominent family in the South, and who served as colonel of the First East Tennessee Regiment and six months before the end of the war was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Mrs. Greene takes much part in Cartersville church and social affairs, is active in the Baptist Church, a member of the Cherokee Woman's Club and of the Missionary Society.

Col. Benjamin Franklin Sawyer, famed as editor, inventor, author, and soldier, was born in Autoga County, Alabama, on May 18, 1833, and died at Atlanta, Georgia, July 19, 1901.

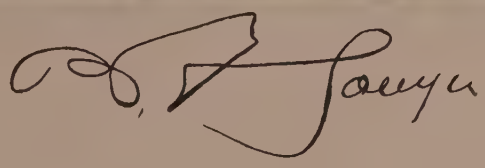
His father, Ansel Sawyer, was from Edgefield, South Carolina, and his mother was descended from the Charleston family of DeSaussure. Colonel Sawyer came of fighting stock; his uncle, George Sawyer, was a captain in the First South Carolina Regiment during the Revolution and was killed in the battle of Cowpens. Three of Colonel Sawyer's brothers gave their lives to the Confederate cause and, at the beginning of the Civil war, Colonel Sawyer armed and equipped in Alabama at his own expense a company of 100 men, fighting with them throughout the war. This company fought so vigorously and persistently that only twenty of the hundred returned alive. Colonel Sawyer was severely wounded in the Battle of Shiloh and suffered from the wound for the rest of his life. For his services in the Confederate army he received the rank of colonel.

In 1857 he was married to Miss Charlotte Armbrester of Talladega, Alabama. There were born to them nine children, five daughters and four sons.

At the close of the war, depleted in fortune, somewhat lame, and wearing his battle-grimed uniform, Colonel Sawyer moved to Georgia and entered upon a newspaper career in Rome. He had begun writing as a mere boy of thirteen, while still living in Alabama, and had been editor of the Talladega Mountain Home. In Rome, he became editor of The Rome Daily, the stormy petrel of a stormy time. Later he edited The Rome Courier, holding this position for many useful and busy years.

In 1877, leaving The Courier with Frank Cohan, he became owner and founder of The Rome Tribune, a publication that still follows an honorable career. While editor of The Rome Courier he was a contemporary with Henry Grady, who at that time was editor of The Rome Daily, and the two men had many editorial tilts, though there always existed between them a warm friendship and a cordial admiration.

Leaving Rome, Colonel Sawyer came to Atlanta, where he founded the first evening paper, The Commonwealth, a publication full of the vigor and



fearlessness that made "Old Grizzly," as he was called, the terror of the carpetbagger and the merciless foe of political corruption.

"He had borne a reputation for years," says a writer in The Constitution at the time of Colonel Sawyer's death, "of being one of the most fearless and aggressive democratic journalists in Georgia during the reconstruction period. In all the Georgia press, there was no man like Sawyer. He wielded a savage and a facile pen, and his personal assaults upon many prominent republicans were absolutely merciless. As a strong, vigorous writer, he surpassed Brownlow. To my surprise, however, on knowing him, he proved to be one of the most genial and magnetic of men.".

Especially valuable among Colonel Sawyer's editorial writings were "The Chronicles of the State of Georgia." This series, first published at intervals in The Rome Courier and afterwards reprinted in book form, makes a valuable contribution to southern history of that time and is a treasure prize in many libraries. Colonel Sawyer's battles against state corruption were fought side by side with Bob Toombs, Alexander Stephens, Ben Hill and other great Georgians, who were also his personal friends.

Colonel Sawyer was not only a journalist, he was also a poet, whose contributions had appeared in Blackwood's magazine in Edinburgh, and whose poems were reprinted largely by eastern magazines. He was also the writer of delightful stories, as "Rio Vista," "The DeSaussures," "At Last," and "David and Abigail." This latter novel sold 10,000 copies soon after publication, but, owing to the failure of the northern firm that had published it, the author received no profit from it.

Colonel Sawyer was also an inventor, who, had he received due meed, would have had national fame. "A more ingenious man has not lived in Georgia since the days of Eli Whitney," writes one of his biographers. It was he who first conceived and modeled the perfecting printing press, a machine now used throughout the civilized world, though this invention, which brought millions to others, yielded him nothing. He invented a machine for making the generally used square-bottomed paper bags. In placing this latter machine he was more fortunate, receiving a fair return for the patent.

In temperament, Colonel Sawyer was social, genial, delightful. He was easy and charming in conversation and the intimate of distinguished men, some of whose names were on his lips in his last delirium. In his private life he was very lovable. "Though iron-willed and unwavering when principle was at stake," writes a Georgia editor, "he was always gentle and courteous. He inherited much from his French ancestors, and was both chivalrous and gallant. In his family he was tender and loving. Always an optimist, he was ever cheerful, with something bright and ready to say."

At his death the papers were full of appreciations of his useful life and expressions of sorrow at his passing. The following is taken from the Texas Sentiment, published Friday, July 5, 1901:

"The Last for Both.

"Next week the last instalment of 'David and Abigail' will appear, and we cannot close this charming story without returning thanks to the author, Col. B. F. Sawyer, the graceful genius, the brave patriot and sincere friend, who, we have just learned, is fighting manfully, bravely fighting his last fight on earth. In far-away Georgia's capital city, surrounded by friends, and hearts pregnant with loyal love, the dear old man is slowly but surely passing away. To mortal foe he has never turned his back and the hosts of heaven will sing a happy welcome when he reaches his eternal home above. His friendship has, from early youth, been as an inspiration to the writer, and his memory will linger with us until the summons comes that calls us from this earth.

"Col. B. F. Sawyer was born in the proud old state of Alabama. When

in the prime of promising manhood, his country called and Ben Sawyer, the patriot, went into the war. His dash, his fearlessness, his very greatness urged the beardless boy to the front and ambition claimed a colonel's shoulder straps when the dove of peace hovered over the contending North and South. Like thousands of others, Col. Sawyer returned to a devastated country, a ruined home, crushed in every particular, but with the same true, loyal lion heart with which he entered into his country's service. With varying success he entered journalism, and later the field of letters. From 1876 to 1880 the writer was associated with him as joint editor and proprietor of the Rome (Ga.) Daily Tribune, and it was during that period that Col. Sawyer invented the web perfecting press—the machine on which the leading daily papers are printed. A few years later the fertile mind of Col. Sawyer gave to the world the machine with which the paper sack, so extensively used, is made. But it was as a story writer that our honored friend excelled. During the Reconstruction era in Georgia, when the carpet-bag element was in the saddle and honest manhood was trampled in the dust, Col. Sawyer wrote a book entitled the 'Chronicles of Georgia,' which aided most materially in the shaking of the shackles with which the proud old Commonwealth was bound. 'Rio Vista,' 'At Last,' and a number of pleasant, pathetic and graceful works are credible to his versatile pen. 'David and Abigail' was written at a time when the grand old man was being severely pinched by poverty's sharp clutch; yet he who reads the sweet and enchanting story would never dream it so. 'The Arena Publishing Co.' was awarded the contract for publishing the book. Ten thousand copies were issued and sold within sixty days, but the publishing house failed and Col. Sawyer received no recompense for his work.

"But the last trench has been reached, and our friend is fighting against the never conquered foe. From a fullness of a heart bowed down with sorrow, goes up a prayer to the God of Israel, that the storm be tempered to the hoary-headed patriot so soon to enter the portals of the great unknown."

David Persin Henley. One of the most popular men in Chattooga County is David P. Henley, who is still serving as tax collector, an office to which he has been successfully elected a number of times. He is a sturdy, practical business man, and one who through his career has well deserved the high esteem in which he is generally held throughout Chattooga County. Mr. Henley was formerly sheriff of the county, and outside his office gives his attention to the management of a valuable farm and also owns a pleasant home in Summerville.

David Persin Henley was born in Chattooga County at Summerville June 17, 1863, son of Hartford and Mary (Simpson) Henley. His father was born in Georgia and his mother in Alabama. Hartford Henley was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, in 1823, came to Chattooga County with his parents in 1838, and spent his career as a farmer and land dealer. His death occurred in 1888 at the age of sixty-five. His wife was born in Alabama in 1828 and died at Chattooga County in 1905. She was a conscientious and active Christian woman, and both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was also a Mason, and his primary business in life was as a farmer. There were thirteen children, twelve sons and one daughter, and those still living are: Joseph A., whose home is in Cleveland, Arkansas; James, who in 1875 left home and went to the Far West, and was last heard of in Los Angeles; Walter, a substantial farmer of Chattooga County and a resident of Summerville; Samuel, also a farmer of Chattooga County; David P.; and Mary, wife of J. S. Maxey of Summerville.

David P. Henley gained a practical knowledge of farming while a boy and supplemented this experience at home by attending the public schools of Summerville. For two years he was in the merchandise business at Summerville. His first public position was as deputy sheriff, and after serving three years in

that office his qualifications were so well demonstrated that he was elected to the office of sheriff and served two terms or four years. In all his official work he has given the best that was in him to his public performance, and the people of Chattooga County have every confidence in him. In 1902 he was elected tax collector, being the first man chosen to that office, and has been regularly re-elected until he is now in his sixth term. Mr. Henley also owns a fine farm, and takes great pride in its management and gives much of his spare time to its cultivation.

Fraternally he is known among Masons, Odd Fellows and the Red Men, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In 1900 at Summerville Mr. Henley married Miss Venice Clemons, who was born at Summerville, a daughter of John R. and Catherine (Edmondson) Clemons, both of whom are natives of this state. To their marriage have been born four children, Eva Belle, the oldest, having been born in August, 1901. The younger children are named John, Catherine and Mary. Mrs. Henley is president of the Ladies Missionary Society and otherwise active in the Presyterian Church.

JOSEPH MILLER SATTERFIELD. The present judge of probate for Cherokee County, Joseph M. Satterfield, is a man of long and thorough business experience, having traveled on the road representing a wholesale drug house until resigning in order to accept the responsibilities of his present office. He has long been a resident of Canton, and is one of the leading men of influence and effective leadership in that community.

Joseph Miller Satterfield was born in White County, Georgia, March 1, 1865, a son of William T. and Susan C. (Huff) Satterfield. His grandfather was Thornton D. Satterfield, an early settler in White County, and a large and prosperous planter, the owner of many slaves. Although the war bore heavily upon him as all southerners, resulting in the loss of his slaves, he was still left with more means than many of his unfortunate neighbors, and still retained an important place in business as a planter and was one of the leading men of affairs in White County. His death occurred at the age of seventy. He was a member of the Masonic Order and active in the Baptist Church. Thornton D. Satterfield married Becky Trotter, who also died in White County. William T. Satterfield was born in White County in 1837 and in 1874 removed to Cherokee County, where he died in 1896 at the age of fifty-nine. He was a teacher by profession and taught thirty years, and for ten consecutive years taught in one school. At the time of his death he was in charge of a school at Ball Ground, Georgia. He was a member of the Baptist Church and affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. His wife, who was born in Lumpkin County, died at the age of sixty-nine on February 22, 1914. They were the parents of only two children, and the daughter, Martha, is the wife of Marquis Lafayette Thacker, of Smyrna, Georgia, and their three children are named William May and Ernest.

Judge Satterfield is a man who has relied upon his own efforts to put him into a position of prosperity and influence. His education came from the old Field schools of Cherokee County, and in early manhood he taught one year in White County and one year in Cherokee County. Then followed six years of practical business experience as an employe and also as senior member of the firm of J. M. Satterfield & Company in the merchandise business at Macedonia, in Cherokee County, Georgia. While there he was also successfully engaged in farming. After selling out his store Judge Satterfield went on the road as traveling representative for the wholesale drug house of John B. Daniel & Company, and for nineteen years he sold the standard products of that house throughout Northern Georgia and North Carolina.

It was in order to accept appointment to the office of probate judge of Cherokee County that he resigned his position and left the road in September, 1913. He came into the office as successor of Hon. W. J. Webb, who

left an unexpired term of 3½ years. Judge Satterfield has always taken an active interest in behalf of the democratic party. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and like his forefathers a member of the Baptist Church. In addition to his duties as judge of probate he is also county commissioner, and has official jurisdiction over the handling and work of the convicts in the county and over county affairs in general.

On July 13, 1884, in Milton County, Georgia, Judge Satterfield married Miss Josie Rudasill, a native of Milton County and a daughter of William M. and Margaret (Castlebery) Rudasill. Judge Satterfield and wife have two children, both natives of Cherokee County. Azzie Edith, the older, is the wife of Reuel F. Poole, of Holly Springs, Cherokee County. William Joseph Satterfield, who was born June 12, 1891, and is now engaged in merchandising at Canton, married Miss Molly Westbrook of Cherokee County, and they have two children, Sylvia Aleen, who was born in Canton, and Joseph Miller, Jr., born in February, 1916.

Hon. Robert W. Freeman, judge of the Superior Courts of the Coweta Circuit, was born on a farm in Coweta County June 1, 1858. His grandparents were George and Frances Freeman, and the former is said to have been a Revolutionary soldier from Wilkes County, Georgia. One of their children was Henry Freeman, who was reared on a farm in Wilkes County. Henry Freeman was married three times. His third wife was Nancy Moody, daughter of Jesse and Sibie (Westmoreland) Moody, of Fayette County. Of this marriage there were three children: Henry Laban, a farmer of Coweta County; Mary Susan, wife of William T. Stallings of Coweta County; and Judge Robert W. Freeman. Henry Freeman died four days after Judge Freeman's birth. The latter's mother died at the age of seventy in 1888. Judge Freeman is now the only surviving member of the family, except a half sister, Mrs. Rebecca A. Mitchell of Spalding County. His brother Harry L. died in 1904 and his sister, Mrs. Stallings, in 1893.

Judge Freeman was early educated in the common schools at Senoia, Georgia, and in 1879 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from Vanderbilt University. He studied law with Hon. John S. Bigby, a well known attorney, judge and former congressman of Coweta County. Admitted to practice after three months, Judge Freeman opened his first office in Newnan in December, 1879. He served two terms in the Georgia Legislature, 1896-1899, inclusive.

In 1904 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Sampson W. Harris, judge of the Superior Courts of the Coweta Circuit, and was then regularly elected for the full term of four years and has continued to fill that office with dignity and ability to the present time, voluntarily retiring at the end of 1916.

Judge Freeman is also a practical farmer. He supervises his plantation, is vice president of the Newnan Cotton Mills and has many other interests in his section of the state. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and is a trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1888 he married Miss Caroline Clarke Hill, who was born in Coweta County, daughter of Armstead B. and Mary (Clark) Hill. Judge and Mrs. Freeman have three children. Nancy is now Mrs. William K. Stringer of Belton, South Carolina; Robert Hill Freeman, the son, is a graduate from the University of Georgia with the degree of A. B. and of Columbia University, of New York City, with the degrees of LL. B. and A. M., and is (1916) practicing law at Newnan, Georgia. Mary Caroline Freeman, the youngest of the family, is a student in Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia.

Judge Thomas Stocks, of Greene County, was born in a frontier Indian fort on February 1, 1786. His early education was limited but his natural

powers were great. In 1813 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, where he served eight years, after which he was chosen to the State Senate of which he was a member for twelve years.

Before he was thirty years old he was elected one of the judges of the Inferior Court of Greene County, and filled the position continuously for more than thirty years. He was a leader in the Baptist Church and gave liberally of his time and money to Mercer University. He died in Greene County, October 6, 1876.

Hon. Charles Tait, lawyer, judge, and United States senator, was born in Louisa County, Virginia, about 1768, and died in Wilcox County, Alabama, October 17, 1835. At an early age he came to Georgia and entered upon the practice of law. He became judge of the Western Circuit in November, 1803.

In 1809 Judge Tait was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Milledge. At the expiration of that term he was elected for a full term and served altogether nearly ten years, from December 28, 1809, to March 3, 1819, when having been appointed United States district judge for Alabama, he resigned and moved to Wilcox County in that state. He served as United States judge for Alabama until 1826, when he resigned and retired to private life for the remaining nine years that he lived.

Hamilton Yancey of Rome, who for forty-five years has enjoyed a conspicuous place in the professional, business and civic life of his home city and state, represents one of the oldest and most distinguished names of the South, and many of his ancestors were lawyers and orators and statesmen, including his honored father, the late Benjamin C. Yancey. Before taking up his individual career it will be well to examine the records of his antecedents.

It was in 1642 that four Yancey brothers, Charles, William, Joel and Robert, emigrated from Wales to Virginia. Lewis Davis Yancey, a son of one of these pioneers, settled a landed estate in Culpeper County, Virginia, about 1710.

James Yancey, the sixth son of Lewis D., and the great-grandfather of Hamilton Yancey, was an officer in a Virginia regiment in the army of General Greene in the South Carolina campaign. About the close of the Revolution he located at Charleston, South Carolina, and in October, 1782, married Miss Cudworth of Charleston, a descendant of the Massachusetts family of Cudworths. General Gates of the Revolutionary army was a guest at this wedding. There is an old record of the court of Laurens County, South Carolina, which shows that James Yancey was regularly admitted to practice as an attorney at the June term of 1786. A year later there was admitted to practice in the same court Robert Goodloe Harper, and mention is made of his name not only because he was associated with James Yancey in practice, but also because later he befriended as a patron a son of James Yancey. Harper subsequently moved to Baltimore and married the daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. James Yancey and his wife died leaving three young sons: Benjamin C.; Charles, who died a bachelor; and Nathaniel Barnwell, who died in 1799, at Camden, South Carolina, at the age of fifteen.

Benjamin Cudworth Yancey, a son of the Revolutionary soldier, was left an orphan at an early age, and on March 13, 1799, partly due to the influence of his kind patron Robert G. Harper, was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy, and served from June 7th of that year until discharged under the peace establishment act on May 10, 1801. The Government records show that he was one of the officers of the Constellation in the action between that vessel and the French ship of war LaVengeance February 1, 1800. It should also be noted that his younger brother Charles also served as a midshipman at a later date.

After resigning from the navy Benjamin C. Yancey studied law with Mr. Harper at Baltimore one year, then under Benjamin Saxon at Abbeville, South Carolina, and after his admission to the bar was in partnership with Mr. Saxon until he removed to Charleston to accept the offer of partnership with Daniel R. Huger, afterwards senator from South Carolina and a Federal judge. Benjamin C. Yancey was twice a member of the South Carolina Legislature from Abbeville and at the time of his death, which occurred October 3, 1817, in his thirty-fourth year, he was a member from Charleston and was chairman of the judiciary committee. An interesting record of his service in the Legislature is found in the journal of the house under date December 2, 1816, as follows: "Mr. Yancey from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the presentments from Richland and Chester recommending the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from other states, reported a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this state from any of the United States."

As to Benjamin C. Yancey's high position as a lawyer, citizen and gentleman, the best testimonial is found in some resolutions prepared by members of the Charleston bar at the time of his death. The following are some quotations from those resolutions:

"Mr. Yancey was remarkable for the force, precision and perspicuity of his style; for his choice and felicitous use of technical language, for his copiousness in amplification and clear perception; for the readiness with which he discovered and the distinctness with which he exhibited the leading points of his cause. . . . None perhaps excelled him in the bold and powerful reasoning which he employed against his opponent; and certainly none in the dexterity he displayed in his defense. He called to his aid also and successfully wielded the weapons of invective and sarcasm; while from his deep sense of justice, from his habitual love of truth and his veneration for virtue, flowed as from an inexhaustible fountain the living waters of eloquence. . . . Mr. Yancey was a sound and discriminating lawyer. He preferred principles to cases, and never was he more interesting and ingenious than when he maintained in his own energetic and luminous style the supremacy of the former. He was thoroughly versed in all the important branches of pleading and practice. . . . The magnanimity and decision of Mr. Yancey on the subject of the free schools in the Legislature entitled him to the gratitude and admiration of his native state. . . . In the relations of private life he was independent and honorable, generous and candid, without ostentation in his manner and eminently liberal in his sentiments. As a companion he was instructive and entertaining, but as a friend perfectly invaluable. The very talents and virtues which shone so splendidly in his public career shed an endless light over the scenes of friendship. . . . Mr. Yancey was a sincere Christian and to those with whom he was intimate unbosomed the firm convictions of his mind, and the fervent emotions of his heart. . . . In life he was one of our chiefs, in death let him become one of our models, for every profession should treasure up the character of its eminent men for the imitation and improvement of its younger members."

Benjamin C. Yancey, Sr., married Caroline Bird of Virginia, daughter of William and Catherine (Dalton) Bird. William Bird was a son of William Bird of England, who founded Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, while the younger William moved from Alexandria, Virginia, to Ogeechee Shoals in Warren County, Georgia, and duplicated his father's iron works there. He died in Warren County, Georgia, December 12, 1812, having been born at Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1757. His wife Catherine Dalton was born October 20, 1763, in Alexandria, Virginia, and died September 18, 1822, at Ogeechee, Georgia. Of their eleven children, the fourth, Caroline, was born at Alexandria April 8, 1790. One of the sons of Benjamin C. and Caroline Yancey

was William Lowndes Yancey, who became one of the South's most distinguished statesmen.

Benjamin Cudworth Yancey, Jr., was born at Charleston, South Carolina, April 27, 1817, and died at Rome, Georgia, October 3, 1891. He attended Mount Zion Academy in Hancock County, Georgia, and the Academy School at Troy, New York. He graduated A. B. with second honor from the University of Georgia in 1836, took his LL. B. degree at Yale Law School in 1837, and later was granted the degree A. M. Moving to Alabama he was appointed master in chancery in 1837 for a district embracing seven counties. In 1840 with his brother William Lowndes he was co-editor of the Wetumpka Gazette. From 1841 to 1851 he practiced law at Hamburg, South Carolina, and served several times as a member of the South Carolina Legislature. In 1851, declining a nomination to congress, he removed to his plantation in Cherokee County, Alabama, but in 1855 in order to save the democracy from know-nothingism he made a campaign for the state senate, and after his election was chosen president of the body. In 1858 President Buchanan appointed him minister resident to the Argentine Confederation. Because of a proclamation issued by the president of the confederation that all captains of foreign vessels who should take their ships into the ports of Buenos Ayres and then landing at any part of the General Government should be held as pirates, Mr. Yancey as United States Minister notified the president that the naval force of the United States would resist the execution of the decree. Other powers concurring in his protest, the decree was withdrawn. Subsequently Mr. Yancey was selected by the contending states as arbiter of their differences. When he left the country the president of the Confederation in a message to Congress said: "All Argentine owes the young American minister a debt of gratitude which they cannot repay."

On his return to the United States in December, 1859, he declined an offer for appointment as minister resident to the Court of St. James. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as captain of the Fulton Dragoons, joining Cobb's Legion, commanded by General Thomas R. R. Cobb. He assisted in its organization, was elected major, and subsequently was in command of the legion during the peninsular campaign around Norfolk, Virginia. At a later date he was recalled to Georgia and was colonel of Georgia troops until the end of the war.

For about two years he was president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, which held two successful fairs at Macon and Atlanta in 1869 and 1870. In 1877-78 he represented Clark County, of which Athens is the county seat, in the Legislature, but then declined further office. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia from 1860 until 1881, and then retired to his country home in Floyd County, ten miles from the City of Rome, where he lived until his death.

The late Colonel Yancey married Sarah Paris Hamilton. She was a daughter of Thomas Napier and Sarah Sherwood (Bugg) Hamilton, and the granddaughter of James and Ann Fox (Napier) Hamilton. James Hamilton was captain of a company in the revolutionary forces from Virginia. Sarah Sherwood Bugg, mother of Sarah P. Hamilton, was before her first marriage a Miss Jones, and was a lineal descendant of Peter Jones, founder of Petersburg, Virginia. Captain James Hamilton served as a representative in the Virginia Assembly from Loudoun County in 1768, and on January 3, 1777, was commissioned ensign in the Tenth Virginia Regiment and on January 13, 1778, was commissioned a lieutenant. He was afterwards transferred to the Sixth Virginia Regiment. Subsequent to the revolution Captain Hamilton settled on a landed estate in Columbia County, Georgia.

Hamilton Yancey, of Rome, is a son of the late Benjamin C. and Sarah P. (Hamilton) Yancey. He was born September 27, 1848, in Edgefield District, now county, of South Carolina on the present site of North Augusta, that

town having been built on land once owned by his father, Benjamin C. Yancey. Growing up in a home of true Southern culture and in an environment which could only serve to instill high ideals, Hamilton Yancey had a liberal education as preparation for life. He attended the high school, was graduated A. B. from the University of Georgia in 1868, was a student in the University of Virginia in 1869, graduated LL. B. from the Georgia Law School in 1870, and in 1871 received his A. M. degree from the same institution. While in the University of Georgia he was a member of the Phi Kappa Society and of the Chi Phi Fraternity in both the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia and was chairman of the Alpha Chapter in Virginia. In the meantime he had a taste of war, having served without a commission on his father's staff during the war between the states. Later he was lieutenant of cadets in the University High School at Athens.

From 1871 until 1888 Mr. Yancey was active in the legal profession, and handled a large volume of important litigation in that time, his name frequently appearing on the records of the Georgia Supreme Courts. He finally retired from the legal profession on account of ill health, and then took up the management of the Rome Fire Insurance Company, and from 1892 until the present has been manager and special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited of England, his jurisdiction being the Southern Department, including the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. On January 27, 1915, Hon. William A. Wright, insurance commissioner of the Insurance Department of Georgia, appointed him special deputy insurance commissioner in charge of the affairs of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Georgia. He is properly regarded as one of the ablest men in the insurance field in Georgia. Mr. Yancey was a director of the Rome Railroad prior to its sale to the St. L. & N. C. Railway Company.

As would be expected of him on account of the record of his forebears, Mr. Yancey has borne an influential part in public affairs. He served two years as city attorney of Rome, four years as solicitor of the County Court of Floyd County, and for ten years, without salary, as alderman of East Rome. In 1876 he was alternate elector from the Seventh Georgia Congressional District during the Tilden campaign. Since 1871 he has been a life member of the Georgia State Agricultural Society and by special request in 1892 delivered before the annual convention an address on the organization, history and accomplishment in upbuilding of the state following the desolation and ruin that resulted from the war. Mr. Yancey is a democrat, is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and has various club and social connections. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since 1867.

At Macon, Georgia, April 29, 1875, Hamilton Yancey married Miss Florence Julia Patterson, a daughter of Dr. Robert M. and Julia E. (Marsh) Patterson. Doctor Patterson was a native of South Carolina, a son of Malachi and Mary (House) Patterson, while Julia E. Marsh was born in Georgia, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Palmer) Marsh. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Yancey have been born eight children. The daughter Julia died at the age of four years. Benjamin Cudworth was married June 12, 1906, to Maud Hillyer Harris, having issue a son, Hamilton. Robert Patterson married June, 1902, Edna LeMassena, and they have a daughter, Phebe LeMassena. Hamilton was married in December, 1904, to Nell Junkin, but they have no children. Sarah Hamilton became the wife of Samuel D. Hewlett in December, 1906, and they have two daughters, Florence and Sarah Hamilton. Mary Lou married September 12, 1911, Donald B. Gilles, and they have a daughter, Mary Lou. The two younger unmarried children are Florence Weston and Clare de Graffenried.

ROBERT LEE CALLOWAY. With many interests that make him known in various parts of the state, Robert L. Calloway is primarily identified with the business life of Athens as president of the Calloway Wholesale Grocery House. He is a Georgian with an unusual record of success, is a strong worker, keenly interested in everything which will contribute to the betterment of his community and state, is profoundly impressed with the importance of the work which he is doing, and is in every way one of the valuable citizens of Georgia.

Born in Oglethorpe County November 12, 1862, he is a son of Thomas P. and Lucy (Oliver) Calloway. His father, though born in Virginia, was reared in Georgia, to which state his parents brought him when quite young. He grew up in Oglethorpe County, and spent his active career there as a substantial planter and farmer. He died in 1900 at the age of seventy-two. The mother is still living at Covington, Georgia, at the age of eighty-four.

The seventh in a family of twelve children, Robert Lee Calloway acquired his early education at Meson Academy in Lexington, Georgia, after which he spent two years in Emory College at Oxford. His practical career began as clerk in different stores, but he finally settled down to agricultural pursuits on the farm where he was born in Oglethorpe County. For six years he gave his methodical attention to farming, and then engaged in commercial life as traveling salesman for the M. C. Kaiser Company of Atlanta. For twelve years he was constantly on the road and one of the most efficient in the staff of the company which he represented. He covered chiefly the territory in Eastern and Southern Georgia. On retiring from the road he bought the old homestead in Oglethorpe County and once more resumed farming. Though he continued to live on the farm for twelve years and is still actively identified with Georgia agriculture, his business interests at the same time extended to different fields, and he was financially identified with the Calloway Grocery Company when it was established April 24, 1911. However, he had no active part in its management until he removed to Athens several years ago, and has since been its president, manager and active director. The old wholesale house at Athens of Epps Wilkin Company was merged with the Calloway Grocery Company at the time of its organization. This is now one of the largest grocery houses in Georgia, its trade territory including a radius of sixty miles around Athens, and six traveling salesmen are constantly on the road.

In addition to his active part in managing the Calloway Grocery Company he is a director of the Bank of Lexington, Georgia, and is a trustee of the Meson school fund of Oglethorpe County. In politics he is a democrat, and has affiliations with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the United Commercial Travelers.

On March 6, 1889, at Covington, Georgia, Mr. Calloway married Miss Eva St. Clair Dearing, daughter of Dr. John J. and Inda E. Dearing, both now deceased, her father having been a prominent physician at Covington. To their marriage have been born four children: John Dearing Calloway, born at Covington in 1892 and now actively associated with his father in business; Robert Lee, Jr., born at Atlanta in 1898 and now in the junior class of the University of Georgia; Alfred Willis, born at Atlanta in 1901 and attending high school at Athens; and Hamilton St. Clair, born in Oglethorpe County in 1903 and in the seventh grade of the grammar schools at Athens. Mr. Calloway is a man who started out in life on modest capital, and has made his own way to success. He has always been interested in local improvements and development, and has given every possible support to intensive farming. He now owns one of the finest farms to be found in Southern Georgia, comprising 4,000 acres of fertile soil, highly developed and thoroughly cultivated. The Calloway home at Athens is said to be one of the finest in

North Georgia, and is situated in that fashionable district of the city known as Milledge Avenue.

HENRY JONES CARSWELL, M. D. Exemplifying the best ability and attainments of the modern physician and surgeon, Doctor Carswell has found success in his chosen calling at Waycross and has also been a factor in business and civic affairs.

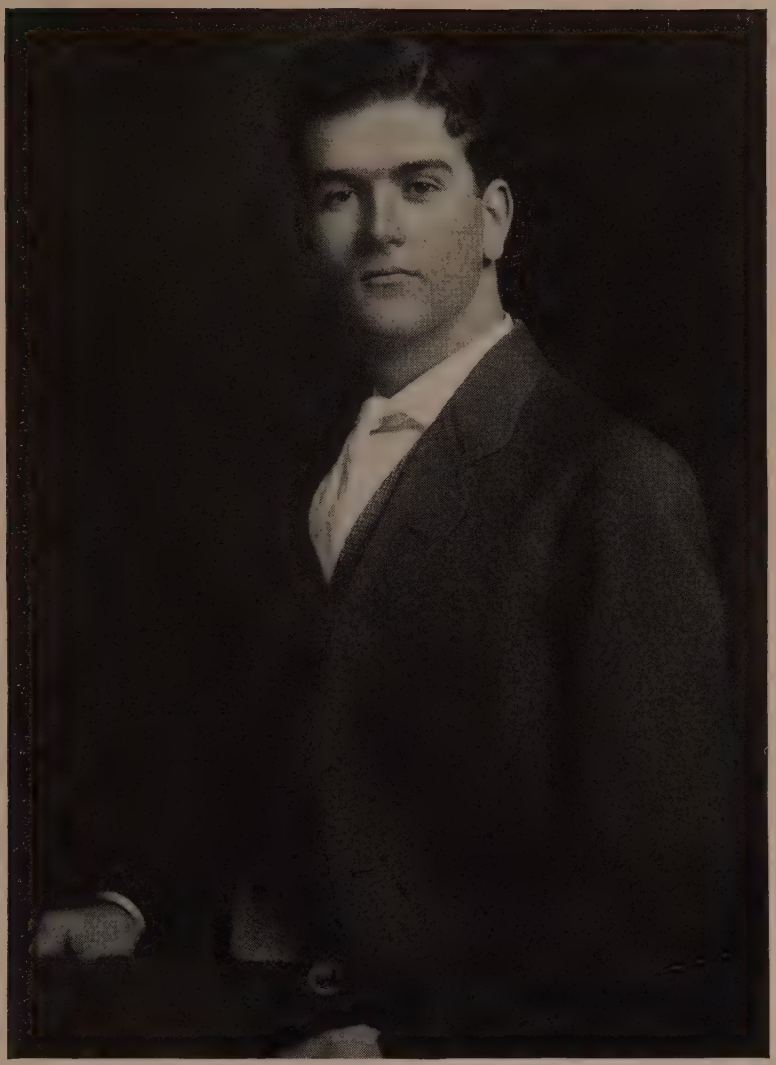
He was born in Burke County, Georgia, March 9, 1885, a son of Rev. John Hamilton and Fannie (Janes) Carswell. His parents were also born in Georgia, his father in Burke and his mother in Greene County. His father became a well known Baptist minister, and spent twenty years in one church. He is now retired from the ministry at the age of sixty-six, and lives at Hephzibah. The mother is still living at the age of sixty-five. Eleven children were born to their union, one of whom died in infancy. Miss B. J. Smith lives at Hephzibah; John F. lives at Avera; Dr. Thomas Janes a young physician, is now deceased; Arthur Eugene lives at Blythe, Georgia; William Davis is in Blythe, Georgia; Washington Kirkpatrick lives at Dublin, Georgia; William is deceased; Henry J. was the next born; Hattie M. lives at Hephzibah; James Hamilton lives at Hephzibah; and Alexander is an attorney at Augusta.

The eighth in order of age, Dr. Henry J. Carswell attended school at Hephzibah, graduating from high school in 1903, and acquired some of the means which enabled him to complete his medical education by one year of teaching. He then entered the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta and graduated M. D. in 1908. He gained valuable experience as an interne in the hospital at Augusta, after which he began practice at Waycross. In 1910 he removed to Kingsland, Georgia, and followed his profession there for two years. While at Kingsland he was one of the promoters of the state bank, also served as a member of the city council and as town treasurer.

Since returning to Waycross Doctor Carswell has acquired a practice that now almost tests his capacities and energies. In 1913 and again in 1915 he took courses in general medicine and gynecology in the Post-Graduate and Polyclinic at New York. He is censor of the local medical society, a member of the Eleventh District and the State Medical Societies, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees. He belongs to the Baptist Church and in politics is a democrat.

On May 26, 1910, at Waycross he married Miss Marion E. Carswell, daughter of William J. Carswell of Waycross. They are the parents of two children: Miss Virginia Lyon, born in 1911; and Miss Helen, born in 1913.

COL. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MCLAUGHLIN. To attain a high place in an honorable profession and to reach advanced years with bodily health and a light and cheerful spirit, unspoiled by fortune or misfortune, and to enjoy the companionship of a host of warm friends, both of the older and the younger generation, is a lot that the ordinary man might well envy. Such blessings, however, are incident to the career and personality of Col. Benjamin F. McLaughlin, of Greenville, Meriwether County, Georgia, the nestor of the bar of Greenville and the Coweta Circuit. Mr. McLaughlin was born at Mountville, Troup County, Georgia, January 18, 1846, the son of Josiah T. and Mary Jane (Jordan) McLaughlin. His father was born in Wilkes County, this state, in 1812 and was the son of William McLaughlin, a planter and slave holder. Reared in his native county, Josiah T. McLaughlin removed to Troup County when a young man. In Oglethorpe County he married Mary Jane Jordan, who at the time was a young girl of but fourteen years



H. J. Farsewell.

of age. The young couple fell in love with each other, and, perhaps anticipating opposition on the part of the young lady's parents, her father being a very wealthy planter and slave holder, and she being so young, they chose the easiest way out of the difficulty and, eloped together, being married in 1837. His wife had been his pupil when he was teaching school. For awhile they resided in Troup County, where Mr. McLaughlin engaged in farming and mercantile business. In 1853 they removed to Oakridge, in Meriwether County, where they passed many years of happy married life, and where Mr. McLaughlin finally died May 12, 1870. His wife survived him fifteen years, passing away in 1885, after undergoing a severe operation in a hospital at Rome, Georgia. Her son Benjamin, the subject of this memoir, who had taken her there in the hope that her health might be improved, was the only member of the family present at her bedside. To him her loss was a severe blow, as he had always idolized his mother, and to the end of his life her memory will be his most precious heritage. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah T. McLaughlin were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now deceased. The living are as follows: Martha Susannah Frances, wife of N. S. Hamby; Benjamin Franklin; George Thomas, a resident of Hopeville, Georgia, now retired; Tabitha Ambrosia, widow of Dr. J. L. Cox, of Jonesboro, North Carolina; and Belle, widow of Leander Franklin Fielder, of Hogansville, Georgia.

Benjamin Franklin McLaughlin was educated at Union Springs Academy, now Freeman's Chapel, Meriwether County. Only fifteen years of age when the war broke out, he was unable, however, to restrain his patriotism and accordingly joined Company A, Georgia Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served six months. Later he was detailed to the quartermaster's department, with which he was connected until the end of the war. After Lee's and Johnston's surrender he returned home and engaged in farming, being thus occupied for several years. He had ambitions, however, which were directed towards the law and as soon as he could make suitable arrangements he began the study of his future profession under Col. A. H. Freeman, of Greenville. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar by the Hon. Hugh Buchanan and began practice in Greenville in the same year. His selection of this town was contrary to the advice of his friends, who warned him that a young attorney would stand a small chance against the able and experienced lawyers, several of them "leading lights," who then adorned the Greenville bar. Nothing dismayed, however, he followed the bent of his own inclinations and his subsequent career has amply justified his action. Though he passed through some hardships in his early professional life, by dint of pluck, energy and ability he overcame them and the struggle did him good, for it strengthened his moral fibre without souring his disposition, and he can now look back on those times without self-pity, but rather congratulating himself upon the training he then received in true manliness and perseverance. For many years he has been one of the leading attorneys of Meriwether County and one of the foremost lawyers of the Coweta Circuit. In 1893 Colonel McLaughlin formed a partnership with W. R. Jones, which was continued until the year 1900 and then dissolved on account of Mr. Jones being elected city judge. Mr. Jones' brother, J. A. Jones, then joined Colonel McLaughlin, the firm name, McLaughlin & Jones remaining the same. After Judge Jones retired from the bench he again joined the firm, and it then became McLaughlin, Jones & Jones. In July, 1914, Mr. J. A. Jones died and the firm, which is the leading law firm in Greenville, is now known as McLaughlin & Jones, as originally. As a citizen Colonel McLaughlin has always been prompt to perform his duties and at times has taken a prominent and useful part in public life. He served as mayor of Greenville for three terms and was also elected to the Legislature, of which body he was a member from 1896 to 1900. While thus serving he took a leading part on judiciary and other com-

mittees and was active in passing what is known as the Slayton Law, which established the present mode of presenting applicants for the bar. In the fall of 1914 he was elected senator for the thirty-sixth senatorial district and is now serving in the Senate. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Greenville Banking Company. Aside from his profession and his public duties, Colonel McLaughlin is an agriculturist, having large farming interests.

Colonel McLaughlin was married January 28, 1869, at the home of his brother-in-law, N. S. Hamby, of Meriwether County, to Miss Eliza Evylin Hamby, a daughter of Jonathan and Elithia (Hudson) Hamby. The Hambys and Hudsons are old and prominent families of Meriwether County, having large planting interests here. To Colonel and Mrs. McLaughlin nine children have been born, two of whom are deceased, one dying in infancy. Their record is in brief as follows: Frances L., who married Joseph T. McGahee, is now deceased; Ada, the wife of Judge W. R. Jones, her father's law partner, resides in Greenville; Mary, wife of Hon. Henry Harris Revell, judge of the city courts of Greenville; Benjamin R., a graduate of Atlanta Dental College, now practicing his profession in Chipley, Georgia; Walter Evylin, widow of James Olin McGahee, a planter of Meriwether County; Charles Franklin, a graduate of Mercer University and now an attorney practicing at Columbus, Georgia; Jonathan Irby, a resident of Madison, Georgia, and Louis Hamby, a planter residing in Greenville. Colonel McLaughlin's happy and cheerful disposition has already been alluded to. He is especially fond of the society of young people and is loved and esteemed by all who know him. His personal friends include leading men in all parts of the state.

William M. Powell, M. D. More than thirty years ago Dr. William Marion Powell was graduated in the Atlanta College of Medicine, and through his character and his worthy achievement in his profession he has signally honored his alma mater. He has been engaged in successful general practice in Atlanta since 1887, has followed his humane calling without ostentation or desire for acclaim, but has faithfully labored in the alleviation of human suffering and distress, has been true to the highest ethics of his profession and has achieved success that has touched and aided others and inured to his own satisfaction, the while the just temporal rewards of such service have not been denied to him. He has long controlled a substantial practice of a representative order and his offices are maintained in the Empire Building.

Doctor Powell was born in Elmore County, Alabama, on the 9th of February, 1859, and is a son of Dr. Joseph Robinson Powell and Editha (Wright) Powell, both natives of Georgia, the father having been born in Harris County and the mother in Meriwether County. Prior to the inception of the Civil war Dr. Joseph R. Powell had been graduated in a medical college at Dadeville, Alabama, but he laid aside the work of his chosen profession to serve as a non-commissioned officer in an Alabama regiment of the Confederate army, and he was in active service during virtually the entire period of the long and weary conflict that entailed suffering and disaster to his loved Southland. After the close of the war he was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Elmore, Alabama, for practically half a century, a loved and honored citizen and an able, kindly and self-abnegating physician. He died in 1911, in his eightieth year, and had he survived but three months longer he and his devoted wife would have celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Powell survived her honored husband by about three years and was summoned to the life eternal on the 28th of June, 1914, in her eightieth year. Of their eleven children Doctor Powell of this review was the fifth in order of birth, and of the eight sons and three daughters four of the sons and the three daughters are now living: Absalom M. is a resident of the City of Tallassee, Elmore County, Alabama; Dr. Abel A.

likewise entered the profession of his father and is now engaged in practice at Bernice, Louisiana; John Ransom maintains his home at Kent, Alabama; Mrs. Mary Mullin likewise resides at Kent; Mrs. Luella Weldon is a resident of Wetumpka, Alabama; and Miss Othello E. resides at Shawmut, that state.

To the public schools of his native state Dr. William M. Powell is indebted for his early educational training, and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered the Atlanta Medical College, in which institution he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. After thus receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine he returned to his native county, and in that section of Alabama he continued in practice until 1887, when he returned to Atlanta, where he has found a broader field for professional work and where he has given close and faithful attention to his practice during the long intervening period of nearly thirty years. In 1885-86 he completed a post-graduate course in his alma mater, the Atlanta College of Medicine, and he has otherwise kept himself in touch with advances made in both departments of his profession. The doctor has been an assiduous and indefatigable worker but that the discipline has been to his advantage can not be doubted by any person who notes his still buoyant and youthful appearance, which belies the years that have passed over his head. He is actively identified with the Fulton County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

On the 6th of May, 1886, Doctor Powell wedded Miss Elizabeth J. Washburn, of Atlanta, and they have three children, Mrs. Jennie Luella Grice, Miss Mary Leila Powell, and Charles Ernest Powell. Mrs. Grice, who still resides in Atlanta, was graduated in Miss Cherry's school, in this city; and Miss Mary L. Powell, who remains at the parental home, is a graduate of Miss Prather's school, another of the excellent private educational institutions of Georgia's capital city. Charles E. Powell was graduated in the Boys' High School of Atlanta and was graduated in Mercer University shortly after his twentieth birthday anniversary. He is now employed as a chemist by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, in the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Liberal and progressive in his civic attitude, Doctor Powell takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city and state and in politics he is an uncompromising democrat, though he has never sought or held political office, his only public preferment having been in direct line with his profession—his service of two years as city physician of Atlanta.

Hon. John J. Moore. That farming can be made one of the most agreeable and satisfying occupations of life, that perseverance, industry and good management can transform one's dreams into realities and that honesty and honorable dealing are among the world's most valuable assets, are facts demonstrated in the life of Hon. John J. Moore, of Swainsboro, whose career has been identified with Emanuel County during the last sixty years, and who, as farmer and judge of the Probate Court, has exerted an influence second to none of the upbuilders of this locality.

Judge Moore was born February 2, 1856, in Emanuel County, Georgia, and is a son of Thomas L. and Cynthia (Trapnell) Moore, both of whom are now deceased. His grandfather was James Moore, a native of North Carolina, who came to Emanuel County among the early settlers and founded this branch of the family here. Starting as a farmer in a modest way, through business ability he became one of the most prosperous planters and largest slaveholders in this part of the state, and at one time was said to be the principal stock raiser of the community. A man of much influence and ability, he exercised his talents in behalf of the community welfare and did much to promote the growth and development of educational and religious insti-

tutions. His death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Moore married a Miss Manning, also of North Carolina, and they reared a family of twelve children.

Thomas L. Moore, the ninth in order of birth of his parents' children, was born in Emanuel County, was here educated in the public schools and reared to manhood, and when he reached man's estate adopted the vocation of farmer as his life work. When the Civil war came on he endeavored to enlist in the Confederate service, but was troubled with nearsightedness and this caused his rejection. He was a loyal son of the South, however, always remained true to the Gray throughout the long and fatal struggle, and did much to aid the cause which he considered just. Like his father, he was possessed of good business ability, through which he was able to accumulate a good property, and became a substantial and influential citizen. In his declining years he retired from active labor, and his death occurred in 1902 when he was eighty-four years of age. Mrs. Moore died in 1879 when she was in her fifties. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: Willie, who is the wife of A. T. Durden, of Stillmore, Georgia; James L., who is engaged in farming in Emanuel County; Elijah, who was engaged in farming in this county until his death at the age of thirty-five years; Salina Virginia, who is the wife of Dr. S. E. Brinson, a practicing physician and surgeon of Stillmore; John J., of this review; Archibald A., who is engaged in farming in Tatnall County, Georgia; Elizabeth C., who is the widow of James B. Stephens, of Athens, Georgia; and Mamie C., who is the wife of George M. Dekle, of Stillmore. Nearly all of the Moores have lived in Emanuel County, where they have always been accounted reliable, industrious and public-spirited people, and devoted workers in the Primitive Baptist Church.

John J. Moore received only the benefits of a country school education in his youth, but had a receptive and retentive mind, and in later years has added to his fund of information by much reading and observation. From the time he was able to reach the plow-handles he has been engaged in farming, and from a modest beginning has developed a large country interest, now having more than 2,000 acres of fine farming land, an estate that is entirely under cultivation and that is better in many respects to many so-called plantations in Southern Georgia. Judge Moore's first public office was in the capacity of tax collector, a position which he filled satisfactorily during 1905 and 1906. In 1915 the death of Judge R. J. Flanders caused a vacancy on the probate bench and Judge Moore was appointed to complete the unexpired term as ordinary and has since been elected to that office. He has maintained the dignity and true merit of law, dispensing decisions impartially and wisely, and meeting with surprisingly little criticism. Judge Moore belongs to the Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, while his religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

On June 1, 1884, Judge Moore was married in Emanuel County to Miss Cassie Eddenfield, a native of this county, and daughter of Richard and Lucretia (Collins) Eddenfield, both families being among the old and honored ones of Emanuel County. Several of the Eddenfields fought as soldiers of the Confederacy, and more than one lost his life in battle. Judge and Mrs. Moore have been the parents of six children, as follows: Dr. Thomas Grover, a graduate of Augusta Medical College, who is now a well known and successful practitioner of Cobbtown, Georgia, married Miss Eva Darsey and has two children—Lois and John Darsey; Hilton, who is superintendent of his father's plantations and one of the energetic and practical young agriculturists of this section; Elijah, engaged in farming in Emanuel County, married Miss Ilena Cook; and Mattie, Lula and Merle, who are students and reside with their parents.

AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET was born in Augusta on the 22d day of September in the year 1790. His father was of an inventive turn of mind, and contrived an odd steamboat to run on the Savannah River, preceding the more valuable invention of Robert Fulton by several years. He graduated from Yale University in 1812 and three years later commenced the practice of law in Augusta. In 1817, after his marriage, he moved to Greensboro. He became a Methodist minister in 1838, having, in the meantime, returned to Augusta. In 1839 he was elected president of Emory College, which was then a small manual labor school, with an experimental farm attached. Judge Longstreet remained at its head for eight years and in 1849 was called to the presidency of the University of Mississippi, where he labored until 1856. In the following year he became president of the University of South Carolina and the Civil war, which brought the students as a body into the field, put a period to his labors there. At the close of the war he retired to Oxford, Mississippi, where he died in 1870.

BENJAMIN TALIAFERRO. Taliaferro County, Georgia, commemorates the name and fame of Benjamin Taliaferro, a native of Virginia (son of Zachariah Taliaferro), born in 1750. His people had been settled in Virginia from the earliest days of that colony. He served as a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and about 1785 moved with his family to Georgia, and soon became a prominent citizen of the state. He was sent to the State Senate by the people of his district and elected president of that body. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1798, and became a judge of the Superior Court, at that time a most important position in Georgia, as there was no Supreme Court. He was appointed a trustee of Franklin College, now known as the University of Georgia. He was elected a representative from Georgia to the Sixth and Seventh congresses, serving until 1802, when he resigned. He died in Wilkes County, Georgia, September 3, 1821.

WALLER S. MURPHY. In the length and breadth of Jefferson County there is no better known citizen than Waller S. Murphy, who for nearly twenty years has been clerk of the Superior Court and more recently has assumed the duties of the clerkship to the city courts of Louisville. As a boy and young man Mr. Murphy had to contend against circumstances in order to make good his claims to a position among the world's active workers, but for many years now has enjoyed a reputation for efficiency, sound ability, integrity and useful citizenship.

Born in Jefferson County July 22, 1866, he is a son of Henry Davis and Laura J. (Kelly) Murphy. His mother was a daughter of John Kelly, an early settler and planter in Jefferson County. John's father immigrated from Ireland, where he had been active in politics and had left on account of political restrictions. Laura (Kelly) Murphy died in Louisville, Georgia, at the age of thirty-six. Henry Davis Murphy later married Miss Martha S. Jordan, also a native of Jefferson County, and she died in 1913 at Louisville. Henry Davis Murphy is a son of Simeon Z. Murphy, who came from New Jersey South, first to South Carolina, where he was superintendent of the Bethesda Orphans' Home at Savannah. This home was moved to Bethany, Georgia, before the war, and after the war to Savannah. Simeon Murphy resigned his position when the home was removed to Savannah, and took up the career of a planter in Jefferson County until his death in 1886.

Henry D. Murphy, who was one of five children, was reared and educated in Louisville, Georgia, and took up the vocation of the ministry. He preached in Methodist churches in Middle and Southern Georgia for many years, and was a member of the Methodist Conference until 1898, when he resigned in order the better to attend to his farming interests. Rev. Mr.

Murphy, who was born in 1837, is still in vigorous health of mind and body in spite of his many years, and is a fine type of the old ante-bellum southern gentleman and scholar. He was the father of seven children: Frank Nasworthy, a step-son, who died in 1911 at Dawson, Georgia, where he was mayor at the time of his death; Mary Ellen and Henry Davis, who died about the same time of typhoid fever, the former at the age of sixteen and the latter at fourteen; John R. Murphy, now in mercantile pursuits at Louisville; and Waller. The other children all died in infancy.

Waller S. Murphy was reared in the years following the Civil war, when industrial and economic conditions were at a low ebb in Georgia. He attended the public schools of Louisville, and at an early age was obliged to find some employment which would contribute to his self support. His first work was done as a clerk in stores at Louisville, and by close attention to business and strict economy he finally became one of the incorporators of the Stone-Murphy Mercantile Company of Louisville. Successful in business, he likewise gained the confidence of his fellow citizens, and in 1896 was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Jefferson County, and from that year to the present has succeeded himself regularly at each recurring election. Only on two occasions was he opposed for the office, but each time was elected by a large majority. In 1911 a city court was created for Louisville, and Mr. Murphy has since been its clerk. During the nearly twenty years devoted to his official duties his record has been above all just criticism.

He keeps up many active interests among his fellow men, is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and has served on the local school board at Louisville. The first office to which he was elected by his fellow citizens was that of justice of the peace, and he held it for several years.

On July 23, 1885, Mr. Murphy married Miss Mollie Diehl, who was born in Louisville, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Thomas) Diehl. Her father was a veteran of the Confederate army and for many years was in newspaper work at Louisville. Mrs. Murphy died in 1902 at the age of thirty-four at Louisville, and in 1904 he married Miss Claudia B. Lee, who was born in Newton County, Georgia. Of the nine children born to Mrs. Murphy, three are now deceased, one having passed away in infancy. Frank died at the age of twelve. Waller, the oldest, graduated from the Southern Shorthand Business University at Atlanta, Georgia, was working toward success at Bainbridge in Decatur County, Georgia, and died there at the age of twenty-four; he had married Miss Elma Spooner, and their only child died in infancy. Willie S. graduated from the high school, took a course in the Gordon Preparatory School at Barnesville, graduated from the Southern Shorthand Business University, and is now manager for the McGregor Spring Water Company of Mobile; he is also married. Frederick, who took his schooling along the same lines as his older brothers, was also a student at College Park, Atlanta. Leslie, who was similarly educated, is now a bookkeeper for the R. C. Neely Company of Midville, Georgia. A. Polhill Murphy is now serving with the Coast Artillery in the United States army. Laura M. is a student in College Park, while John R. and Henry Davis are still young and living at home. Mrs. Murphy is an active leader in the Baptist Church and its varied auxiliary societies, including the Missionary Society, the Social Club and Sunday School. She is a first cousin to Prof. A. C. Briscomb, president of the Southern Shorthand Business University at Mobile. Mr. Murphy in his office is very closely devoted to his duties and allows few other interests to intrude upon his time. However, when occasion presents, he finds pleasure in a fishing excursion.

A. Fleming

R. Y. Lane, M. D., began the practice of medicine in Georgia more than thirty years ago, and for the past ten years has enjoyed a large professional clientele and an established position in business affairs at Millen.

He comes of a family of physicians, his father having been a fine old-school doctor in Georgia for more than forty years, while one of Doctor Lane's brothers is a physician and one is a dentist.

The family to which he belongs was established in America in 1772 by Abraham Shepard Lane, who came to Georgia in that year, and participated in the Revolutionary war. He was a private soldier and was wounded in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. After the war he came South and established the name in Georgia. On his mother's side Doctor Lane is a Lanier, and that is one of the oldest distinguished names in Georgia, the Laniers having been French Huguenot refugees who came to Georgia in the colonial period.

Dr. R. Y. Lane was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, October 4, 1861, son of Dr. E. W. and Caroline (Lanier) Lane. His father, who died in 1896 at the age of eighty-two, was a graduate of Oglethorpe College at Savannah and took post-graduate work in medicine at the University of Kentucky. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon in the army, having been appointed colonel by Governor Brown, and did much worthy service in caring for the wives and children of Confederate soldiers. He was in the active practice of medicine in Emanuel County from 1857 until 1895. The mother was born in 1824 and died in 1891. All their three sons are physicians: Dr. John I. Lane, of Brooklet; Dr. B. L. Lane, of Butts; and Dr. R. Y. Lane.

Doctor Lane as a boy attended school at Excelsior and the Swainsboro High School, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated M. D. in 1884. In 1891 he took post-graduate work in the Polyclinic Hospital. His first work as a physician was done at Butts in Emanuel County, where he remained until 1899.

During the next six years he suspended the practice of medicine and was engaged in the naval stores business at Scarboro. In 1906 he resumed practice at Millen, and is also an influential factor in business affairs there. He is vice president of the Jenkins County Savings Bank. He is surgeon for the Georgia & Florida Railway at Millen and is a member of the Jenkins County, the Southern and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arch Masons, with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1895 in Emanuel County Doctor Lane married Miss Annie Goethe. Her father was John G. Goethe, a well known manufacturer of Emanuel County, now residing at Furman, South Carolina. To their union have been born three children: Edward, born at Butts, Georgia, in 1896, and attended the Georgia Military School at Milledgeville; John, born in 1898, and also attended the same military school; and Caroline, born in 1900 and now attending the Millen High School.

Albert Fleming, M. D. Well known in Georgia as a physician and surgeon, Doctor Fleming has been in practice more than twenty years, has been located at Waycross since 1905, and for several years has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

He represents a very old American family of Scotch origin. The Flemings in Scotland were connected with the royal family, and nearly all of them in the different generations have been Presbyterians. The Doctor's great-great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland and settled near the Natural Bridge in Virginia. Doctor Fleming's grandfather came from Western Virginia to Augusta, Georgia, and later moved and settled on the bank of Little River in Cherokee County, and still later to Smyrna, Cobb County. He was an extensive planter and slave-holder.

It was at Smyrna in Cobb County that Dr. Albert Fleming was born,

October 15, 1868. His father, John Newton, was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, February 24, 1833. He lived in Cobb County, and during the war served four years with Stewart's Artillery. After the war he returned to Cobb County, and lived at the old homestead there until his death April 10, 1913, at the age of eighty years. John N. Fleming possessed unusual intellectual and physical powers. It was said that he never needed the care of a physician but once prior to his last illness. He married Huldah Ann Daniell, who was born in Newton County, Georgia, March 11, 1839, and is now living at Smyrna at the age of seventy-eight. She was a daughter of Atlas A. and Sarah A. (Malcolm) Daniell, and before the war her people were large property and slave owners, and the various members of the family are now scattered all over Georgia. Nearly all of the Daniells were Primitive Baptists and many of the men were prominent preachers.

Doctor Fleming graduated in 1886 from the Myers High School at Marietta, Georgia, and his first business experience in life was as a clerk. After earning his own living for several years he was able to realize his ambition to become a physician, and in 1894 graduated from the Georgia Eclectic Medical College at Atlanta. From 1894 to 1899 he practiced in Putnam County, and from 1899 to 1905 was convict physician for the state at Fargo and Astoria. Since 1905 Doctor Fleming has enjoyed a large and profitable practice at Waycross.

He was chairman of the Ware County Commissioners in 1915, and during his several years of membership on the State Board of Medical Examiners served as vice president of the body in 1914. Doctor Fleming is a member and medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the University Club at Atlanta. Prominent in the Methodist Church, he has been a member of the first church of that denomination at Waycross for about ten years.

In January, 1897, in Putnam County, Georgia, he married Nona Pearl Broadfield, daughter of James M. Broadfield. Their two children are Frances Louise Fleming and James Newton Fleming.

Joseph Koger Cameron. One of the aggressive younger business men of Georgia is Joseph K. Cameron, superintendent of the Atlantic Compress Company at Millen. Mr. Cameron has been a resident of Georgia but a few years but is of old southern family and stock.

He was born at Troy, Alabama, September 27, 1882, a son of W. K. and Florence (Nall) Cameron. His parents were born and spent all their lives in Alabama. His father was for some years proprietor of the Tuskegee News in Alabama, and later engaged in the undertaking and furniture business at Troy. He was born in 1852 and died in 1896. The mother is still living in Alabama and was born in 1854.

The third in a family of six children, Joseph K. Cameron has been largely dependent upon his own efforts to advance himself toward success. As a boy he attended the graded schools in Troy, Alabama, and has been working his own way since he was thirteen. He followed different occupations and finally got into the cotton business, and for several years conducted a compress in Alabama. Coming to Georgia in April, 1912, he located at Millen, built the plant, and has since been its superintendent. The Atlantic Compress Company is perhaps the chief industrial enterprise at Millen, and has a capacity for handling 60,000 bales of cotton during the season. About seventy-five people are employed under Mr. Cameron's supervision.

In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Baptist Church. At Troy, Alabama, on April 24, 1909, he married Miss Minnie Lee Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Green, of Troy, Alabama. They have one son, Joseph K. Cameron, Jr., born in March, 1911, at Troy, Alabama.

Hon. Thomas L. Hill. Among the jurists who have lent ability and dignity to the Georgia Bench, one who has won the confidence and esteem of

the people through his scientific acquaintance with jurisprudence, his intellectual qualifications, and his unswerving integrity and strict impartiality, is Hon. Thomas L. Hill, judge of the City Court of Millen. Judge Hill entered upon a legal career more than twenty years ago, and his long and honorable record as a practitioner was one in which he gained a broad and comprehensive knowledge of human nature which has been of inestimable value to him on the bench. His activities at Millen have but added to the reputation he gained as a learned lawyer and public-spirited citizen at Savannah.

Judge Hill is a Georgian by nativity, having been born in Screven County, July 21, 1874, and is a son of E. H. and Nancy (Mills) Hill. His father, a native of Burke County, was there reared and educated, and when but little more than a lad was conscripted for service in the army of the Confederacy during the latter years of the war between the North and the South. When the war was ended he returned to Screven County, where he applied himself to activities in the field of agriculture, but not long thereafter moved to Burke County, where he gained the ownership of a plantation. He has led an active and industrious life, and through good management and well directed operations has become the owner of a handsome and valuable property. He still survives, at the age of seventy years, while Mrs. Hill, likewise a native of Burke County, has also reached that age. There have been ten children in their family, of whom Judge Hill is the fifth in order of birth.

Thomas L. Hill received his early education in the public schools of Screven County, following which he entered Sylvania Institute, where he was graduated in 1893. He next further prepared himself in the schools of Savannah, and then began to read law in the office and under the preceptorship of Seabrook & Morgan, leading attorneys of Savannah, where he was admitted to the bar August 4, 1894. With a thorough preparation, Judge Hill opened an office of his own at Savannah, and soon attracted to himself a practice of the most desirable kind that may come to the young lawyer. For more than fourteen years he continued as a member of the Savannah bar, fairly earning the regard and esteem of his fellow-practitioners and winning success honorably and without animosity. During his residence in that city he had some judicial experience, serving in the capacity of justice of the peace for four years. Judge Hill came to Millen in December, 1908, and at once took his place among the leading legal lights of the community. He carried on a large and important practice in all the courts, and his connection with some notable cases, in which he acquitted himself admirably, brought him into public prominence and favor. In 1912 he became the candidate on the democratic ticket for the office of judge of the City Court, to which he was duly elected, and so well did he discharge the duties of his judicial office that he had little opposition in the election of 1914, and is now serving his second term. Judge Hill's success on the bench may be attributed to his mature grasp of the letter of the law, his thoroughness and accuracy of judgment, a solidity of logic and a brilliancy and quickness of deduction, but more than these, he has the true judicial temperament which is capable of tempering justice with mercy, and a broad knowledge of any sympathy with the frailties and weaknesses of humanity.

Judge Hill holds membership in the Jenkins County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, and is fraternally connected with the Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he has passed through all the chairs; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has also passed through the chairs; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in which he has held several offices; and the Woodmen of the World, in which he has also held official position. His political support has been given to the democratic party since the time he attained his majority. Judge Hill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which he has been interested and to which he has contributed liberally.

On December 24, 1903, Judge Hill was united in marriage at Savannah, Georgia, with Miss Martha B. MacGlashan, of an old and prominent family of that city, daughter of Gen. P. A. S. MacGlashan, who was a general of Confederate forces during the war between the states, holding the last commission signed by Jefferson Davis. Both General and Mrs. MacGlashan are now deceased. To Judge and Mrs. Hill there have been born two children: Thomas Lovett, Jr., who died in May, 1905, aged six months; and Martha B., who died as an infant, in July, 1906, both being buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah. Judge Hill is a great lover of out-of-door sports, and when he can put aside the trying duties of judicial office, likes nothing better than to shoulder gun and rod and start out on a journey of several weeks devoted to fishing and hunting.

SOLOMON W. ZIEGLER. A scion of one of the old and honored, as well as influential, families of Screven County, Mr. Ziegler has here maintained his home from the time of his birth, has here ordered his course on a high plane of usefulness and integrity and has received the fullest measure of popular confidence and good will. He has not only effectively upheld the honors of the family name but has added thereto by his personal character and achievement, his status being that of one of the prominent and influential men of affairs and loyal and progressive citizens of Sylvania, the attractive judicial center of his native county. Here, in 1913, he became the founder of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of which he has served as president from its inception, the institution being incorporated under the laws of the state and basing its operations on a capital stock of $25,000. With characteristic fidelity and circumspection Mr. Ziegler has defined and carried forward the conservative business policies of the bank, with the result that the enterprise has been developed into one of the most substantial order, and the Farmers Exchange Bank has become one of the solid and important financial institutions of this section of Georgia. Mr. Ziegler is also actively identified with the progressive agricultural activities of Screven County, where he owns a valuable landed estate to which he gives a personal supervision in a general way.

The founder of the Ziegler family in America was Lucas Ziegler, who immigrated from the rugged, mountainous Duchy of Salzburg, Austria, and, in 1732 became one of the original Salzburg colonists at Ebenezer, in what is now Effingham County, Georgia, this having been the first settlement in the limits of the present state, and the Oglethorpe colonists having been established on the banks of the Savannah River in the following year. Lucas Ziegler was a man of strong character and virile powers, and his alert mentality and general ability, as coupled with invincible integrity of purpose, well qualified him for the leadership which he assumed in his colony in the earliest pioneer period of Georgia history. In succeeding generations the Ziegler family has produced many men of high character and marked prominence and influence and the women of the family likewise have upheld the high prestige of the name.

Solomon W. Ziegler, the immediate subject of this article, is thus a scion of the oldest pioneer element in the settlement of Georgia, and in the little Village of Ziegler, Screven County, a place named in honor of the family, he was born on the 15th of October, 1871. He is a son of George M. and Pamelia (Cail) Ziegler, both of whom likewise were born in Screven County, the latter being a daughter of Bud and Jane Cail, who were born in the same county. Solomon Ziegler, grandfather of the subject of this review, married Charity Howard, a native of Screven County, and they reared a large family of sons and daughters.

George M. Ziegler, a man of sterling character and one who had accounted well for himself as a member of the world's noble army of productive workers,

met a tragic death in 1893, when fifty-four years of age. He was killed by a cowardly assassin, and his murder was later avenged by C. L. Ziegler, his brother, and by his son Solomon W., to whom this sketch is dedicated. George M. Ziegler was one of the most prominent planters and influential citizens of Screven County, his place in popular esteem was of the highest, and his untimely and pitiable death caused the entire community to manifest a feeling of personal loss and bereavement, as well as bitter animus directed against his assassin. His widow still resides at the old family plantation home at Ziegler, revered by all who know her, and she celebrated her sixty-ninth birthday anniversary in 1915. Of their fifteen children eleven are living: Charity is the wife of Bennett T. Cason and they reside at Island Grove, Florida; Bud H. owns and conducts a hotel at Andalusia, Alabama; Mrs. Laura Medford remains with her mother at the old homestead; Lola is the wife of David S. Miller, a prosperous planter of Screven County; Solomon W., subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Cory Lafayette is a merchant at Ziegler, where he also has the management of the old homestead farm; Nettie is the wife of Herschel S. White, of Sylvania, who is one of the leading members of the bar of Screven County and the Eastern Circuit; Ira D. and George O. are representative agriculturists of Screven County, as is also Ulton Arwin, who is engaged also in the mercantile business; and Edna is the wife of Green B. Parker, of Savannah. Of the deceased children two died in infancy, Ralph at the age of seven years, and Roger in infancy.

Solomon W. Ziegler is distinctively progressive and public-spirited and takes lively interest in all that concerns the well-being of his native county and state. He has never manifested any predilection for political activity or official preferment, and holds himself aloof from strict partisanship, his support being given to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has been an active and liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since 1907, and his wife likewise is an earnest adherent of the same.

On the 10th of November, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ziegler to Miss Floy Walker, who was born and reared in Screven County and who is a daughter of James and Sarah (Robbins) Walker, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Walker is now serving as county commissioner of Screven County and is one of the well known and influential citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler became the parents of six children, all of whom are living except the third, Sarah Ruth, who died at the age of two years. The surviving children are George M., Lucille, Clare, Solomon W., Jr., and Rachel.

Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister and an educator in Georgia for more than thirty years, came of a disinguished Revolutionary family, and was born at Summerville, New Jersey, in 1798. He graduated at Princeton in 1820, and served as tutor there from 1822 to 1825, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1838 was elected professor of ancient languages in Oglethorpe University, a Georgia institution under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church. He served as professor until 1841, when he was elected president of the college and served in that capacity until his death at Midway, Georgia, on October 7, 1865.

Rev. Dr. Alonzo Church, sixth president of the University of Georgia, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, April 9, 1793. After obtaining a collegiate education in his native state he migrated to Georgia and opened a classical school at Eatonton. He became known as a classical teacher, and in 1819 was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia. He held this position for ten years until 1829, when on the resignation of Dr. Moses Waddell from the presidency he was elected to that position, which he held

for thirty years, and resigned in 1859, on account of impaired health and advancing years. Doctor Church thus gave forty years of service to the University, at a period when the educational interests of Georgia needed the services of just such a man. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1824, and throughout his life was influential in his church. He never held a regular pastoral charge, but gave his services free to poor churches near Athens. He was in effect the last president of the university, because after his retirement the title was changed to chancellor in 1860. He was as devoted and loyal to Georgia and the educational interests of the state as though he had been born within its borders. On his retirement from the presidency he withdrew to his small homestead near Athens, where he died on May 18, 1862, sixty-nine years of age. His son, Alonzo W. Church, who was graduated under his administration in 1847, became librarian of the United States Senate.

James T. Sisk. As a lawyer James T. Sisk has already commended his ability and personality to the respected confidence of Elbert County. He has shown himself able in business, efficient in the handling of interests entrusted to him by his clients, and a valuable member of his home community as a citizen.

Mr. Sisk is a son of Rev. Elijah Lumpkin and Lucinda Frances (Phillips) Sisk. The grandfather Elijah Lumpkin Sisk, Sr., came to Georgia from South Carolina, and was an active factor as an early day farmer. The maternal grandparents were George Washington Phillips and wife, who formerly lived in Virginia, moved from there to South Carolina, and subsequently established their home on a Georgia plantation. Rev. E. L. Sisk is now probably the oldest active minister in the Baptist Church in Georgia. Continuously for fifty-five years he has been in the service of his church, and for him the love and respect of the people has grown in proportion to the years of his service. Though at a venerable age, he still has charge of a church at Royston in Franklin County, and looks after the religious welfare of a large congregation. In the early days, beginning before the war, he belonged to the class of circuit riders, and probably no other profession at that time endured more hardships in prosecuting their duties than such pioneer ministers. The community which he served was isolated and spread over a wide territory, and he rode from one place to the other, enduring the hardships of weather and bad roads, and thousands of other inconveniences which now have disappeared from the common life of the people owing to the great advancement made in transportation and other facilities in the life of the twentieth century. Rev. Mr. Sisk is now eighty-six years of age. His wife, who is aged fifty-eight, was born in Oconee County, South Carolina, and came to Georgia with her parents.

James T. Sisk was born at Westminster, South Carolina, December 16, 1881, and was one of two children. His sister, Miss Harriet Pickens Sisk, is still living at home with her parents in Royton. As a boy Mr. Sisk attended the public schools at Flowery Branch in Bowman, Georgia, and the John Gibson Institute at Dahlonega, where he was graduated A. B. in 1897. He then entered the University of Georgia and was a student in the law department until graduating LL. B. in 1902. Mr. Sisk did not take up practice immediately, but instead went on the road as a traveling salesman for the International Harvester Company, and was one of the successful commercial representatives of that great corporation for five years. He then determined to leave business and take up the practice of his regular profession, and in 1907 was formally admitted to the bar and opened his office at Elberton. Mr. Sisk now enjoys a splendid practice, and has also served as county administrator for Elbert County since 1907. He is unmarried and resides in Elberton, where he is the owner of considerable real estate interests. In politics Mr. Sisk is a democrat.

JOSEPH W. WORLEY. One of the oldest practicing lawyers of Elbert County is Joseph W. Worley, whose name was first enrolled on the list of attorneys in that section more than forty years ago. His success as a lawyer has been in proportion to the years of his career, and he also enjoys the highest standing as a citizen.

Joseph W. Worley was born at Newburn, Virginia, March 25, 1854, a son of Rev. A. G. and Elizabeth B. (Worley) Worley. His father was a native of Tennessee and his mother of Virginia. Rev. A. G. Worley was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years followed circuit riding and brought the service of a man of God to many isolated communities in Virginia and Tennessee. During the war he was chaplain in General Bragg's army of the Confederacy, and after being released from army service came to Georgia and lived in this state until his death in 1907 at the age of eighty years. His wife died at Elberton in 1911 aged eighty-four.

Judge Worley was the oldest of seven children. His early life was not one of easy circumstances, and he was compelled to make his own opportunities in order to rise in the world. He attended country schools, grew up on a farm, and had the discipline of farm work as an important part of his preparation. He took up the study of law under Robert Ester at Elberton, and in the meantime taught school to earn his living. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he at once began practice at Elberton, and his work as a lawyer has been varied by important public service. For two terms he was county commissioner, spent one year in the Legislature and for two terms was a judge of the Superior Court, the first time filling an unexpired term of Judge Holden.

Judge Worley is a democrat, a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1880 to Miss Sallie Arnold, who died in 1894. She was a daughter of J. Y. Arnold of Elberton. By this marriage there were three children: Arnold Worley, who is married and has one child and is one of the well known citizens of Elberton; Carter, who is married and has one child; and Mrs. Lizzie McGinty, who has two children. In 1905 Judge Worley married Mrs. William (Jackson) Tibbs. Her father was a successful attorney before the war and entered the Confederate service and was killed in battle.

WORLEY NALL. His position as mayor of Elberton well reflects the standing of Worley Nall as a citizen and lawyer of that community. He is a young man of great promise, has shown unusual ability in his career as a lawyer, and what he has already accomplished is due almost entirely to his personal capability and earnest purpose.

Worley Nall was born in Granville, Georgia, April 18, 1887, a son of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Worley) Nall. Both parents were natives of Georgia, and his father was a merchant at Granville until his death in 1895 at the age of forty-five. The mother is still living at Granville at the age of fifty.

Mr. Nall was the oldest of their four children. He grew up in Granville, attended the public schools there, and in 1906 was graduated with his Bachelor's degree from Mercer University. After one year of employment in Birmingham, Alabama, he took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, Judge Worley, at Elberton, and after a thorough course of reading was admitted to the bar on examination in 1910. He has since been in active practice, and recently the citizens of Elberton honored him with the office of mayor to which he is now giving a very efficient administration.

Mr. Nall is a democrat and in Masonry has attained the Chapter degree. In 1912 he married Miss Jennie Rae Auld, a daughter of Fred W. Auld of

Elberton. After a brief married companionship of about one year, Mrs. Nall died in 1913, leaving one child, Jennie Rae Nall.

JUDGE J. L. SWEAT. For a little more than forty-five years Judge Sweat has had a secure and substantial position as a member of the Georgia bar. During the greater part of this time his home has been at Waycross in Ware County. His career has not only been one of unusual length but of variety of experience. He was a Confederate soldier and has served his country and state in many ways aside from his work as a lawyer.

Born September 21, 1847, in the Northeastern portion of Ware, afterwards included in the formation of the County of Pierce, he was still a youth when his parents died, and he lived with his Grandmother Strickland on the old plantation immediately north of where the Town of Blackshear was built up and which became the county seat of the new County of Pierce. He attended the Blackshear Academy until April, 1862, when at the age of about 14½ years he enlisted in the Confederate army. He served three years, until the surrender in April, 1865, a portion of the time with Wheeler's Cavalry. Since the war Judge Sweat has taken a deep interest in the United Confederate Veterans Association, having organized a camp at Waycross of which he has frequently been commander, and for several years was commander of the South Georgia Brigade.

After the war he located at Homerville, in Clinch County, where he followed different pursuits until the April term, 1869, of the Clinch Superior Court, when he was admitted to the bar, and for about twenty years engaged in the practice of law with an office in Homerville.

Just a short time before he was admitted to the bar, in January, 1869, Judge Sweat married Miss Maggie M. Hitch. There were two children: Lee L. and Lulu M., the latter dying in her early womanhood. The son, after graduating from the State University, became his law partner under the firm name of J. L. Sweat & Son, although never taking an active part in the practice. Judge Sweat removed with his family from Homerville to Waycross, Georgia, in the early part of 1887, where he has since lived. Mrs. Sweat died in January, 1914.

With the exception of the time he was on the bench, Judge Sweat has from his admission to the bar been actively engaged in the practice of law throughout South Georgia, and is regarded as one of the most competent and successful members of the legal profession. He has also been very successful in business affairs. At present he is a director and the attorney for the First National Bank of Waycross and the Waycross Savings & Trust Company, and also an attorney for the Waycross Street & Suburban Railway Company and attorney at Waycross for the A. B. and A. Railway Company. In addition he is connected in a business way or as an attorney with other important enterprises.

He was twice elected representative from Clinch County, serving as a member of the Legislature in 1880-1-2-3. In 1912 he was elected senator from the Fifth District, serving in the Georgia Senate during 1913 and 1914. During all his legislative career he took a leading part as a lawmaker. Having previously been connected with the clerical department of the Legislature and for a part of the year 1871 a clerk in the executive department under Governor James M. Smith, he was elected and served as chief clerk of the House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876. In April, 1892, he was appointed judge of the Brunswick Judicial Circuit, then composed of nine counties, including Ware, in which his home town of Waycross is located. He succeeded in that office Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, who had resigned. After having been twice elected by the General Assembly and serving altogether about seven years on the bench, Judge Sweat retired, his administration of public justice having met with strong approval by the bar and people.

Always a democrat, Judge Sweat has taken a prominent part in political

Very truly yours

J. L. Swift

affairs, being a member of the Georgia delegation to the National Democratic Convention that first nominated Grover Cleveland for President at Chicago, and afterwards at St. Louis, and was frequently a member of congressional and state conventions and a leader in their work and deliberations. Judge Sweat is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Masonic Order.

Throughout his residence at Waycross no one perhaps has done more than Judge Sweat towards the upbuilding of his city, county and section, along all material and civic lines. While now advanced in years, he has a prospect of long continued usefulness for himself and country.

HAMLIN COLLIER COOK, M. D. In the course of his long and active career as a physician and surgeon, since 1888 when he started practicing ten years of which have been spent at Bremen, in Haralson County, Doctor Cook has attained a reputation more than state wide as a specialist in the successful treatment of that distressing and often fatal malady known as pellagra. Doctor Cook is easily one of the authorities on this disease in the southeastern states, and is also a man of high qualifications in all branches of his profession. He owns one of the finest homes in Bremen and to facilitate the handling of his own large practice operates a private sanitarium.

Hamlin Collier Cook was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, May 1, 1859, a son of Jamor David A. and Nancy W. (Collier) Cook. The mother was a daughter of Merrill Collier, one of the pioneer settlers, a planter and slave owner in that district, and was also born in the same county as was her son. Major Cook, who was born at Macon, Georgia, in 1831, was in early life engaged in merchandising there, and in 1860 removed to Atlanta. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Twelfth Georgia Regiment and saw four years of active service on the Confederate side. Going out as a private, he was finally promoted by reason of efficient and gallant service to the rank of major. Following the war he became active in politics, served for several terms as tax collector at Atlanta, and some years later filled the office of justice of the peace in Cook's District at Atlanta, until his retirement. He is now living with his son at Bremen, and at the age of eighty-five is surrounded with all the means for comfort and ease. His wife died in 1901 at the age of fifty-six. Two of their eleven children died in infancy. Talola is the wife of T. V. McCain, of College Park, Atlanta; Lee P., who died in 1904, was prominent as a merchant and politician at Toccoa, Georgia; Ella is the wife of H. V. Bayne of Atlanta; Willard F. is a railroad man living at San Antonio, Texas; Doctor Cook is next in order of birth; Alice Gray lives in Clairmont, Florida; Addie is the wife of Manson Busha of Atlanta; and Edgar W. lives in Oklahoma.

Dr. H. C. Cook received his early training in the grammar and high schools of Atlanta, and in 1888 graduated from the Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine. His professional career began in association with Dr. William M. Durham, of Atlanta, Georgia, and in that district he was engaged in practice for seven years. In 1905 Doctor Cook removed to Bremen, and for the past ten years has had the responsibilities of a large and profitable practice and one that makes him probably the leading physician in Haralson County. Many years ago Doctor Cook made a special study of pellagra and his success in the treatment and cure of this malady has given him a reputation in all parts of the state, and many victims of the disease have traveled from far and near to place themselves under his treatment.

Doctor Cook is a member of the county and state medical societies and has been president of the Haralson County society since 1912. He is a democrat who takes much interest in civic and educational affairs. In early life he was affiliated with the Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

In July, 1895, in Carroll County, Doctor Cook married Miss Beulah

Smith, daughter of Martin and Mary (Tolm) Smith of Carroll County, where his father was a substantial farmer. There are two children. David Collier Cook, born at Temple, Georgia, July 17, 1897, is now manager of the McPherson Rubber Company at Macon. Miss Florine, born at Temple July 27, 1899, lives at home and is still pursuing her studies. Mrs. Cook is a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the missionary and ladies' aid societies. Besides his other duties Doctor Cook acts as local surgeon for the Southern Railroad.

George W. Whiteside, M. D. With residence and professional headquarters in the Village of Lavonia, Franklin County, Doctor Whiteside controls a large and representative practice and is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in this part of the state. He stands exponent of the most modern ideas in medical science and his success has been in consonance with his close application and excellent equipment for his humane and noble vocation.

Dr. George Washington Whiteside is a native of the fair old Southland and takes pride in the fact that his ancestral records indicate long and worthy identification with the history of the southern section of our national domain. The Doctor was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on the 22d of March, 1884, the ninth in order of birth of the twelve children born to George W. and Amanda (Williams) Whiteside, who still resides on their fine old homestead plantation in that county, both having been born and reared in North Carolina. The father of the Doctor celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary in 1915, and is one of the substantial and honored citizens of the county that has long represented his home. He is a son of George Washington Whiteside, Sr., and it will be noted that in three generations of the family has been perpetuated the name of the great patriot who was the first President of the United States. George W. Whiteside, Sr., died in 1895, at the age of seventy years, he likewise having been a successful agriculturist during virtually his entire active career. Representatives of the Freeman family were found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Elise (Lynch) Whiteside, grandmother of him whose name initiates this article, died in 1910, at the age of eighty-seven years. The maternal grandparents of the Doctor were Jonas Overton Williams and Elizabeth Williams, both of whom passed their entire lives in North Carolina, where the former, a gallant soldier of the Confederate service in the Civil war, died in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years, and where the latter died in 1912, at the age of seventy-five years.

The public schools of his native state afforded to Doctor Whiteside his preliminary educational discipline, which was most effectively supplemented by both an academic and professional course in the University of Nashville, in the City of Nashville, Tennessee. In the medical department of this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1908, and after thus receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine he was engaged in practice during one year in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Since 1910 he has maintained his home and professional headquarters at Lavonia, Georgia, where he has built up a most substantial and satisfactory practice and gained high place in popular confidence and esteem, his satisfaction with his present stage of professional endeavor being signified by his ownership of his attractive residence property in Lavonia. The Doctor is identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the Ninth District Medical Society and the Franklin County Medical Society. He is a democrat by birthright and conviction and is serving as a member of the village council of Lavonia, both he and his wife holding membership in the Baptist Church.

On the 6th of April, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Whiteside to Miss Lucy L. Weldon, daughter of George W. Weldon, who is a prominent citizen of Lavonia. Doctor and Mrs. Whiteside have no children.

WALTER T. COLQUITT. He had a desire for success in the broadest and best acceptation of the term, and he made such success possible. His animus was not merely one of self-advancement but was marked by full appreciation of the responsibilities which success imposes, and he lived up to these responsibilities. He was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Georgia, and he gave to the state the full benefit of his finely matured powers, with the result that he became one of its really eminent and influential citizens. These statements will be uniformly supported by all who know aught of the character and services of the late Walter T. Colquitt, lawyer, jurist, state official and representative of Georgia in both branches of the United States Congress. His son Alfred H. Colquitt added further honors to the family name, especially through service as governor of Georgia and a member of the United States Senate, and concerning him definite mention is made on other pages of this work.

Hon. Walter T. Colquitt was born in Halifax County, Virginia, on the 27th of December, 1799, a scion of one of the representative colonial families of that historic old commonwealth, and within a short time after his birth his parents came to Georgia and became pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Mount Zion, Carroll County, where he passed the period of his childhood and early youth and where he acquired his preliminary education. Later he was sent to the College of New Jersey, now familiarly known as Princeton University, but before he had completed the prescribed course leading to graduation he was called to his home, owing to the illness of his father. Later he prosecuted the study of law under the preceptorship of Col. Samuel Rockwell, of Milledgeville, Baldwin County, and in 1820 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia, and his novitiate in the work of his profession was served at Sparta, Hancock County, whence he later removed to the now extinct Village of Cowpens, in Walton County. In the meanwhile he not only made advancement in professional prestige and success but was also elected by the Legislature to the office of brigadier general of the state militia when he was but twenty-one years of age.

Alert and ambitious, with a fine mind and with well fortified convictions concerning matters of public import, he early became influential in political affairs, and in 1826 he was a candidate for Congress, on the Troup ticket, as it was familiarly known. In a district which had a majority that tallied for the opposition a majority of fully 2,000 votes in a normal way, he was defeated by only 32 votes, his opponent having been Hon. Wilson Lumpkin. At the age of twenty-seven years he was elected judge of the Chattahoochee Superior Court. In 1836-7 Judge Colquitt represented Muscogee County in the State Senate, and in 1838 he was accorded further official distinction, in that he was elected to Congress, as candidate on the whig ticket and as a supporter of the policy of individual state rights. He resigned his seat in the national Legislature at the time of the nomination of Gen. William Henry Harrison for the Presidency and in the ensuing campaign he ardently supported Martin Van Buren, the democratic candidate. His course met with the unequivocal commendation of his constituency, and he resumed his seat in Congress, in the lower house of which he continued to serve until March, 1843, when he became a member of the United States Senate. He gave stanch support to the Polk administration and to the government policies concerning the Oregon question and the issue of the Mexican war, and he conscientiously and insistently opposed the historic Wilmot Proviso.

Apropos of the professional ability of Judge Colquitt the following consistent estimate has been given: "As an advocate he stood alone in Georgia

and perhaps in the whole South. No man could equal him in vigor and brilliancy where the passions of the jury had to be led."

Senator Colquitt's entire life was guided and governed by a fine sense of personal stewardship and by deep Christian faith, both he and his wife having been earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though of splendid physical constitution, this distinguished Georgian was notably improvident in fortifying his health, and he died in the prime of his strong and useful manhood, at the age of fifty-six years.

Senator Colquitt was thrice married. On the 23d of February, 1823, he wedded Miss Nancy H. Lane, daughter of Joseph Lane, of Newton County, and they became the parents of six children. In 1841, a number of years after the death of the wife of his early manhood, he married Mrs. Alpha B. Fauntleroy, whose family name was Tood, but she survived her marriage only a few months. In 1842 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet W. Ross, daughter of Luke Ross, of Macon, this state, and she survived him by a number of years, no children having been born of this union.

Walter T. Colquitt. Few names have been more prominently and worthily identified with the history of Georgia than that of the family of which this representative lawyer and influential citizen of Atlanta is a scion. He bears the full patronymic of his distinguished grandfather, the late Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, who represented Georgia in the United States Senate and whose career is briefly reviewed in an article of memorial tribute appearing on other pages of this publication. He whose name initiates this paragraph has not stood in the shadow of ancestral or paternal greatness but is ably upholding the prestige of the family name, his father, the late Alfred H. Colquitt, having been one of the really great and eminent citizens of Georgia, of which commonwealth he served with distinction as governor and which, like his father before him, he represented in the United States Senate. To him likewise a special memoir is dedicated in this History of Georgia, and thus in the present connection it is incumbent only to consider the salient points in the career of Walter T. Colquitt II, a most appreciative and loyal citizen and able lawyer of his native state and a member of the Atlanta bar since 1895.

Walter T. Colquitt was born at Kirkwood, DeKalb County, Georgia, on the 5th of March, 1874, and during a period of six years, in his boyhood and youth, his father was governor of Georgia, so that the family home was established in the meanwhile in the City of Atlanta, the capital of the state. While with his parents in the gubernatorial mansion he attended the public schools of Atlanta, and at the age of twelve years he entered the Georgia Military Institute, an excellent institution maintained in Atlanta under the direction of Prof. Charles M. Neal and Capt. Lyman Hall. In pursuance of higher academic discipline Mr. Colquitt finally was matriculated in Emory College, at Oxford, one of the leading educational institutions of Georgia, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1895 he was graduated in the law department of Columbian University, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this institution, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being now designated as George Washington University, the change of title having been made to avoid confliction of its identification owing to its original name being so similar to that of the equally celebrated Columbia University, in New York City. For the purpose of fortifying himself even more fully in a preliminary way Mr. Colquitt completed an effective post-graduate course in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, where he was signally favored in studying under that distinguished law preceptor, Prof. John B. Minor.

Late in the year 1895 Mr. Colquitt was admitted to the bar of his native

state and engaged in the practice of his profession in Atlanta, in which city he now controls a substantial and important law business and in a professional way, as well as a loyal and progressive citizen, he is proving a worthy successor of his distinguished father and grandfather. Mr. Colquitt was appointed United States commissioner by Judge William T. Newman, of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Georgia, and he retained this position several years, with marked ability and efficiency. Mr. Colquitt is a member of the Atlanta Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, and though he is a stalwart in the camp of the democratic party he has manifested no ambition for political office.

Mr. Colquitt is affiliated with the Chi Phi college fraternity and holds membership in the Capital City Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Druid Hills Golf Club. He is a specially appreciative and influential member of the Society of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of the national organization of which he has had the distinction of serving as commander in chief, having been elected to this office at the Confederate reunion held in the City of Charleston, South Carolina, and his popularity in the organization having been significantly indicated on this occasion, since his opponent for the office was Robert E. Lee, Jr. He served one term and is still active and enthusiastic in the affairs of this admirable organization, through the medium of which are perpetuated the more gracious memories of the great Civil war.

On the 24th of June, 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Colquitt to Miss Julia Dunning, of Atlanta, and it may readily be understood that they are prominent and popular factors in the leading social activities of the capital city.

Alfred H. Colquitt. A life conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement was that of the late Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, who was a native son of Georgia, who became one of the leading members of the bar of this favored commonwealth, who served as governor of the state for six years and who represented Georgia with marked distinction in the United States Senate, as had also his father, Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, a brief tribute to whose memory appears elsewhere in this publication. So noteworthy achievement as was that of Governor Alfred H. Colquitt must needs imply exalted character and large ability, and above all he merits perpetual honor by the very strength and nobility of his manhood, which well may be said to have been consecrated to the service of his native state. To the state and the nation he rendered service to the fullest extent of his powers; his labors were unsparing and his integrity of purpose was beyond cavil. The reflex of the honors conferred upon him was the honors he in turn conferred. It is not easy adequately to describe a man who was as distinct in character and who accomplished so much in the world as did Governor Colquitt, and the limitations of this article are such as to make possible only a cursory glance at the individuality and achievements of the man,—not permitting extended genealogical data or critical analysis of character.

Alfred H. Colquitt was born in Walton County, Georgia, on the 20th of April, 1864, and his death occurred in the City of Washington, D. C., in 1893, where he was at the time serving as a representative of his native state in the United States Senate. He was a son of Hon. Walter T. and Nancy B. (Lane) Colquitt and in view of the fact that his father is individually accorded tribute in this publication no further details concerning the family history are demanded at this juncture, though it may well be stated that he was reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement,—under conditions that had important bearing in making him the strong and positive character that was destined to impress itself benignantly upon the history of the state that ever represented his home and to which his loyalty was ever of the most insistent order.

The best of educational advantages were not denied to this distinguished son of Georgia, as is evident when it is stated that he was graduated in the College of New Jersey, now familiarly known as Princeton University. In the year following his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Georgia, but the intrinsic animus of the personality was soon afterward shown, when he sacrificed all other interests to go forth as a soldier in the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction and attained to the rank of major.

After the close of this conflict Mr. Colquitt engaged in the practice of his profession in Georgia, and that he soon came to the front in matter of civic influence and priority is evidenced by the fact that in 1849 he was elected a member of the State Senate, further distinction coming to him in 1855, when he was chosen to represent his district in the United States Congress.

Senator Colquitt was one of the influential men in public affairs in Georgia in the climacteric period that found its culmination in the Civil war, and in the national election of 1860 he was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket, the presidential and vice presidential candidates of which were respectively J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon. In the same year he was a member of the convention which acted upon and signed the ordinance by which Georgia seceded from the Union. During the war between the states it has well been said that he "served with commanding distinction in the Confederate army, in which he became a brigadier general and won the sobriquet of "The Hero of Olustee."

With characteristic courage and confidence General Colquitt faced the grave problems that confronted his beloved Southland after the close of the war, and he gave the best of himself and his services in the reviving of its prostrate energies. In 1876 he was elected governor of Georgia, for a term of four years, and such was his hold upon popular confidence and esteem that he was re-elected in 1880, though in the meanwhile impeachment charges had been brought against the comptroller general and also the treasurer of the state. His record, in every respect admirable and denoting inviolable loyalty, during his six years' régime as governor of Georgia has become an integral part of the generic history of the state and needs no words of commendation in this connection.

A man of great circumspection, of fine intellectuality and of broad views, Governor Colquitt was naturally destined for higher civic honors, and in 1884 he was elected to the United States Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1888 and in which he represented his native state with distinguished ability until the time of his death, which occurred within a short time prior to the expiration of his second term. Concerning his career in the national legislature the following estimate has been written, and the same is worthy of reproduction in this connection:

"In the Senate of the United States he was an imposing figure, and it may be of interest to note that his distinguished father had been an honored member of the same body, in which he represented Georgia for several years prior to the Civil war; but the son was not less devoted to the public service and was not a less important factor in national affairs than had been the father."

At the time of his election to the office of governor of Georgia General Colquitt established his residence in Atlanta, which city he thereafter looked upon as his home until the close of his life,—a man whose memory the city and the state delight to honor. Though admitted to the bar when a young man, Senator Colquitt never severed his allegiance to the great fundamental art of agriculture and he always manifested the deepest interests in this industry, which must ever be the basis of material progress and prosperity. He served for many years as president of the Georgia State Agricultural

Society and was one of the substantial landholders and agriculturists of his native state at the time of his demise.

Senator Colquitt was a man of deep religious convictions and showed forth his faith in his daily life, besides having frequently had the supervision of public worship in the church of which he was a devoted member,—the Methodist Episcopal, South. It is needless to say, in view of his early training and natural predilections, that he was unwavering in his support and advocacy of the principles and policies for which the democratic party has always stood sponsor in a basic way.

Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin was born in Oglethorpe County, on December 23, 1799, and died at Athens, Georgia, on June 4, 1867. He graduated from Princeton College in 1819 and was admitted to the bar at Lexington, Georgia, in 1820. In 1824 he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1833, in connection with John H. Cuthbert and William Schley (later governor of Georgia) he framed the state penal code.

In 1845 the Legislature created the State Supreme Court. He was at that time in Europe, and without his knowledge was elected one of its three judges. He was re-elected three different times, and served continuously until his death, a period of about twenty-two years.

Wilson Lumpkin, of a famous Georgia family, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on January 14, 1783. In October, 1804, he was elected to the Legislature and served therein for the succeeding ten years. In 1814 he was elected to the Federal Congress, and in 1818 returned to Morgan County, which had become his home, to resume work on his plantation. After serving as a commissioner to run certain geographical lines made necessary by a treaty lately made with the Creek Indians, in 1819 he was returned to the Legislature and in 1821 was again appointed a boundary commissioner. In 1825 he was elected a member of the Georgia Board of Public Works to ascertain the feasibility of building either canals or railroads in the state. The decision was in favor of railroads, and the line of railway recommended by Mr. Lumpkin and the engineer who accompanied him was substantially the same as that surveyed as the Western & Atlantic twelve years later. In 1826 he was again elected to Congress and took his seat in the Twentieth Congress. In 1828 he was re-elected to the Twenty-first Congress, and in 1830 to the Twenty-second Congress. In these Congresses he supported Governor Troup in his contention with President Adams over the relation of Georgia to the Indians. In 1831, when he still had a full term to serve, he was elected governor of Georgia. He retired from the governor's chair in 1835; served as an Indian commissioner in the removal of the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi in 1836-37; was a member of the United States Senate in 1837-41; and in 1841-43 was identified with the reorganization of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He died in 1870, spending the later years of his life on his plantation, engaged in reading, writing and corresponding with his numerous friends.

Walter Jay Bell, M. D. The death of Doctor Bell on June 17, 1916, brought to a close the career of one of Atlanta's leading physicians and surgeons. Doctor Bell had practiced in that city for twenty years. He was known as a specialist in diseases of women and children and while his reputation and success attracted to him a large practice he also enjoyed several praiseworthy distinctions among the medical profession at large. He was the first physician in Atlanta to put the O'Dwyer laryngeal tube into practical and successful use. He was formerly an instructor in the Southern Medical College of Atlanta on gynecology and obstetrics and lecturer on diseases of children.

He was born at Greenville, Butler County, Alabama, June 7, 1867, and was not yet fifty years of age when death overtook him. His father, Rev. Jonathan E. Bell, was a Baptist minister, a native of Alabama, and for sixteen years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Greenville. He was a man of most attractive personality, and was devoted to the cause of the church in which he labored for more than forty years in his native state. He was several times honored with the position of moderator of the State Baptist Association in Alabama. His death occurred in 1894, and his wife, Georgia Bennett Bell, a native of New Orleans, had passed away several years previously. The only brother of Doctor Bell is Hon. Joseph B. Bell, of Prattville, Alabama, a prominent stockholder in the Continental Gin Company and prominently connected with the Daniel Pratt branch of that company. He has been a member of the Alabama Legislature.

The late Doctor Bell entered practice with an exceedingly liberal education. He graduated from Howard College at East Lake, Birmingham, Alabama, A. B., and on leaving college began the study of medicine under Dr. Luther L. Hill, of Montgomery, Alabama, one of the distinguished surgeons of that state. His preparation was continued in the medical department of Tulane University at New Orleans, after which he took post-graduate studies and passed a successful examination before the New York State Board of Medical Examiners in 1895. While in New York his special work related to surgery, gynecology and the diseases of children. In June, 1895, Doctor Bell established his office in Atlanta, and his career there was marked with growing success and prestige as a physician and surgeon.

He was a member of the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of the Baptist Church, of Palestine Lodge No. 486, A. F. and A. M., of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Doctor Bell was twice married, and his wives died before him, leaving no children. His first wife was Mrs. Ada H. Harper Durant, of Atlanta. After her death he married Miss Ailine Wingate, also of Atlanta, who died May 20, 1912.

Mathew Henry Sandwich has been a prominent practitioner at the Upson County bar for forty-five years, and during a large portion of that period has been a leading figure in public life, having been elected to various positions of importance and responsibility by his fellow-citizens at Thomaston, where his active career has been passed. Mr. Sandwich is a native son of Thomaston, and was born July 6, 1849, his parents being Mathew Hare and Matilda (Wright) Sandwich. On the paternal side he is descended from an ancestor who emigrated to America in 1778 and located in Georgia about 1790, while on the maternal side his ancestors have been residents of Georgia since 1800, Mrs. Sandwich having been connected with the well known family of Doane.

The public schools of Thomaston furnished Mathew Henry Sandwich with the foundation for his educational training, and as a youth he determined upon a career in the law. After some preparation he entered the office of John R. Hare, a prominent attorney during early days, studying under his preceptorship until his admission to the bar in November, 1870. At that time he opened an office at Thomaston, and here has continued in the practice of his calling to the present time, being now one of the oldest attorneys in point of consecutive practice in Upson County. His practice is general, including the various departments of his calling, and he now represents various large and important interests at Thomaston, among which is the Central of Georgia Railroad. Almost from the outset of his career he began to hold public office, and at various times was city attorney of Thomaston, district attorney of Upson County, and county attorney, and finally he was elected judge of the County Court, a capacity in which he acted for a number of

Norman T Pool

years. His official life was characterized by faithful and conscientious performance of duty, and as a jurist he established an enviable record for distinguished service.

Judge Sandwich was married in 1876, to Miss Lucy Cheney, of Covington, Georgia, daughter of Frank Cheney, and to this union there were born four children.

NORMAN T. POOL. Aside from her staple crop of cotton, the State of Georgia is rich in various natural resources which her citizens are today engaged in developing to an extent unknown before. Among the most important of these is the apple industry, for which the soil in certain parts of the state is peculiarly fitted. One of the leading concerns now engaged in apple culture is the Habersham Orchard and Improvement Company, of which Norman T. Pool, of Atlanta, is president. As Mr. Pool has had a successful business career of a number of years, a glance backward at his past history will introduce him more fully to the reader. He was born in Dewitt, Illinois, July 9, 1872, being of English and Irish descent on the paternal side and of English descent on the maternal side. His father was Patrick Vickhouse Columbus Pool, a native of Overton County, Tennessee, and a lawyer who practiced his profession in Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma, being located at Wellington, Kansas, where he served as solicitor general for a number of years. His strict integrity proved no barrier to worldly success, for he had a prosperous career, in time becoming the owner of 800 acres of good land in Sumner County, Kansas. His death occurred at Chickasha, Oklahoma, June 6, 1914, when he was in his eighty-first year. He was a son of Dr. Robert Pool, a physician, born in North Carolina, who removed from that state to Tennessee, afterwards going to Dewitt County, Illinois, where he died. Prior to the Revolutionary war the paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch lived in Virginia and several members of the family served in that war. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pool, the wife of Patrick, was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, the daughter of Smith D. Jones, a prosperous farmer. She is still living, her home being at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Norman T. Pool passed most of his boyhood days at Wellington, Kansas, where he attended the public schools. He subsequently attended the Southwest Kansas College, where he was graduated in 1899; but in the meanwhile, at the age of eighteen, he began teaching school, which occupation he followed alternately with attendance at college until after his graduation. He became secretary of the University of Oklahoma, and was thus occupied for three years. He then resigned in order to accept the position of superintendent of schools at Purcell, Oklahoma, which he filled acceptably for three years, resigning to form a business connection with the Educational Publishing Company, of New York City. In 1902, he came to Atlanta as manager of the southern branch of that house and was, indeed, its practical founder here. As such he made a record that placed him in the front rank of the business world, developing the business from nothing into one of the largest and most successful branches of this concern. He also established the Pool & Isely Company, a firm of wholesale school stationers and books dealers and conducted its business successfully, he, himself, being a stockholder in the enterprise, but he sold out the book business when he entered other business relations. Always on the lookout for new opportunities, Mr. Pool's attention was directed to the possibilities of the apple industry. After a thorough investigation, in 1910, he organized the Habersham Orchard and Improvement Company, for the purpose of developing a commercial apple orchard of 30,000 trees. The land selected for the purpose was a tract of about 2,569 acres in Habersham County, lying about eighty miles northeast of Atlanta, and in Georgia's famous apple belt. As an initial step he and a few associates bought the property outright, and the subsequent business of organization and development has largely

devolved upon him. He has been president of the company from the first and those associated with him are all young, energetic and honest business men who have already achieved success in other lines. The enterprise has been highly successful up to date, and gives promise of greater development in the near future. The commodious and well appointed offices of the concern are in the Healey Building, Atlanta. Independent of his extensive apple orchard interests, Mr. Pool owns valuable city, mill and farm property in various parts of Georgia and Oklahoma. He is also general manager of the Palladium Paint Company, with general offices at Atlanta, Georgia, and factory at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Pool is a member of the State Horticultural Society, also of the Atlanta Alumni Chapter of the Sigma Nu College fraternity, of the University Club of Atlanta, and of the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church. A cultured gentleman, honest, upright and straightforward in all his dealings, he has gained a wide popularity and made hosts of friends since his advent in Atlanta. Mr. Pool was married July 20, 1898, to Miss Nannie Van Valkenburg, of Harper, Kansas, and they have two children, Katrina Van and Jackson Norman, aged nine and seven years respectively.

James Royland Davis. A lawyer of the younger generation practicing at the Upson County bar, James R. Davis is thorough, practical, well versed in the law, and what is perhaps of equal importance is a good judge of human nature. Entering practice at the time of attaining his majority, he has built up a clientele which is rapidly spelling a noticeable success even among the strong law firms for which Upson County is noted.

Mr. Davis was born on his father's farm in Upson County, Georgia, May 5, 1880, and is a son of Wilson S. and Mattie (Cobb) Davis. His father, a native of Georgia, enlisted in 1864 in Company F, Ninth Georgia Reserves, for service in the Confederate army, and remained with that organization until the close of the war between the states, participating in a number of important engagements, including the battle of Atlanta. His military service completed, he returned to the pursuits of peace and continued to be engaged in agricultural operations during the remaining years of his active career.

James R. Davis was brought up on the home farm and was granted good educational advantages in his youth, first attending the public schools and later the Robert E. Lee Institute. During this time he was engaged in assisting his father in the operation of the home farm, where he continued to reside until reaching his twentieth year. From his youth he had cherished an ambition for the law, and eventually took up the study in the offices of several attorneys at Thomaston, being finally admitted to the bar at Thomaston in 1901. He has since continued in the conduct of a general practice, and while he is interested in matters that affect the welfare of his community, he has given his sole and faithful attention to the furtherance of his career as a lawyer, and has had neither time nor inclination to seek public preferment. Mr. Davis holds membership in the Georgia Bar Association and is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mr. Davis is a director of the Bank of Thomaston and has numerous friends in business circles. Domestic, sociable, energetic and able, substantial progress and an honorable position, both as a lawyer and a citizen, are clearly assured him.

On November 26, 1908, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Allison, of Troup County, Georgia, and to this union there have been born two children: James Royland, Jr., and Martha, both born at Thomaston. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are well and favorably known in social circles.

ANDREW B. CALHOUN, M. D. Distinguished among that group of physicians who gave their services to the people of Georgia during the ante-bellum epoch, the name of Dr. Andrew B. Calhoun has been many times mentioned with honor and deserves permanent record in the annals of the state. He was a physician of training and experience far above that of the average doctor of his generation, and had what few men of his time possessed, the advantages of residence and study abroad.

Dr. Andrew B. Calhoun was born in what was known as the Calhoun Settlement, Abbeville District of South Carolina, March 17, 1809, a son of Ezekiel and Frances (Hamilton) Calhoun. His mother was a relative of Governor Hamilton of South Carolina. The Calhoun family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was early founded in America, where representatives of the name became prominent in different spheres, and several served with the colonists in the war of the Revolution. The late Doctor Calhoun took considerable pride in the fact that he was a second cousin to the eminent John C. Calhoun.

The death of his father when Andrew was eight or nine years old served to limit the advantages of home and outside training for the boy, and threw him partly upon his own resources. In later life he sometimes recalled the hardships of youth, and particularly how he went to school all winter without shoes. At the age of fifteen his mother sent him to Charleston, where he spent two years in school and two years clerking in a drug store. His mother then had him return to Abbeville, where he entered school. A brother was already engaged in the practice of medicine at Cambridge, in whose office he began the formal study for his profession. In 1829 he entered medical college at Charleston, from which he graduated in 1831, and at once removed to Decatur, Georgia, and for eighteen months rode with implements and medicines in his saddlebag over an immense territory of the sparsely populated wilderness in that section of Georgia. At that time there was one small store at "White Hall," at the present city limits of Atlanta, and very few cabins scattered through the woods surrounding the site of the present metropolis.

In the latter part of 1832 Doctor Calhoun located at Newnan, in Coweta County, which was his home until his death. After his reputation was well assured, he interrupted his practice in 1837 and spent the year attending lectures and clinics in the noted hospitals of Paris and London. He was in the latter city when the young Queen Victoria was crowned, and was in Paris during the days of the second republic, when the body of the great emperor, Napoleon I, was brought from St. Helena and given final rest in the "Hotel des Invalides." His great success in the practice of medicine he often attributed to the training and experience gained while abroad. On returning to Newnan, although he never manifested any political aspirations, his friends persisted in sending him to the Legislature in 1838, where he served one term. In that body he was associated as a contemporary with such distinguished Georgians as Stephens, Toombs, the Cobbs, Benjamin Hill, and other makers of Georgia history. In 1861 he was made a delegate to the secession convention of Georgia, and always preserved the pen with which he signed the ordinance of secession. During the war he was associated with Doctor Pelzer and Doctor Howard on the surgeon conscript board, and acted in that capacity until the fall of 1864, when he refugeed his stock and negroes further south and was absent from home until the close of the war. He acquired a large amount of property, gave up private practice many years before his death, and thereafter devoted his time to the cultivation of his extensive lands about Newnan. In his earlier life he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a Presbyterian in church affiliation.

Doctor Calhoun married Miss Susan S. Wellborn, who was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, a daughter of Abner and Martha (Ronder) Wellborn.

Both her parents were natives of North Carolina, where the Wellborn family was very prominent. Mrs. Calhoun died about 1857. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Six children were born into the Calhoun household, of whom one son and one daughter are living. The oldest was Mrs. Devine, wife of the late Dr. K. C. Devine of Atlanta; Dr. Abner W. was a distinguished oculist of Atlanta and well known to the medical profession of the country; Anna E., now deceased, was the wife of Dr. W. R. Caldwell, formerly of Charleston; Ephraim Ramsey died on the old homestead at Newnan. The two living are: Andrew E., judge of Criminal Court, Atlanta; and Susan C., widow of John M. Hill and residing at Newnan.

Abner W. Calhoun, M. D. Not only the State of Georgia but the entire South lost one of the most eminent members of the medical profession in the death of the late Dr. A. W. Calhoun, who passed away at his Atlanta home August 21, 1910. He was the first specialist in diseases of the eye, ear and throat to locate in Georgia, and one of the first in the South, and his practice in those departments of medicine and surgery covered forty years. As an oculist he was pre-eminent, and his skill was recognized both in America and abroad. While his technical ability was developed to an extraordinary pitch, Doctor Calhoun also possessed and exercised many qualities of mind and manhood which his community could ill afford to lose. He stood for the finer things of life, and was not only a successful member of his profession, but a gentleman of the highest type and a social leader in the best sense of the term. In his death Atlanta lost one of its best citizens, and the world a physician whose work in life was to relieve suffering humanity. While he might have devoted his services exclusively to patrons of wealth, it is said that he probably did more work free of cost to those unable to pay than any other physician in the South. The Atlanta Constitution said of him: "As an oculist his fame was nation-wide, and from every part of the country patients came to consult him and to be treated by the master eye and hand that made him great in the scientific world. In private life he was loved by all who knew him. His manners were unassuming, and he quietly practiced his profession with fidelity, faithfulness and charity as if he believed his call to such a work came from the God whom he so well served in life."

The late Dr. Abner Wellborn Calhoun was born at Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia, April 16, 1845, and died in his sixty-sixth year. He was a son of Dr. Andrew B. and Susan (Wellborn) Calhoun, his father having been distinguished among the older generation of Georgia physicians, and a sketch of his life will be found on other pages of this work. Doctor Calhoun was reared in one of the fine old homes of typical southern culture. The war threw its shadow across his path in youth, and when not yet sixteen years of age he joined the army of the South. In March, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Newnan Guards, enrolled as Company A of the First Georgia Regiment. He went through the four years of warfare as a private, and surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. The night before the surrender, because of his clerical ability, he was directed by General Gordon to prepare a roll of all able bodied men in his regiment, and when he handed that roll to General Gordon the morning of the surrender, his regiment, then known as the Twelfth Georgia Battalion, showed only seventy-six men fit for service.

With the close of the war Doctor Calhoun returned to his father's home at Newnan, a man in years, with the veteran experience of a soldier behind him, but with his preparation for life still incomplete. He resumed literary studies under private teachers, and two years later took up the study of medicine under his father. He later entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated first in his class. Returning home

he took up active practice with his father, and two or three years later went to Europe to perfect himself as a specialist in the eye, ear and throat. He spent three years in Vienna and Berlin in the clinics and hospitals especially devoted to his chosen line of practice, and on returning home located at Atlanta. Prior to his leaving Georgia Dr. Willis Westmoreland, then one of the foremost physicians of the South, had invited Doctor Calhoun to join him in practice, and the two were associated for a year or two. In the forty years of his active practice at Atlanta Doctor Calhoun occupied only three different locations. His first offices were on Broad Street at Alabama on the second floor, later he built offices of his own on Marietta Street, and many years later moved to the Candler Building. In a few years Doctor Calhoun's skill as a specialist brought him patients from every part of the South, and he was recognized both in America and in Europe as one of any half dozen leaders in his special field.

Doctor Calhoun contributed many technical articles to the professional magazines, and some of these were published in foreign journals by translation. At times some of the distinguished people of the country came to Atlanta to consult Doctor Calhoun and place themselves under his treatment. Many honors and positions of distinction were opened to him. He was professor of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology of the Atlanta Medical College, was president of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons at the consolidation of the Atlanta and Southern Medical Colleges in 1900; was oculist and aurist to the Grady, Wesleyan Memorial and St. Joseph's hospitals at Atlanta; served as first vice president in 1900-01 of the American Medical Association; was president of the Southern Section of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Societies; and held the office of president in the American Association of Georgia.

Aside from the distinctions which the members of his profession so readily accorded him, the world will find special reason to regard his memory for his disinterested service above the considerations of reward, and bestowed alike on the poor and the rich. A close friend quoted him as saying once: "Never in all my practice have I failed to give my attention to a patient because he did not have the dollar. I have treated the rich and the poor alike." It was through his connection with the Atlanta Medical College that he did his greatest charity work. Many stubborn cases came to him from the country, and these were chiefly of the poorer classes. He not only gave them his services, but often expended his private means for their benefit. At his own expense he had fitted up an unused basement in the college building, and there cared for his moneyless patients. It was his money which bought provisions to be prepared by the janitor for those unfortunate ones treated by Doctor Calhoun.

Besides the good he did through his individual services, Doctor Calhoun impressed his ideals and his ability upon hundreds who are now engaged in the practice of medicine throughout the South, and many of these specialists take pride in referring to their associations as pupils with this eminent specialist.

Doctor Calhoun was a man of splendid physical constitution, and personal address. He was the picture of health and strength until a few months before his death. With the abundant resources of technical skill, he combined a steady cheerfulness and geniality which in themselves were tonic to his patients. In the presence of close friends he was a vigorous and interesting conversationalist, though naturally of a retiring disposition. Doctor Calhoun never sought office, and when his name was once suggested for mayor of Atlanta he quickly put a stop to the movement. However, he was devoted to the cause of public education and served for a number of years on the Atlanta board of education. It was Doctor Calhoun who secured the adoption of the measure requiring vaccination of children in order that they might

be enrolled as scholars. He was also devoted to the medical college of which he was the head, and gave a large sum of money for the enlargement and improvement of its facilities. He was honored with the LL. D. degree by the University of Georgia.

The life of his home was ideal. September 25, 1877, he married Louise Phinicy, of Athens, a daughter of Ferdinand Phinicy. Their first home was on Washington and Mitchell streets, now Capitol Place, and a short time before his death Doctor Calhoun had completed and moved into a splendid home on Peach Tree Street. Their marriage was blessed by two sons and two daughters: One is Dr. Phinicy Calhoun, who was associated with his father in practice; Mrs. June Oglesby, Jr.; Andrew Calhoun, an Atlanta business man; and Mrs. Stuart Witham. Mrs. Calhoun has made her home in the fine residence built by her husband in Atlanta.

Alfred Iverson, Sr., lawyer, judge, congressman and United States senator, was born in Liberty County, on December 3, 1798. Mr. Iverson had the best educational advantages and graduated from Princeton University in 1820. He studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbus. Three times he was elected a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly and once to the State Senate. For seven years he served as a judge of the Superior Court for the Columbus Circuit. As there was at that time no Supreme Court in Georgia, the office of Superior Court judge was much more important than it is in the present day. In 1844, when James Polk was elected, he was a democratic elector at large. In 1846 he was elected a representative in the Thirtieth Congress. He returned to his practice after serving his term, but a few years later was elected to the United States Senate as a democrat and served from 1855 to January 28, 1861, when with his colleague, Robert Toombs, he resigned from the Senate on account of the secession of his state. After his retirement from the Senate, he returned to Georgia, served the Confederacy to the extent of his ability, and after the war lived in retirement until March 4, 1873, when he died at Macon.

Joseph W. Jackson. For twenty-five years the name of Joseph W. Jackson, of Savannah, was known and honored in Georgia. He was a native of the state and educated in its schools. Entering upon the practice of the law at Savannah he became a member of the city council and served for two years as mayor. Chatham County sent him to both houses of the General Assembly at different times. He appeared as a member of the Thirty-first Congress, having been elected as a state-rights democrat to take the place of Thomas Butler King, who had resigned. He finished that term and was re-elected to the Thirty-second Congress, serving all together from March 4, 1850, to March 3, 1853. He declined a re-election and returned to Savannah, where he died on September 20, 1854.

Bridges Smith. A mere boy at the time when he enlisted for service as a soldier in the Confederate ranks, at the inception of the Civil war, the present efficient and honored mayor of the City of Macon has shown in all of the relations of life the same intrinsic spirit of loyalty as he did during his long and faithful service as a youthful soldier, and, rising entirely through his own efforts and ability, he has shown himself capable of large and worthy achievement and has become one of the influential citizens of the city in which he has maintained his home for many years, to the upbuilding of which he has contributed much along both civic and material lines, and of which he had served several years as mayor prior to his election to this office in 1914, after an interregnum of a few years. His administration as executive head of the municipal government of Macon has always been characterized by progressiveness and broad public spirit; the city has prospered and been

vitalized under his successive régimes; and it is needless to say that there is no citizen who commands more secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem in the important Georgia city which has been the stage of his productive activities during virtually his entire career.

Mr. Smith was born at Wilmington, the judicial center of New Hanover County, North Carolina, on the 19th of September, 1847, and in the same fine old commonwealth were born his parents, James H. and Mary L. (Reeves) Smith, the closing years of their lives having been passed in Georgia. In 1857, when the present mayor of Macon was a lad of about ten years, his parents established their residence at Columbus, this state, and in the following year removal was made to the City of Macon, the future mayor having worked as a newsboy in both cities. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited but in this domain of discipline, as in other fields of endeavor, he proved himself a master of expedients and with the passing years broadened his mental ken to such proportions as to make him a man of strong intellectuality and mature judgment, for none could have profited more fully from the lessons to be gained under the preceptorship of that wisest of all head-masters, Experience.

Though he was but fourteen years of age at the time when the Civil war was precipitated, Mr. Smith manifested no wavering or uncertainty in his loyal espousing of the cause of the fair Southland, for he promptly entered the Confederate ranks, as a member of the Fifth Georgia Reserves, from which he was detailed in the laboratory in which a great part of the ammunition for the army was manufactured. He continued in this service during virtually the entire period of the war. He took part in a number of minor engagements in the vicinity of Macon and in all respects manifested the best soldierly qualities. His continued interest in his old comrades of the war between the states is indicated by his active affiliations with the United Confederate Veterans. He is now the permanent adjutant general and chief of staff of the Georgia Division, United Confederate Veterans.

After the close of the war Mr. Smith became identified with the printing business at Macon, where he learned the printer's trade effectively and where he eventually became associated with newspaper work in editorial and executive capacities. With this line of enterprise he continued his active association until 1888, when he was elected city clerk, a position of which he continued the able and popular incumbent until 1899, when high municipal honors were conferred upon him, in his election to the office of mayor. With all of circumspection, liberality and progressiveness Mayor Smith continued at the head of the municipal government until 1907, and after an interim of about six years he was again elected to this important and exacting office, in 1914, his present term of office expiring in November, 1917. Under the law, he will be ineligible to succeed himself. Mayor Smith has brought about many improvements in the various departments of the city government and has been largely influential in annexing to the city the suburban districts that have for a long time been a part of Macon save only in governmental jurisdiction and municipal service. His denominating motive has been specific determination to do all in his power for the best interests of the city and its people and his long retention of office constitutes the best evidence of the favorable estimate placed upon his services by the citizens of Macon. The mayor is identified with the representative fraternal and social organizations of his home city, is influential in the councils of the democratic party in this part of the state and is one of the strong, aggressive and honored citizens of Bibb County, which has represented his home since his boyhood days and in which he has accounted well for himself and to the world.

In 1868 Mayor Smith wedded Miss Anna Wade, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1884, being survived by two children, both of whom still

reside in this state. In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Katrina Goetz, one son having been born of this union.

ROBERT MILTON. In every community, no matter how law abiding, there is to be found an element that resents control and mistakenly assumes that freedom means license. This element is very often difficult to manage in order to insure the well being of a city or larger aggregation, and very onerous are the duties imposed upon those men of courage and resource who, with all the law's backing, exercise the authority of protective public officials. The office of sheriff of a county is one of great responsibility and calls for unusual qualifications. In Robert Milton, Gilmer County, Georgia, finds an exceptional county official, one whose previous wide range of experience particularly prepared him for the office of sheriff. Sheriff Milton is widely known as an efficient official and also as a useful and public-spirited citizen.

Robert Milton was born in Gilmer County, Georgia, April 27, 1871, and is a son of Pinckney H. and Nancy C. (Williams) Milton. The father was born at Asheville, North Carolina, and was brought to Georgia in childhood. He has made his home in Gilmer County and still resides at Ellijay, being now in his seventy-fifth year. Early in 1861 he enlisted when war was declared between the states, entering as a private in Company H, First Georgia Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Charleston, Georgia, in 1865. Although wounded on twelve different occasions he survived his injuries and for many years afterward proved himself a worthy and efficient citizen, honorably filling numerous public offices. He served as tax collector and also as tax receiver, later was a United States deputy marshal and for many years afterward was sheriff of Gilmer County. He married Nancy C. Williams, who was born in 1850, in Gilmer County, and seven children were born to them, two of whom are deceased and two of the survivors still living in Gilmer County.

Robert Milton was the third born in his parents' family and with his brothers and sisters attended the country schools and later those of Ellijay. Shortly afterward he entered the service of the United States Government as a deputy marshal, in which position he officiated for eighteen months, and subsequently, for about seven years was city marshal at Ellijay and for two years at Caryville, Tennessee. Mr. Milton was then brought forward by his democratic friends for the office of sheriff. In many cases a candidate for office must be judged in part on presumption rather than on evidence, the decision concerning a futurity, but it was not so in this case for Mr. Milton's character, associations and ability were well known to his fellow citizens. His first election took place in 1908, for a term of two years. In 1911 he was elected to serve out an unexpired term and then was re-elected and ever since has been continued in office, almost daily proving his particular efficiency.

On October 25, 1896, Mr. Milton was united in marriage with Miss Mary Foster, of Gilmer County. Her people are old and prominent residents and her father, W. H. Foster, once was sheriff of the county. Sheriff and Mrs. Milton have had six children, one of whom is deceased. The survivors are Paul, who was born in 1898, and Glenn, who was born in 1901, are students at Ellijay; Marie, who was born in 1903, in Erath County, Texas; Pinckney Foster, who was born in 1911; and Herbert, who was born in 1913. The family attends the Baptist Church. Sheriff Milton is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs also to the Odd Fellows and the Red Men.

HON. JOHN SAMUEL ADAMS. The career of a hard-working and able lawyer has been that of John Samuel Adams of Dublin. At a very early age he showed his self-reliance by depending upon his own exertions and has raised himself through many grades of successful service until he is one

J. S. Adams

of the strongest and most influential citizens of Laurens County. Inured to hard work as a boy, that is still his chief pleasure.

Born on a farm five miles from Dublin January 22, 1870, he is a son of William and Charity (Sheppard) Adams, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Wilkinson County, Georgia. Grandfather Adams came from England and settled in North Carolina, and William Adams grew up and received his education in that state and as a young man settled in Laurens County, Georgia, where he married and reared his family on a farm. During the war between the states he served as a private, and after the war became identified with local politics, and was a very popular and persuasive stump speaker. He was also active in the Baptist Church. His death occurred at the age of sixty-two, in 1878, and his wife passed away in 1872. Their four children were: Rosie, who married O. C. Adams, and they live on a farm in Laurens County; John Samuel; James W., who is a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and is a very successful business man at Baltimore, Maryland; Charity Saline, who died in Laurens County in 1911, was the wife of L. J. Weaver.

After the death of his mother John Samuel Adams was reared in the home of his uncle, W. C. Adams, in Wilkinson County. He attended public schools there and gained a business training in a commercial college. It was after reaching his majority that he fully determined upon the law as his choice of vocation, and studied under the direction of Hon. T. L. Griner at Dublin, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar by W. F. Jenkins, superior judge of the Dublin Circuit. Since then for more than twenty years Mr. Adams has been enjoying a growing influence and prestige as a member of the bar. For five years he was junior member of the firm of Griner & Adams at Dublin, later was associated with W. C. Davis, and still later was senior member of the firm of Adams & Flynt, his partner being R. D. Flynt. Since 1911 he has practiced alone.

A large part of the time he has been engaged in a professional career has been devoted to some public service. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Dublin, serving two years in that office. In 1904 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and helped nominate Judge Alton B. Parker. In 1914 he was made manager of the Dudley Hughes congressional campaign, and has always been an active party man. In 1898 Governor Candler appointed him judge of the City Courts at Dublin, and after one term he was reappointed to the same office by Governor Candler. At the end of one year in his second term he resigned, and has since devoted himself unreservedly to his large private practice, and is said to have one of the best and largest clienteles in the Dublin Circuit. Judge Adams was one of the organizers and is president of the Commercial Bank of Dublin. He is a member of the State Bar Association, is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. Outside of the profession he is also a figure in mercantile affairs in Dublin, and a member of the Beacham Supply Company and a director of the Georgia Veneer & Lumber Company.

On January 20, 1895, at Danville, Georgia, Judge Adams married Miss Gussie Stanley. She is the youngest daughter of Captain Rollin A. and Martha (Louther) Stanley, of the prominent Stanley family of Laurens County referred to on other pages. To their marriage have been born three children: Prentice, November 7, 1895; Jammie Vivian, who died at the age of two years; and Frances Caldwell, born December 28, 1902. Mrs. Adams is well known in social circles in Dublin, active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the local missionary society.

Hon. Albert Henry Burtz. Georgia can point with pardonable pride to an enlightened and conscientious citizenship alert to every civic duty, to an honorable and brilliant bar and to a state governing body made up of

solid, substantial, fearless legislators. Among her prominent men also may be found those who have won fame in every class and their achievements have many times been of such a nature as to reflect the highest credit on themselves and attach honor to their state and community. In this connection reference may be made and respectful attention be called to Hon. Albert Henry Burtz, whose public services have made him widely known and who, at the time of this writing, is a member of the Georgia General Assembly as a representative from Gilmer County.

Albert Henry Burtz was born in Cobb County, Georgia, October 6, 1879, and is a son of George B. and Cora C. (Garrison) Burtz. George B. Burtz was born at Flowery Branch, Hall County, Georgia, some sixty-seven years ago. From his native county he removed first to Floyd and later to Fulton County and still later to Cobb County where he has followed agricultural pursuits and still makes his home there. During the last year of the war between the states he was a soldier. He was married in Cobb County to Cora C. Garrison, who was born in Franklin County, Georgia, but has passed her life since girlhood in Cobb County. Of their family of eight children three survive: G. Clifton, who is a resident of Cobb County; Charles Wesley, who is a physician at Ackworth, Georgia; and Albert Henry, the fifth child in order of birth.

Going to the country schools as a boy until prepared for a higher course and then entering Reinhart College, in Cherokee County, Albert H. Burtz had far better educational advantages that had many youths, but very early in his life he had shown such marked ability and had given evidences of possessing a brilliant mind, and both he and his family recognized that the quiet and uneventful life of a farmer could not be his. He chose the law as a career and after leaving college entered the law department of the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1901. He entered into practice at Luretta where he continued until August, 1902, when he settled at Ellijay and here has not only become a leader of the bar but one of the representative men in every direction.

From early manhood a sincere supporter of the policies of the democratic party, Mr. Burtz soon became an important factor in politics at Ellijay and in 1908 was elected a member of the city council and two years later became mayor of Ellijay. In 1913 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1914 was elected a representative from this district. Senator Burtz stands very high in public esteem as he has administered the duties of his numerous high offices with honesty and wisdom and with due regard for the welfare of his constituents. He has risen, not only in public life, but at the bar, through unassuming and obvious merit. To some degree he is interested in agricultural pursuits, often finding needed relaxation on his farm when he can find the time to lay aside his severe habits of professional and political life.

In 1904, at Jefferson, Georgia, Senator Burts was united in marriage with Miss Laulie Katherin Bell, who is a daughter of Andrew J. Bell, a well known resident of Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Burtz attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is possessed of social gifts and has a wide circle of warm and attached friends and admirers in addition to his fraternal brothers of the Red Men and the Odd Fellows.

Col. Howard Tate. It would require many pages to record the names of Georgians who have devoted themselves, with more or less success, to the study and practice of the law, and not a few of these might be illuminated with those that have become notable. One of these names is Tate and few are better or more favorably known over the state. An honorable and worthy bearer of this name in Pickens County, is Col. Howard Tate, a leading member of the bar at Jasper, Georgia.

Howard Tate was born at Cumming, Forsyth County, Georgia, October 6,

1884, and is a son of Carter and Julia (Bell) Tate, residents of Jasper. Hon. Carter Tate was born in Georgia in 1856 and his wife in 1860. They were reared, educated and married in this state and are well known in different parts of it. They have three children: Howard; Virginia; and Mrs. Andrew Gennett, of Franklin, Georgia. For a number of years Carter Tate was exceedingly conspicuous in public as well as in the profession of law. He was a member of the State Legislature for eight years, a member of the National Congress for twelve years, was district attorney and for eight years was United States attorney. He retired from public and professional life honored and respected.

Howard Tate attended the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia and was graduated from the law department of the latter institution in 1906, making law his choice of career, partly, perhaps, through inheritance of tendency but certainly with much natural ability and realization of the industry, application and unremitting study that such a choice would make necessary. Entering thus, fully equipped, into the profession he has steadily advanced until he occupies an important position as attorney and counselor at law and is able to number among his clients a large proportion of the substantial men of Pickens County. For four years he was his father's assistant in the district attorney's office and the experience was one of value.

Mr. Tate takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs and is loyal to the democratic party. From youth he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Gifted with talent and being readily able to adjust himself to any environment and with an acknowledged place in social circles, he has every reason to look on the future hopefully. He has a wide circle of old college friends and keeps up his relations with his fraternities, the Sigma Upsilon and the Phi Delta. He is also a Mason of high degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner. Mr. Tate resides with his parents in the old family home at Jasper.

Hon. Horace M. Holden, who began the practice of law at the age of nineteen, and has won many of the distinctive honors of professional and civic life, was formerly a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia and since the fall of 1912 has had his home and the center of his professional interests at Athens.

Regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Northern Georgia, he has since his retirement from the bench given close attention to a large and important law business. Again and again he has appeared in connection with many noted cases in both the federal and state courts of Georgia. He is now associated in practice with his son Frank Alexander Holden. He served with distinction as judge of the Northern Circuit from January 1, 1901, until October, 1907, when he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He resigned as justice of the Supreme Court on October 30, 1911, and then resumed the private practice.

Judge Holden was born in Warren County, Georgia, March 5, 1866. He is a son of William F. and Nancy (Moore) Holden, his father a native of Warren County and his mother of Taliaferro County. Both the Holdens and the Moores have been long and worthily identified with Georgia history. William F. Holden was a man of prominence and influence in Taliaferro County, was very successful in all his business activities, and he and his wife typified the best of Southern culture and refinement. In their family were four sons and one daughter.

The fourth of the children, Judge Holden received his early education in the schools of his native county, and was also favored by a home of culture in which he was reared and where high ideals were early made a part of his character. At the age of twelve he entered a classical school at Newnan, in Coweta County, and then attended school at Harlem in Columbia County.

The school at Harlem was at that time under the supervision of Prof. Otis Ashmore, now widely known as astronomical editor of Grier's Almanac.

In 1883 Judge Holden entered the University of Georgia, where he was graduated with the class of 1885 and the degree A. B. He was nineteen years of age when he left the class, which in many ways was noted for the personal brilliance of its members. In that class were such well known lawyers as William H. Barrett, Irwin Alexander, Joseph Gross, Joseph Burdett and William Osborn, all of whom have made distinctive names for themselves.

Admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen Judge Holden began practice in 1886 at Crawfordsville, Georgia, and was in practice there until he was elevated to the bench in 1901. He has long been influential as a figure in the democratic party of Georgia, and representing some of the best qualities of the old South he has gained warm friends from all classes. At the time of the Watson and Black contest for the office of representative in Congress, their first joint debate was held in historic Liberty Hall of the old Stephens homestead at Crawfordsville, Taliaferro County. Judge Holden was called upon to preside at this occasion and to introduce the two distinguished speakers. At the unveiling of the monument to Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the loved and eminent Georgia patriot and statesman, Judge Holden was chosen master of ceremonies and Mrs. Holden, whose mother was a niece of Governor Stephens, unveiled the heroic marble figure erected in honor of her distinguished kinsman. Judge Holden is a member of various fraternal and civic organizations, belongs to the Georgia State Bar Association, is a Methodist, and his wife a Presbyterian. Their home in the University City of Athens is a center of cultured hospitality.

On June 1, 1893, Judge Holden married Mary Corry, who was born and reared in Greene County, Georgia, a daughter of William and Mary (Stephens) Corry. There are five children of this union.

James Jones, one of the strong figures of the early days of Georgia, was a native of Maryland, and was brought to Georgia when a very small boy under the care of his uncle, Colonel Marbury. At the age of twenty-three the people of Chatham County elected him to the General Assembly. He was a member of the Legislature of 1795, which passed the celebrated Yazoo act, and though a firm opponent of that measure was unable to defeat it. In 1796 in conjunction with other patriotic members of the General Assembly they succeeded in passing the bill rescinding the Yazoo act. In May, 1798, he was a member of the state convention which framed the constitution, under which Georgia lived for nearly seventy years. In October, 1798, he was elected a representative to the Sixth Congress of the United States, and died in Washington, D. C., January 12, 1801. In 1807 one of the Georgia counties was named in his honor.

Thomas Butler King, statesman and philanthropist, was born at Palmer, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, August 27, 1800, and died at Waresboro, Georgia, May 10, 1864. Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1823, he came South to visit his brother, Stephen Clay King, living in Wayne County. He was elected in 1832 to the Senate of the State of Georgia, to which place he was re-elected, keeping his seat until 1837. A year later he was elected to the National House of Representatives, serving continuously until 1849, when he resigned to accept the mission from President Taylor to examine the new Territory of California, which, according to the terms of a treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, had shortly before been ceded to the United States. Owing to his masterly report of this mission, great attention throughout the whole country was drawn to the wonderful resources of the western slope.

In 1850 Mr. King received from President Fillmore the appointment as

collector of the port of San Francisco, California. This post he retained but two years, his private interests in Georgia inducing him to resign. In the late '50s he was elected senator to the Georgia Legislature and was subsequently a delegate to the democratic state convention. As a delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention in 1860, his services were conspicuous. In 1861 the Government appointed him a commissioner to establish a line of steamers for direct trade with Belgium, but the Civil war put an end to such labors. For many years previously he had been identified with the transportation development of the South. In 1862 he was intrusted by the Confederacy with a secret mission to Europe. As stated, his death occurred two years later.

J. Roy McGinty. Every one honors the man who makes his way in the world through inherent force of character, backed by integrity. Most of the greatest Americans have been self-made men and every community can boast of one or more citizens whose success in life has been gained by hard work directed by superior intelligence. Such a type may be found in J. Roy McGinty, now a prominent representative of the legal profession in Troup County. Mr. McGinty was born in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, June 19, 1887. His parents were both natives of Georgia, William P. McGinty, the paternal grandfather, was born in Upson County, this state, and when a young man married Anna M. Moore, also a native of Georgia. With his wife and parents he moved to Alabama and was engaged in farming in Chambers and Randolph counties, both before and after the war. He had ten children, of whom John Franklin was the fifth in order of birth.

John Franklin McGinty was born in Chambers County, Alabama, August 13, 1855, and was educated in the schools of his native county. He taught school and farmed there until the year 1900, at which time he moved to Troup County, Georgia. Here he continued his farming operations until 1913, when he moved to La Grange. His wife, Laura (Spikes) McGinty, was also a native of Chambers County, Alabama. They had three children; Rupert, J. Roy and Roland M. Rupert now resides at Fort Collins, Colorado, where he holds the position of assistant superintendent of the Colorado State Horticultural and Agricultural College. Roland M. is a linotype operator in Chicago, Illinois.

J. Roy McGinty acquired the elements of knowledge in the common schools, which he attended until he was twelve years of age, at which time he had to begin to earn his own living. He found employment in the cotton mills, but anxious to acquire a better education he devoted most of his spare time to reading and study. When fourteen years old he secured work in a print shop at West Point, Georgia, where he learned the printer's trade, remaining there until 1904. He then went to Opelika, Alabama, and accepted the position of city editor for the Opelika Post. Later he became associated with Mr. Joseph S. Hames and in 1906 they established the Herald newspaper at West Point, Georgia, where he had first worked at printing. In 1909 Mr. McGinty established the Whigham Journal and afterwards became the editor of the Fitzgerald Daily News. While working on the night shift of the paper Mr. McGinty now began the study of law, for this purpose using some of his daylight hours. He applied himself so assiduously to his studies that in 1912 he was able to graduate and was admitted to the bar. Instead of immediately beginning the practice of his new profession, he came to La Grange, and for two years continued in newspaper work here as editor of the Graphic. Then, in 1914, he severed his connection with this paper and began the practice of law. Although a comparatively new addition to the bar of the county, he has already become one of the foremost attorneys on the Coweta Circuit. In 1914 Mr. McGinty was defeated for the Legislature, but received a handsome support, which proved that he has attained a con-

siderable popularity. In politics Mr. McGinty is an independent democrat.

Mr. McGinty was married at Opelika, Alabama, January 2, 1907, to Miss Emma Thomas, a native of Lee County, that state, and daughter of Alexander Thomas. She died September 23, 1913, leaving two children: John Roy, Jr., born in Opelika, August 20, 1908, and Franklin Alexander, born in Atlanta, Georgia, November 22, 1911. Mr. McGinty married for his second wife Miss Vera Edwards, daughter of George M. and Nanie (Woodall) Edwards, of La Grange, Troup County, Georgia. Mr. McGinty is an earnest student, a hard worker in his profession, and in general a man of more than ordinary force of character. He has gained the respect of his fellow citizens and has made numerous friends in Troup County. As he is still a young man and has made so good a start there can be little doubt that he will accomplish still greater things in the future.

Edward A. Jones. An active and capable young lawyer of La Grange, Georgia, is Edward Akinson Jones, who has efficiently served his community in legal matters for a dozen progressive years. He is a member of that well-known family of Jones which has contributed much to the development of Troup County for three generations. James Jones, the grandfather of our subject, was an extensive planter of this locality. He lost his life by an accident while yet a comparatively young man, his demise occurring in Troup County in 1840. He left three sons, then small boys. The eldest, William Jones, became a Confederate soldier and was killed in action at Gettysburg. Reuben, the second son, followed his father's vocation as a planter and also became a prominent merchant of Troup County. The youngest son, who lived to become the progenitor of our subject, was James F. Jones, born in Meriwether County in 1836. His Civil war service was that of a major in the Confederate army and he participated in the directing of many heavy military engagements, including the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg, receiving a wound in the last-named conflict. Upon the closing of the war, Major Jones engaged in agricultural affairs, residing in Hogansville, Troup County, Georgia, and overseeing the operations of his plantation of 1,000 acres. In 1883 this honored veteran was sent to the capital as a representative of his district in the State Legislature of Georgia. His life companion, Arimintha Seay Jones, died in 1905 at the age of sixty-five years. She was a daughter of James C. Seay, a leading planter and merchant of Meriwether, and was a sister of former Governor Seay. James F. Jones and Arimintha Seay Jones were the parents of four children, our subject being the youngest. Gordon C. Jones is a practicing attorney at Cordell, in Crisp County, Georgia; Miss Mary Lou Jones became Mrs. J. W. Darden, wife of one of Troup County's successful planters; her sister, formerly Miss Bertha Jones, is Mrs. C. L. Daniels, of the same locality, and also the wife of a substantial agriculturalist.

Edward Akinson Jones, the special subject of this biographical account, first saw the light of day on his father's estate in Troup County, Georgia, the date of his birth being July 26, 1893. He gained his preliminary education in the public schools of Hogansville. Having completed the secondary stage of his education, he entered Mercer University. Having selected the profession of law as that most congenial to his habit of mind and that offering the most satisfactory career, he directed his intellectual inquiries along the lines laid down by the law department of his chosen alma mater. Being graduated with the class of 1904 from the above-named institution, he entered upon his law practice in La Grange, which ever since has been his place of residence and the scene of his professional activity. He holds here a prominent place as one of the efficient and reliable lawyers of the Coweta Circuit.

Attorney Jones established his lares and penates in La Grange in 1913. On June 6 of that year he was united in life's closest bond with Miss Clyde

McClaney, of Union Springs, Alabama. Attorney and Mrs. Jones are members of the socially popular younger set in La Grange. Fraternal affiliations multiply Mr. Jones' recreational engagements to a notable degree, as he is a member of the organizations of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

PROF. A. A. KUHL. In an enumeration of the men of the past and the present who have figured prominently at Douglas and its surrounding community in connection with its substantial progress and its moral, educational and intellectual advancement, a prominent place should be given to Prof. A. A. Kuhl. It is in connection with the cause of education that his name is best known, for, coming to Douglas in 1908, he became one of the founders of the Douglas Business and Normal College, an institution which has no superior of its kind, perhaps, in the state, and one from which young men and women have gone forth to take eminent positions in the various walks of life. A man of scholarly attainments, wide research and broad humanitarian principles, he has always regarded his work as worthy his best efforts.

Professor Kuhl was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, August 9, 1873, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Archer) Kuhl, natives of Ohio. His father, who fought through the entire period of the Civil war as a Union soldier, has passed an active life in Ohio as an agriculturist and still resides in Van Wert County, at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Kuhl, who also survives, is seventy-one years of age.

The only child of his parents, A. A. Kuhl grew up amid agricultural surroundings and secured his early education in the country schools of Van Wert County while spending the summer months in assisting his father in the work of the homestead. Later, largely through his own efforts, he secured a course at the Western Ohio Normal School, from which he was duly graduated in 1891, and later went to Delaware (Ohio) University and took the junior year's course of study. This was supplemented by study at the Zanerian Art College, where he was graduated in 1893. He began his career as an educator at the Western Ohio Normal School, where he was in charge of the business department for two years, and following this went to Jasper, Florida, where he taught for a like period. In 1898 he became the founder of the Georgia Normal and Business College, at Abbeville, Georgia, where the institution was conducted with great success for a period of ten years, but in 1908 it was brought to Douglas, with its entire enrollment, and here was shown a steady and pleasing growth.

This is now justly accounted one of the leading institutions for the teaching of high school, normal and business work in the State of Georgia. Its departments are complete in every branch, Professor Kuhl having charge of the business branch, while Prof. W. A. Little is at the head of the normal department. The buildings of the school are modern, commodious, and well equipped, and constructed according to the latest ideas as to lighting and ventilation, assuring the preservation of the pupils' health. When brought to Douglas the school had 300 public school students and 150 boarding pupils, while the present enrollment is 250 regular boarding pupils and 500 public school scholars.

Mr. Kuhl has been earnest and zealous in his work, and in addition to being possessed of the happy faculty of imparting to others his own great store of knowledge, is an able business man and executive, practical, farseeing and of good judgment. Having worked his own way from the bottom of the ladder he is able to instruct young men just setting foot on life's highway and to warn them of the dangers and difficulties with which they must reasonably expect to cope. He has always been popular with his pupils and there are many prominent business men who now look back with gratitude to his kindly and wise instruction. In educational circles of the state the institution is rated high, while its executives have a substantial place in the confidence of

public and profession alike. Professor Kuhl is an independent democrat, but aside from casting his vote in behalf of good men and beneficial measures, he takes little part in public affairs, the duties of his work making heavy demands upon his time and energies.

On August 19, 1895, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Professor Kuhl was united in marriage with Miss Maggie E. Huss, who was born in the Hoosier state, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Huss, farming people of Indiana, who are now deceased. Professor and Mrs. Kuhl have no children.

HON. WILLIAM WASHINGTON WOODY. It has often been remarked that the greater number of men who have attained prominence in the United States, have been born and reared on a farm. Many have continued there through the formative period of boyhood and many others have, for years, been tillers of the soil before entering into public life and nearly always it will be found that they credit the hard discipline and necessary foresight and good judgment with being desirable factors preparatory to the performance of duties in a wider sphere. In this way respectful attention may be called to one of Fannin County's representative men. Hon. William Washington Woody, of Blue Ridge, who has acceptably filled a number of public offices and at present is ordinary of Fannin County, a popular and efficient judge.

William Washington Woody was born June 22, 1873, in Fannin County, Georgia. His parents were Robert P. and Eliza (Forrester) Woody, the latter of whom, born in Fannin County in 1841, still resides here, where her parents, Coleman Forrester and wife, came as early settlers. Her mother survived into old age, dying in her ninety-sixth year, in 1913.

Robert P. Woody, father of Judge Woody, was born in North Carolina and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Georgia. His father, John Woody, was one of the pioneers of Gilmer County, for many a years a substantial farmer there and died in old age in the seventies. Robert P. was reared on the home farm and during life was mainly interested in agricultural pursuits, although, in early manhood, he was a school teacher. Early in the Civil war he became a soldier and served as first lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Georgia Mounted Infantry, Federal army, under Captain Triggs. He was a man of substantial character and for years served as a justice of the peace and also was a notary public. Born in 1838 he died in 1901, the father of ten children, William Washington being the third in order of birth.

In the matter of schooling, William W. Woody is indebted only to the common schools of Fannin County. As indicated above, he was reared to agricultural pursuits, first assisting his father and later conducting his own farm enterprises and continuing until 1906 when he came to Blue Ridge to assume the duties of a United States deputy marshal, having previously been a justice of the peace in the county. He continued deputy marshal for six and a half years. In 1913 he was elected ordinary of Fannin County and in his official capacity has added to his reputation for sturdiness of character and to his already wide circle of appreciative friends. Prior to his election to this office he had served out an unexpired term and with such efficiency that his election followed.

On May 20, 1894, Judge Woody was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Beaver, of Dial, Fannin County, a daughter of Joseph Brownlow Beaver, a well known citizen now deceased. The mother of Mrs. Woody lives at Cartersville. Judge and Mrs. Woody have had four children, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: Nina, who was born in 1897, is a graduate of the Blue Ridge High School; and Lottie, born in 1899 and Worth, born in 1903, both of whom are in school. In his political affiliation, Judge Woody is a republican. For many years he has been identified with the Masonic

fraternity and in this organization as well as in others pertaining to civic affairs and social measures he impresses others as a man of ability and of sterling character.

HON. WILLIAM BUTT. Numbered with the unusually able public men of Fannin County, Georgia, is William Butt, an acknowledged leader of the county bar and with several terms of wise and honorable statesmanship behind him as a member of the State Legislature. He is a native of Fannin County, born March 4, 1880, and is a son of John M. and Ruth A. A. (Smith) Butt. Both parents were born in Union County, Georgia, and were reared and married there, the father at one time owning and operating a farm in that county. For four years he served as clerk of the court in Union County. His death occurred in 1882, in Fannin County, at the early age of thirty-two years. The mother of Colonel Butt survives and lives at Blue Ridge. Of their family of four sons and two daughters, one daughter is deceased, the surviving children being: E. W., C. M., R. L. and William, all residents of Blue Ridge; and Mrs. J. C. Stanberry, residing also at Blue Ridge.

Of the above family William Butt was the fifth born and was so young at the time of his father's death that recollection of that parent is dim. He grew up under the solicitous care of a loving mother to whom he attributes much that is admirable in his character. In boyhood he attended a public school at Morganton, Georgia, after which he entered the Blue Ridge Seminary, from which he was creditably graduated in 1898 and having made choice of the law as a career, then entered the law department of Emory College, from which he was graduated in 1901 with his degree and immediately entered practice at Blue Ridge. The way was not entirely clear, as a rather heavy debt had to be cleared off, but courage and industry soon made that a thing of the past and Mr. Butt has so rapidly advanced that now he has a large and lucrative practice and recognized standing at the bar and in the community. From 1908 to 1912 he served as assistant solicitor-general of the Blue Ridge Circuit. He is one of the directors and the attorney for the North Georgia National Bank of Blue Ridge, which is one of the soundest financial institutions in the state.

Early becoming interested in politics, Colonel Butt has been recognized by his fellow leaders in the democratic ranks as a very able exponent of democratic doctrine and he has been frequently called on to give his time and services in the furthering of party measures and has also been honored several times by election to responsible offices. In 1906 he was first elected to the State Legislature and was re-elected in 1908 and during the session of 1907 was the youngest member of the House, but by no means the least attentive and efficient. During 1904-5 he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee of the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia and served four years as secretary and chairman of the county executive committee. He has always taken a hearty interest in local affairs and is a strong advocate for the improvement of the public school system and in 1902 was elected for a term of four years, secretary of the school board of Blue Ridge. He has not yet left youth so far behind him as to have lost any measure of youthful enthusiasm and this he shows in his profession, in politics and in his social relations and activities.

On October 29, 1913, at Murphy, North Carolina, Colonel Butt was married to Miss Frances Louise Fain, who is a daughter of Allen A. and Ida (Phillips) Fain, prominent residents of Murphy, Mr. Fain for the past eight years having served as clerk of the court of Cherokee County, North Carolina.

Aside from local organizations of more or less social trend, to which both he and his wife belong, Colonel Butt is identified with the leading fraternities. He belongs to Lodge No. 407, Free and Accepted Masons, of

Blue Ridge, of which he is master; to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, past deputy chancellor and past grand representative; and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is possessed of a winning personality, is loyal and sincere in his friendships and honorable in professional, social and business life, hence it is not remarkable that his circle of well wishers is wide.

Col. Perry Kinkney Dupree. A banker and lawyer, Colonel Dupree has for more than thirty-five years been closely identified with the business and professional life of Cherokee County, and not only enjoys the honors of long established positions in the bar but likewise the esteem that goes with success and character in any station of life.

Perry K. Dupree was born in Union County, South Carolina, January 13, 1847, a son of William G. and Miriam (Haney) Dupree, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. In 1849, when Colonel Dupree was two years old, his parents removed to Gordon County, Georgia, where his father, a miller by trade, built and operated several mills and lived for five years, selling out his interests in Gordon County, in 1854, he removed to Cherokee County, and bought land one mile from Woodstock, where he was quietly engaged in the activities of a farmer until his death. He was one of the highly respected citizens, closely attended to his own duties and affairs, and while he served as a notary and was one of the stanch supporters of the Presbyterian Church, his life on the whole was one of unbroken routine and inconspicuous activity. During the war he was a member of a cavalry company under Col. J. E. Rusk and participated in the battle of Atlanta. He and his wife for the most part were devoted to the upbringing of a large family of children, thirteen in number, of whom one died in infancy. The others are briefly mentioned as follows: Joshua R., who was born in South Carolina, was in the war with the Twenty-eighth Georgia Infantry and died in a military hospital at Richmond; Victoria, also a native of South Carolina, is the widow of Thomas J. Freeman and lives in Colorado; Selina is the widow of Park Dobbs, of Woodstock, Cherokee County; Perry K. is the next in order of birth; Sarah M., who was born in Gordon County, Georgia, is the widow of Cicero Dobbs, of Woodstock; Caroline, born in Gordon County, and now deceased, was the wife of R. R. Petrie; Oliver R., born in Cherokee County, is a successful attorney at Blue Ridge, Georgia; Vesta, born in Cherokee County, is the wife of Rason Dobbs, of Powder Springs, Georgia; Samantha, born in Cherokee County, died at Woodstock; Alice, born in Cherokee County and now deceased, was the wife of Frank Barrett, of Woodstock; William, born in Cherokee County, is a Woodstock banker; Samuel, born in Cherokee County, was an attorney and is now deceased.

Perry K. Dupree spent his early life on a farm in Cherokee County, and was only in his fifteenth year when the war broke out. Toward the close of the struggle, when the services of every able bodied male in the South was required to stem the tide of invasion, he enlisted in the Second Georgia Reserves under Col. R. E. Maddox and did some general duty as a soldier, though never a participant in any battles. After the war he took up farming, but at the age of twenty-six in 1873 began teaching school in Johnston County, Arkansas, where he had previously settled and bought land. On the opening day of his school he was astounded and perplexed by the large number of scholars who appeared before him for instruction. There were seventy-five of them, and among them were three widows and one widower. He proved equal to the occasion, however, and became a general favorite among his pupils. He continued along that line four years, farming during the summer months and teaching school during the winter. Though the necessities for earning a living had interfered with his desires, it had always been his ambition to become a lawyer. He was from early boyhood studious, had a

readiness of address and a keen wit which has served to turn a point in his favor in many of his legal contests. After returning to Canton, Georgia, in 1877, he took up the regular study of law under B. F. Payne, and six months later was admitted to practice. Mr. Payne took him as his junior associate, and the firm of Payne & Dupree was one of successful standing in Cherokee County, five years. Mr. Payne then retired from the law to join the Methodist Conference and was thereafter active in the work of the ministry. Since Mr. Payne left Colonel Dupree has enjoyed a large individual practice, and is one of the really successful men of Canton. Along with his natural endowments of wit and oratorical powers, and with a thorough learning in the law, Colonel Dupree ascribes some of his success to his steady optimism, and also to a faculty for making and retaining friends. Although a democrat, he was never persuaded to accept any official honors.

Colonel Dupree was one of the organizers and served as a director for several years of the Bank of Cherokee at Canton, and on January 15, 1915, was elected president of the Farmers and Traders Bank of that city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In 1883 at Marietta, Georgia, Colonel Dupree married Miss Maria A. Garwood, who was born at Columbia, South Carolina, January 13, 1863, just sixteen years to a day after the birth of her husband. Her parents were Johnson and Mary (Benedict) Garwood, of South Carolina. To this union have been born three children, all of them at Canton: Agnes, wife of Thomas Thompson, who is traveling representative for the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis; Robert Garwood, now deputy clerk of court at Canton; and Sidney Wade, still at home.

William Schley, lawyer, legislator, judge, congressman, and the eighteenth governor of Georgia, was born in the City of Frederick, Maryland, December 10, 1786. His people removed to Georgia, and his education was obtained in the academies of Louisville and Augusta. In 1812 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Augusta until 1825, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court for the Middle District. This office he filled until 1828. In 1830 he represented Richmond County in the General Assembly, and in 1832 was elected a member of the Twenty-third Congress, serving during 1833-35. In 1835 he was elected governor of Georgia, and served his full term of two years. In his first message to the Legislature in 1836 he strongly recommended the construction of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and to this work he devoted much time.

On December 22, 1857, a new county then being organized in the southwestern part of the state, was named in his honor. He died at Augusta, Georgia, on November 20, 1858.

William Terrell. One of the most useful men in Georgia during his life was Dr. William Terrell. He was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1778; obtained a good classical education, and a medical education from the Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1817 he was sent to Washington as a member of the Fifteenth Congress, and re-elected to the Sixteenth Congress, serving from 1817 to 1821. In 1853, in furtherance of his desires to promote agriculture, he donated $20,000 to the University of Georgia to establish an agricultural professorship, to which his name was given. He died at Sparta, Georgia, on July 4, 1855, and Terrell County, organized in 1856, was named in his honor.

Hon. John Wesley Bale. Though John W. Bale, of Rome, is yet hardly in the prime of his powers and experience, he has gone far in those accomplishments which give a man a creditable place in life, has been successful as an editor and lawyer, and in November, 1914, led his ticket in the election for representative to the State Legislature. He has already shown some

marked qualities of leadership, is a forceful debater, and his record will be watched with interest by his many friends. Mr. Bale favors the policy of local option.

John Wesley Bale was born July 25, 1872, at Rome, Georgia, son of James A. and Naomi (Shropshire) Bale. His mother was a daughter of Judge Wesley Shropshire, a pioneer of Chattooga County, and the first sheriff of Floyd County, and one of the prominent citizens of his day. Mr. Bale's grandfather, John Bale, was born December 15, 1795, in the heart of the City of London, at No. 5 Goiter Court, Berlican, Parish of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, and came to the United States in 1817. After a brief residence in Boston, Massachusetts, he traveled about the country, and finally settled near Greenville, South Carolina. By trade he was a carriage builder, having learned that calling in London, and in South Carolina became a farmer and merchant. In 1833 he removed to Cherokee County, Alabama, where he continued as a merchant and farmer and was also interested in gold mining, being a part owner of the Arbachoochee Mine. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement in Floyd County, Georgia, where he died in 1864. He married Malinda Mason, who was born in the Greenville District of South Carolina, and died in 1830. He then married for his second wife Miss Phoebe Foster.

James A. Bale, who was a child of the first marriage of his father, was born in the Greenville District, South Carolina, was about two years of age when his mother died, and though his father was a man of ample means it was considered best to place the child in the home of an uncle, Ezekiel Mason, where he had the care of a loving aunt. He was reared in that family, had a good education, and on leaving home in young manhood first located at Augusta, Georgia. He was connected with the management of the Planters Hotel of Augusta, and continued the same line of business in Cartersville. While at Cartersville he became acquainted with Mr. Mark A. Cooper, who took a deep interest in the young man and made him general manager of the Cooper Mills and mercantile interests near Cartersville. He was thus employed for several years, then resigned and removed to Atlanta, where he was in business for himself. The war broke out soon afterward and he closed out his business and joined Cobb's Legion in the Yancy Cavalry Brigade. With that command he served two years in the Army of Virginia, was then given a captaincy and sent to the Army of Tennessee. He continued as captain in the Sixth Georgia Cavalry until the close of the struggle, and was honorably discharged at Greensboro, North Carolina. With the close of the war he located in Rome, and became a merchant and a manufacturer of guano. His death occurred in Rome, December 16, 1900, at the age of seventy-two. He was a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and in religious matters was a Free Thinker, like his father before him, but in later life was converted and joined the Methodist Church under the influence of the noted revivalist, Sam Jones. His widow is still living, with her home at Rome, and now seventy years of age. Of the children who grew up John Wesley is the oldest; Frank died in Rome in 1906, having succeeded to his father's business; Naomi is the wife of W. Clayton Henson, an attorney at Cartersville, Georgia.

John Wesley Bale acquired his early training in private schools at Rome, and was a student in the Bingham Military School at Bingham, North Carolina, and two years later entered the Emery College in the literary department, but was obliged to leave college on account of ill health before his graduation. His first choice of work was the newspaper business, and he served as city editor of the Rome Herald, later city editor for the Rome Hustler, and subsequently in the same capacity with the Evening Commercial. His last work as a newspaper man was as editor of the Argus. In the meantime he gave what little leisure a newspaper man can find to the study of

law, and for four years enjoyed the counsel and direction in his studies from Judge Max Meyerhardt, of Rome. In 1899 he was admitted to practice, and after two years at Rome removed to La Fayette in Butler County, and there his reputation was soon established as an able advocate and a skillful attorney before the court and jury. In the fall of 1908 he was elected solicitor general for the Rome Circuit, serving four years. His home was in La Fayette for eleven years, and during his residence in Walker County he was a member of the city council and mayor of La Fayette and a member of the board of education. He was instrumental in establishing the local public school system at La Fayette. He resigned his membership on the board of education on his removal to Rome in 1912. During his earlier residence in Rome Mr. Bale was elected a member of the city council, and on the board of education had the distinction of being the youngest and the first pupil of the Rome public schools to reach such a position. Governor Terrell appointed him a trustee of the school board to represent the Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Bale is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the executive council of the United Sons of Veterans of the Confederacy. Mr. Bale married Miss Beulah Aldridge of Chattooga County, Georgia, and she died in Rome in 1897. The two children of that union are Beulah and Ruth Bale. In 1898 at Atlanta Mr. Bale married Miss Adell Latimer, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, a daughter of Joseph H. and Septima (Kettlehand) Latimer. Of this marriage there is one child, Helen Bale.

Charles D. Rountree. Entering journalism in 1905, after a successful career in teaching, Charles D. Rountree, formerly editor and part owner of the Forest Blade, of Swainsboro, and now owner of the Wrightsville Headlight, of Wrightsville, has achieved a notable success among the newspaper men of this part of Georgia. His career has been one in which he has been forced to gain for himself those things which he has wished, for no fortune or other favoring influences were his in his youth, and even his higher education was gained only through hard and persistent labor. He is a native of Emanuel County, having been born on his father's farm here, July 31, 1880, a son of Joshua W. and Mahala (Durden) Rountree.

The Rountree family, well and prominently known in all parts of the state, where many of its members hold prominent places in the various walks of life, was founded in Georgia by James Rountree, the great-grandfather of Charles D. A native of North Carolina, he became one of the earliest settlers of Emanuel County, where he took up wild lands, devoted himself to their cultivation and continued as a substantial planter and sturdy citizen until his death. His son, William Rountree, was born in Emanuel County and here passed his entire life as a planter, being known in his community as a Christian gentleman and a devout member of the Primitive Baptist Church, in the faith of which he died at the age of seventy years. Among his children was Joshua W. Rountree, who was born in 1850, in Emanuel County, received a common school education, and, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, adopted the pursuits of the soil as his life vocation. He died after a long and honorable career in 1914. Mrs. Rountree, who died in 1890, was a daughter of Ebenezer J. and Roxey (Bryant) Durden, natives of Georgia, as were also her grandparents, the Durdens being well represented in Georgia and other states of the South and Southwest. Mr. and Mrs. Rountree were the parents of five children: Rosa, who is the wife of C. M. Schwalls, of Kite, Johnson County, Georgia; Dora, who is the wife of George M. Williams, residing at the old Rountree home at Graymont; Charles D., of this notice; Sallie, who is the wife of S. P. Taylor, of Douglassville, Georgia;

and J. Willie, who is connected with the Ware & Harper Company, of Atlanta.

Charles D. Rountree received his early education in the public schools of Emanuel County, following which he took a course at Warthen College, Sandersville. His career as an educator was commenced in order that he might further his educational training, which he secured at the South Georgia Normal and Business Institute at Douglass, and for ten years he was a popular and efficient instructor in the public schools of Emanuel, Bulloch and Coffee counties, Georgia. Prior to the finish of his last school term, in 1905, Mr. Rountree was prevailed upon to leave the educational field and enter journalism as manager of the Graymont Hustler, of which he continued in charge for four successful years. Thus encouraged, he purchased a one-half interest in the Richland Georgian, of Stewart County, his partner in this enterprise being L. Ponder, to whom he sold his interest one year later. In the meantime he had accumulated a farm of 300 acres in Emanuel County, and to this he moved and continued farming until the fall of 1912. The call of the craft was too strong to be resisted, and in the fall of 1912 he came to Swainsboro and became part owner with W. E. Boatright, and editor, of the Forest Blade. He still owns his Emanuel County farm, which is under a high state of cultivation and in the development of which he spends his leisure time.

The Forest Blade is the outgrowth of the old Pine Forest, the first newspaper published at Swainsboro, which was founded about sixty years ago by Hon. Alfred Herrington. Later Hon. George Bell, United States congressman, organized the Wire Grass and about 1900 these two papers were consolidated, being known as the Swainsboro Forest Blade. Later S. J. Tyson and W. E. Boatright became the owners of the plant, Mr. Boatright subsequently selling his interest to Mr. Tyson, who operated the plant until 1910. It was then sold to J. D. Mathews, whose lack of managerial ability caused its failure, it being sold at auction in 1912 to satisfy the claims of its creditors. At that time it was bought by the Messrs. Bell and Boatright, and in the same year Mr. Rountree bought an interest, succeeding Mr. Bell. In March, 1916, he sold his interest in The Swainsboro Forest Blade and bought The Wrightsville Headlight of Wrightsville, Georgia, from Mrs. Claude Burns, the only heir-at-law of the late J. M. Huff, who owned The Headlight for thirty-five years. Mr. Rountree moved his residence to Wrightsville, where he is conducting a live wire in the newspaper world. He is giving the readers a well-edited, thoroughly reliable newspaper which is a credit to the community and excellent evidence of his journalistic talents. Mr. Rountree is an active democrat. His fraternal affiliation is with the Woodmen of the World, while his religious connection is with the Primitive Baptist Church.

On April 10, 1902, in Emanuel County, Mr. Rountree was united in marriage with Miss Cora Gay, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel E. Gay, who died in 1910, and who during a long and active career was a distinguished physician, a leading and prosperous planter and one of Emanuel County's most influential politicians. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rountree: Juliette, born September 8, 1912, at Swainsboro; and Don Carlos, born at Garfield, Georgia, January 25, 1903. Mrs. Rountree is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, in the work of which she has been very active, particularly in the missionary society. She is also well known in club life, and is popular and prominent in social happenings.

Hon. W. C. Lankford. Coffee County is known as one of the most progressive, prosperous, attractive and law-abiding divisions of the State of Georgia, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which conserve consistent development in the upbuilding of its various industries and institutions. This happy condition of affairs has been brought about,

in large degree by the fact that the country has been singularly fortunate in the possession of men of character and ability who have controlled its affairs in official capacities, and in this connection Hon. W. C. Lankford commands recognition as one who has served in civic, county and judicial offices with conscientious faithfulness and marked ability. Judge Lankford has served as mayor of Douglas, his residence city, and as city judge for six years, and at the present time is a favored candidate for election to Congress.

W. C. Lankford was born in Clinch County, Georgia, December 7, 1877, and is a son of Jesse and Mary A. (Monk) Lankford. His parents were born, reared, educated and married in Georgia, and his father, who had been a life-long agriculturist, died December 20, 1915, in Clinch County, when sixty-nine years of age. His mother died in that county in 1904, when fifty-nine years of age. There were seven children in the family, all of whom survive: W. C., C. M., H. L., G. W., the Misses Elizabeth and Marianna and Jesse H.

W. C. Lankford was brought up on the home farm and as a boy attended the public schools of Jasper, Florida, this being supplemented by a course at the Jasper Normal Institute. It was his wish to further prepare himself, with the intention of entering the law, but his resources were not all that could be desired, and he accordingly became a teacher in the public schools and during seven years carefully saved his earnings, thus being able to resume his cherished studies. He entered the Georgia Business and Normal Institute, at Abbeville, where he took a scientific course and was duly graduated in 1899, and then became a student of the law department at the University of Georgia, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1901.

In that year Judge Lankford came to Douglas and entered the practice of law. Almost immediately he secured recognition as a lawyer of resource, broad learning and astuteness, and his practice rapidly grew to large proportions. His connection with many cases of importance brought him favorably before the people, and he was elected mayor of the city by an overwhelming majority, his subsequent administration of one term proving to the people of the city that they had made no mistake in their estimate of the young man's character and ability. In 1910 he became a candidate for judicial honors, met with no opposition, and was duly placed in office as judge of the City Court. Four years later he was elected to succeed himself, also without opposition, and in 1914 he was once again given this office without opposition. As a jurist, Judge Lankford's decisions have evidenced a keen mentality, careful analysis, thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. In 1915 Judge Lankford became the democratic candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District of Georgia. He has always taken a deep and helpful interest in educational matters, and for twelve years has been a working member of the Douglas Board of Education. He is an honorary member of the State Bar Association and the Coffee County Bar Association, and has an excellent reputation among the members of the profession which he has so signally honored. He also stands high in fraternal life, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, and in the latter order is past master of his lodge, high priest of his chapter and a Knight Templar. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Douglas.

On October 17, 1906, at Douglas, Judge Lankford was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Lott, a member of a prominent and distinguished family which has resided at Douglas for many years, and a daughter of J. S. Lott, one of the leading business men of the city. Judge and Mrs. Lankford are the parents of two children: Chester Lott, born December 22, 1910; and William Cecil, born June 26, 1913.

Wiley Alexander Wood. That the people of Laurens County have the highest respect and esteem for the present incumbent of the office of probate judge has been shown unmistakably during the fifteen years of his consecutive

service in that important position. Judge Wood is not the type of man who makes an office a sinecure, but finds in it only an opportunity for service, and for many years the Probate Court of Laurens County has respected the shrewd intelligence, the sterling character and sympathetic but impartial administration of Wiley Alexander Wood.

Born November 1, 1855, Judge Wood is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Womach) Wood, who were born in Washington County, Georgia. Grandfather Wood, who came from Virginia, died a short time before the birth of his son Thomas, and his widow afterwards married James Vincent, a farmer, and she died in the State of Alabama at the age of ninety-six years. By her first husband she had two children, Thomas and James R. James R. was long prominent as a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He established many churches of that denomination in Johnson, Montgomery, Emanuel and Washington counties, Georgia, and continued to preach until he retired on account of old age. He was one of the best loved ministers in that section of Georgia. Thomas Wood followed the career of farmer, and was also a deacon of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a charter member of the Hamilton Lodge of Masons at Sandersville, and both he and his wife were deeply religious and in every way worthy citizens. Thomas Wood died at Dublin at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife passed away there at the age of seventy-three. The first wife of Thomas Wood was Sarah Costen, of Washington County, Georgia. The two children of that union were: James, who was killed in a skirmish just after the surrender of Lee, was first lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-eighth Georgia; and John Wood was a private in the same company and is now living retired at Quitman, Georgia. Thomas and Elizabeth Wood were the parents of six children: Dr. Thomas A. is a prominent physician and planter at Dexter, Georgia; William C. is a farmer in Wilkinson County; Andrew T. is a Laurens County farmer; Judge Wood is next in age, and two other children died in infancy.

Owing to the fact that his boyhood was spent in the period of the Civil war and in the hard times immediately following the war, Judge Wood had few advantages which he did not gain as a result of his own independence and vigorous and determined effort. In the country schools of Washington County he gained the fundamentals, and spent the year 1869 in the Wrightsville public schools. At fourteen he was doing his share of the work on the home farm, but after some years of farming life he came to Dublin, and on January 18, 1888, became a clerk in the store of Hightower Brothers. From that he was promoted on April 1, 1890, to deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Laurens County. Thus for fully a quarter of a century Judge Wood has been identified with some office in the public service in Laurens County. He remained a deputy clerk until October, 1900, and was then elected to the office of ordinary or judge of Probate Court, and took his place in that office January 1, 1901. Since then he has been regularly re-elected. His service and careful conduct of his office have gained him the love and esteem of all who have come before him in an official capacity. His decisions are always tempered with kindness and justice, and the friendly advice which comes from the probate judge of Laurens County is as valuable in many instances as is official decision. When Judge Wood was first elected to this office he had a very strong opponent, a member of the populist party, which was at that time exceedingly strong in this section of the state. He gained the election, however, by a majority of 750. After that he was elected without opposition for several terms, but in his last campaign was opposed by two men of very high character, and the results of this election plainly showed the high estimation placed upon Judge Wood by the people of Laurens County. He won the election against the two rival candidates by an actual majority, having 650 votes more than the other two combined. Judge Wood keeps close to his

work, evidence of which is found in the fact that he has had but five days of vacation since becoming probate judge fifteen years ago.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Laurens Lodge, No. 75, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Harmony Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the First Baptist Church and for fourteen years taught a class in the Sunday school at Dublin. Judge Wood's first marriage was to Miss Sarah Smith, who was born in Wilkinson County, Georgia, and died in 1887 at the age of twenty-eight. The three children of this union were: Nelson, who is local representative at Dublin for the Texas Oil Company; Annie Maud married Benjamin Acock, of Dublin, and both were drowned in the Ogeechee River, Mrs. Acock being only twenty-two years of age at the time of that tragedy; Bessie Belle is the wife of Henry J. Wood, of another family of Woods. On January 22, 1893, at Dublin, Judge Wood married his present wife, Miss Emma Baker. They have one daughter, Florine.

Remer H. Burroughs. A young lawyer at Reidsville in Tattnall County, Remer H. Burroughs has accepted the responsibilities of life as they have come to him and has used his own energy and ambition to elevate himself to a position where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

He was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, July 2, 1883. His father, William Burroughs, was born in Bulloch County, October 18, 1835, and died March 1, 1896. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Elizabeth Nevills, was born November 18, 1844, and died in 1902, and was the daughter of Thomas Nevills. William Burroughs was a farmer and a thorough mechanic. He went through the war from beginning to end as a Confederate soldier, and came out without wounds. In the family were seven sons and three daughters, namely: C. L.; Sarah Jane; John Butler; Arsula; Thomas; J. L.; Jamieson, who died in infancy; William O.; Ada and Remer H.

Remer H. Burroughs began attending school at the age of seven years, and kept it up regularly for three years, though for only a three months' term each year. Most of his higher education and professional training came as a result of his own earnings and determined efforts to succeed. In 1903 he began attending school in Glenville, went there two years, then began teaching in the rural schools and in 1905 entered the University of Georgia at Athens for one term. Altogether he taught school four years, and in the meantime took up the study of law. From 1908 he did stenographic work in addition to carrying on his law studies and in 1910 after a successful examination was passed and admitted to the bar.

For three years Mr. Burroughs served as game warden, but resigned that office. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed deputy clerk of the Superior and City courts, and served in that capacity until 1914; and then resigned that position and began the practice of law.

Mr. Burroughs is a Knight of Pythias and is a Unitarian. On October 2, 1910, he married Miss Myra Edna Terry, daughter of Daniel Terry. Mrs. Burroughs was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, in 1889. To their union have been born two daughters: Nellie, born December 19, 1911, and Nina, born January 26, 1913.

William L. Mathews, M. D. Though comparatively a late comer into the medical field of Barrow County, William L. Mathews, M. D., who possesses the highest qualifications for his profession in inherent ability, devotion to his calling and a broad and understanding sympathy, has already achieved a fair measure of prominence and success. Immediately after leaving college halls, in 1913, he located at Winder, and here, through his sincerity and genuine worth, soon attracted to himself a desirable practice. While the greater part of his activities have been devoted to his profession, he is not unknown

in military and fraternal life, and as a citizen has been known to support all good measures.

Doctor Mathews was born August 14, 1887, at Hoschton, Jackson County, Georgia, and is a son of W. E. and Almedia (Maynard) Mathews. The family is an old and well known one of this locality, Doctor Mathews' grandfather, Louis Mathews, being a native of the state and still a resident of Jackson County. The grandmother, Martha (Deney) Mathews, died in 1914, at the age of seventy-two years. W. E. Mathews was born in Dawson County, Georgia, in 1855, and was a youth when taken by his parents to Jackson County, where he was educated and reared to manhood. There he was married to a native daughter of Jackson County, and they settled down on a farm in the vicinity of Hoschton, where the father continued operations until his death, which occurred in 1907, when he was fifty-two years of age. The mother, who still survives at the age of fifty years, is a resident of Winder. There were two children in the family: Dr. William L., of this review; and Mrs. Elma Smith, who is a resident of Gainesville, Georgia.

Doctor Mathews' professional ambitions unfolded on the farm where he was born, and his success cannot be attributed to exceptional educational or professional advantages. He first attended the primary school at Hoschton and later completed his preparatory work in the graded schools of Winder, following which he returned to his father's farm and worked until 1909, when he entered the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. From this institution Doctor Mathews was duly graduated in 1913, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at that time located in practice at Winder, where he has since continued with a constantly increasing business. While the greater part of his attention is given to the demands of his practice, Doctor Mathews is also interested in agricultural matters, being the owner of a part of his father's farm, the interests of which he looks after. He also has some valuable realty holdings at Winder, where he makes his home with his mother, being unmarried. In professional circles he bears an excellent reputation, both as a practitioner and consulting physician, and his professional connections are maintained in the Georgia State Medical Society, the Ninth District Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also well known in military circles, being captain of the medical corps attached to the Second Squadron Cavalry, Georgia National Guard. Professionally, Doctor Mathews may be said to be a member of that emancipated class whose minds are open to light, and who believe in the methods of the past only so far as they are in harmony with the discoveries and great progress of the present. As a citizen he has favored progressive movements, and his vote is given in support of the candidates and principles of the democratic party.

Social in his tendencies, out of a busy life Doctor Mathews finds time for the diversions and relaxations which rest the mind and invigorate the body, and fraternally is connected with the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of the Masonic order and with the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, in each of which he has numerous friends. With his mother, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gen. Jett Thomas, in whose honor Thomas County, Georgia, was named, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on the thirteenth of May, 1776. He learned the trade of a carpenter, from which he developed into a contractor, and amassed a great fortune. From Oglethorpe he moved to Milledgeville, where he built the state house. After completing this, he moved to Athens in 1803 and was one of the first purchasers of lots in that town. He was engaged to construct the buildings of Franklin College, which has since developed into the state university. In the War of 1812 he served as captain of an artillery company serving against the Creek Indians, in which he proved of great service both as a fighter and builder of fortifications. This

record brought him the promotion to brigadier general of the state militia. He died January 6, 1817.

ALFRED SHORTER, the founder of Shorter College at Rome, was born near Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, November 23, 1803. After residing at Monticello for a number of years as a successful merchant and marrying a wealthy lady he invested in southern lands, amassed a fortune and moved to Rome. There he materially added to his wealth, and in 1877 founded Shorter College upon the institution known as Cherokee Female College, chartered three years before. He died July 18, 1882.

JOHN THOMAS WEST. The legal profession is well represented in McDuffie County by a number of able attorneys and advocates, masters of jurisprudence, who easily maintain the best traditions of the bar of this state. Among them there is, perhaps, none who stands higher than the subject of this biography, John Thomas West, of Thomson. Mr. West is a true Georgian, having been born in this county (then known as Columbia County), February 28, 1859. His parents were Thomas Butler and Mildred O. (West) West, they not being related by blood, though bearing the same family name. The Wests, on the paternal side, are related by intermarriage with the Terrells, Wingfields and other noted Southern families. The great-great-grandfather of John Thomas West, in direct line on the paternal side, was Edward Butler, a Revolutionary soldier, who, for his military services was awarded a tract of government land in Wilkes County, Georgia, and settled there in 1774, coming from his native state, Virginia. One of the earliest settlers in that locality, he became a large planter and slaveholder. He married Elizabeth Wingfield, of the noted family of that name. Their son, John W. Butler, the next in direct line, married a Wingfield. John W. Butler died in McDuffie County in 1867, at the age of ninety-one years. Rev. John Quinn West, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married in succession two sisters, the daughters of John W. Butler. By John Quinn West's first marriage there was one son, who died at the age of fifteen years. By his second marriage to Eliza O. Butler, his first wife's sister, there were two children born, one of whom, Mary, married John W. Wilcoxon, of Newnan, Georgia, the other being Thomas Butler West, father of the subject of this sketch.

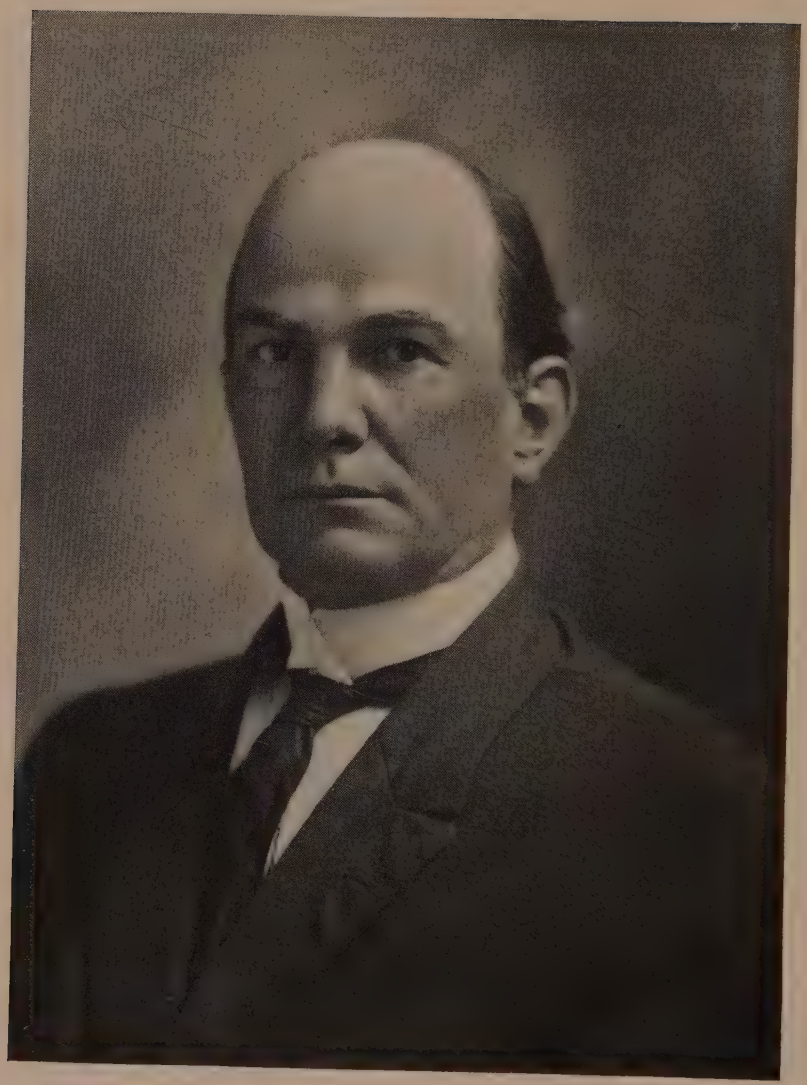
Rev. Thomas Butler West, to give him his true title, was reared in Wilkes County Georgia, where his birth took place, February 26, 1833. He was a man of fine education, being a graduate of Mercer University, and became a leading preacher in the Baptist Church, following his sacred calling in McDuffie, Wilkes, Warren and Columbia counties. Highly honored and esteemed, his death, which took place in 1898, was deplored by a wide circle of friends. As already stated, he married Mildred O. West, who was born in 1833, in Polk County, Georgia. Her parents were George W. and Matilda (Prior) West. Her father, who died about 1878, was a well to do planter, one of the leading citizens of his county, who numbered among his personal friends such men as Alexander H. Stephens, and other noted men of the South. The Rev. Thomas B. and Mildred O. West had a large family of twelve children, seven of whom, however, died in infancy. Those who survived the perils of childhood were George W., Mamie C., John Thomas, Annie W., Effie and Edward E., of whom the following is a brief record: George W. died at the age of eighteen, in 1873, while a student at Mercer University. Mamie C., who is a graduate of La Grange College, resides in Thomson. Annie is the wife of J. M. Pitner, of Washington, Georgia. Effiie is the wife of Edward Wingfield, of Washington, Georgia. Edward E., who graduated from Mercer College, emigrated on account of his health to the State of Washington, where he holds a position as principal of public schools. The mother of the family survived her husband about six years, passing away, deeply lamented, in 1904.

John Thomas West laid the foundation of his education in the public and high schools of Thomson, being subsequently graduated bachelor of arts from Mercer College in the class of 1881. Having read law under Major Joseph A. Blanc, of Cedartown, he was admitted to practice in 1884 by Hon. Joel Branham, of the Rome Circuit. By force of native ability he soon attained a front rank in his profession, and now has the reputation of being the leading attorney of Thomson and among the most prominent on the Augusta Circuit. His fidelity to his client's interests is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he holds a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right as he understands it, challenges the admiration of his associates; yet he has never sought forensic triumph when it had to be gained by lowering his standard of manhood or degrading the dignity of his profession. His pleasing address, kind nature and rectitude of character have won for him a host of friends. He is attorney and director and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Thomson, founded in 1891, and holds the same relations to the John E. Smith Cotton Manufacturing Company. For eight years he served efficiently as school trustee, taking a strong interest in the cause of education. The cause of prohibition, also, has in him an earnest advocate. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As a relaxation from the arduous duties of his profession, Mr. West takes a strong interest in farming and fruit culture, making a specialty of peach growing, in which he has been very successful. He is actively interested in the progress and development of the City of Thomson and is willing at any time to correspond with persons desiring information in regard to its opportunities for settlers.

On May 13, 1884, John Thomas West was united in marriage, at the home of his bride, to Miss Laura Hawes, daughter of Dr. Ellington C. and Amanda (Wilson) Hawes, of Wrightsboro, McDuffie County. Her father, now deceased, was a prominent physician of that place, settling there at an early date. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. West, John Quinn, Ava and Roger. John Quinn West, born March 25, 1885, who is a graduate of the Thomson High School, Mercer College and Virginia State University, is now the popular postmaster of Thomson. He married Camille Gross, of McDuffie County, and has two children, John Quinn West, 3d, and Martha Laura. Ava West, born in 1887, is the wife of Thomas F. Fleming, of Sparta, Georgia. Roger West, born in 1897, is a student in Georgia State University. The mother of these children, Mrs. Laura F. West, is a cultured and refined lady, and a member of the Christian Science Church.

Hon. William C. Brinson. One of the able representatives of the legal fraternity of Johnson County, Hon. William Chauncy Brinson, is also an excellent example of the restless, yet substantial ability and never failing resourcefulness of the rising lawyer of today. A native son of Wrightsville, his entire career has been passed here and he has gained in full degree the confidence and faith of the people of his district who, in the fall of 1914, elected him as their representative in the Georgia State Legislature.

William C. Brinson was born at Wrightsville, Johnson County, Georgia, September 24, 1884, and is a son of Dr. Jeremiah Wesley and Ida Amanda (Sykes) Brinson. Dr. Jeremiah W. Brinson, the oldest physician in point of service at Wrightsville and one of the ablest in the county, is a native of Jefferson County, Georgia, and a graduate of Savannah Medical College. He was born October 19, 1852, and began his professional practice at Midville, where he remained two years, then seeking broader fields for the display of his abilities. In 1875 he came to Wrightsville, where for more than forty years he has carried on a large and important general practice, in addition to which he is the proprietor of the leading drug store of the city.



Henry D. Jones

Doctor Brinson is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Georgia Medical Society and is held in high esteem by his fellow-practitioners all over this part of the state. He is a Mason, having joined that fraternity in his youth and retained his membership therein ever since. Doctor Brinson has taken an active part in building up the city of his adoption and has also had a hand in its government, having been a member of the school board and its treasurer for a long period and a member of the City Council for eighteen years. Aside from his profession and his pharmacy, he is largely interested in farming lands and city realty. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Church, to which also belongs Mrs. Brinson, who was born in Chatham County, Georgia, in 1857. They have been the parents of eight children, of whom one is deceased, the others being: Lela, who is the wife of C. H. Kittrell, of Dublin, Georgia; Jeremiah W., Jr., a graduate of the Baltimore College of Pharmacy, who is associated with his father in the drug business at Wrightsville; Mazie, who is the wife of R. B. Bryan of Wrightsville; William C.; Curtie E., a graduate of the University of Georgia, and now a manufacturing pharmacist of Wrightsville; Dr. Robert E., a graduate of the Atlanta Medical College and now associated with his father in practice at Wrightsville; and DeWitt B., who is still attending school.

William C. Brinson attended the public schools of Wrightsville, following which he pursued his legal studies as well as a literary course at the University of Georgia, and graduated with the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws in 1907. He immediately commenced practice at Wrightsville, and his professional business has since embraced both civil and criminal procedure, and the formation, development and conservation of large corporation and business interests. A stalwart and unwavering democrat, in the fall of 1914 Mr. Brinson was elected to the Georgia Legislature, a body in which he is carefully looking after the interests of his constituents. Aside from his profession, he devotes himself to his farming ventures, having been particularly successful in the raising of cattle and hogs. He belongs to the organizations of his profession and keeps in close touch with the professional brotherhood, while fraternally his connection is with the Wrightsville Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Church.

Mr. Brinson was married October 18, 1909, at Wrightsville, to Miss Eunice Morel, of Effingham County, Georgia, daughter of Winfield Scott and Addie (Bryan) Morel. To this union there have been born two children: Florence, born in May, 1911; and William C., Jr., born September 18, 1914. Mrs. Brinson is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been active and prominent in the missionary work of that body as well as in social circles of Wrightsville.

Henry Seaborn Jones. The family represented by this well known and prominent lawyer of Augusta has been identified with Eastern Georgia since prior to the Revolutionary war. For a century or more the name has been associated with the plantation, professional and civic affairs of this state. Henry S. Jones began the practice of law in Richmond County more than a quarter century ago, and has attained a most commendable position in his profession. However, the law has not entirely claimed his energies. He has also identified himself with the practical business affairs of his home city and with the religious life of Georgia.

That this history of Georgia may contain an appropriate estimate of his career quotation is made from a felicitous article especially prepared by Mr. J. Frank Carswell. He writes as follows:

"Although Henry S. Jones, of Hephzibah and Augusta, never in his life has had any military connection, he is known to thousands and tens of thousands of folks in Eastern Georgia and Western South Carolina, as well as

other places throughout the South, as 'Colonel Jones.' And in this unofficial title, affectionately conferred by a regardful people, lies an index to the character and standing of this strong man and good Baptist. In the formation of this great Republic of the Free, orders and titles of nobility were forbidden, yet, democratic as they are, it is customary with the people of this country, and especially of Georgia, to always associate with the name of a citizen the title of any office, military or civil, that he may have held, even when his connection with it may have ceased. They even go further. When there stands forth some knightly man, who has never filled any of those titled stations, but who by reason of his character and attainments towers above his fellows, by common consent they dub him, as a token of their esteem and regard, with some patent of nobility that is fitted to his life's work. Thus has Henry S. Jones acquired within the bounds of the Hephzibah Baptist Association, and far beyond its borders, the unofficial designation of Colonel. And whatever idea others may entertain of the 'Georgia Colonel,' and his place in the commonwealth, in this case and to this people the cognomen retains all the elements of its original military significance—Leadership.

"There has been nothing spectacular about Colonel Jones' rise to leadership in his portion of the vineyard. He has attained to the rank of Prince in Israel through long years of ceaseless effort, efficient service and unselfish co-operation, during which time his ability, his character and his faith have been more and more deeply recognized by his co-laborers. It was said in the opening paragraph that never had he any military connection. This was true in a personal and physical sense. Yet he comes of a martial race and a long line of ancestors have distinguished themselves through all the wars of this nation, running back through the Civil war and all its predecessors, even to the early Indian wars of colonial days. Aye, even beyond that time, their blades have flashed in the sunshine and shadow of Merrie Olde England. It is not strange, then, that when he attained the age of military service, there being no war in which there was shedding of blood, he should have harkened to the summons of the Prince of Peace and entered upon a lifetime of militant service beneath the banner of the Cross.

"If one should seek, then, the true source of his leadership, outside of his splendid inheritance of body, mind and soul, his unexcelled environment of childhood, his early training, and his Christian zeal, it will doubtless be found in the studiousness that has characterized him from early boyhood and which eventually developed for him a broad and practical scholarship coupled with a far-reaching sense of his brotherhood with his fellowmen. This may be seen through the sketching of a brief biographical outline.

"Henry Seaborn Jones was born on the plantation home of his grandfather, the Beverly Randolph place, in Burke County, Georgia, May 1, 1864. His parents were Thomas Jones and Rossie E. Jones, nee Randle (formerly spelled Randolph). His father was born in Burke County, May 18, 1830, grew up and was married there, and for a number of years owned and conducted the plantation which had been in the Jones family since prior to the Revolution. One of the direct ancestors served as lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and was prominent in the early affairs of Burke County. Thomas Jones, who died August 15, 1875, was a soldier during the war between the states, enlisting from Burke County. The mother of Henry S. Jones was born in 1841 in Burke County and died February 23, 1916. She belonged to the prominent Virginia family of Randolphs. Her father, Beverly Randolph, at one time served as judge of the Inferior Court of Burke County, and a similar office had also been held by Batt Jones, great-grandfather of the Augusta lawyer. Henry S. Jones was the third in a family of seven children. All are now deceased except himself and his brother Dr. William Torrance Jones, who is a prominent physician in Atlanta.

"His early childhood was spent on his father's plantation which was

traversed by the main road between Savannah and Louisville, the earliest two capitals of the state. This historic highway had been laid out in 1797 by his great-grandfather, Batt Jones, judge of the Inferior Court of Burke County and an officer of the Continental army, by direction of Governor Jared Irvin. Here he attended the community school taught by Miss M. Addie Gaskin (afterward Mrs. Stallings) and a kinsman, Dr. Robert Thompson.

"Almost contemporaneous with his birth was the founding of the Hephzibah High School, by the Hephzibah Baptist Association. What a factor this was to become in his life will soon be apparent. The school was planted in Richmond County, on a sandy ridge fifteen miles southwest of Augusta, near a community known as Brothersville. The school at once sprang into fame as a popular seat of learning and students flocked to it from a large territory hundreds of miles around. It has ever since remained a beacon light of the Baptists of Eastern Georgia. In order to give their children the advantages of this school and that their families might escape the rigors of the malarial climate of Burke County, a number of wealthy and well-to-do planters erected homes about the school, which shortly became the center of a thriving village that with the later coming of the railroad was known as the Town of Hephzibah, which to this day is a stronghold of Georgia Baptists. Thither came the Jones family, and in 1881 Henry S. Jones graduated from the high school with first honor. Thence he went to Mercer University, completing his schooling under Baptist tutelage and graduating with first honor in 1884. He won distinction in the student activities, particularly excelling as a debater. The year of his graduation he was a member of the victorious team that vanquished Emory College in joint debate, the meet being held at Griffin.

"It was while he was a student at Mercer, during the summer of 1883, that he joined the church and was baptized in the famous old Hephzibah Pool by that historic figure in Georgia Baptist annals, Dr. W. L. Kilpatrick. His religion was a real and positive thing and dating from that time, thirty-three years, he has served his Master and mankind with fervency and zeal, as well as efficiently and practically.

"For a few years after graduation he devoted himself to teaching. For a short time he was principal of the Lithonia School and then for two years principal of the Spalding Seminary at Montezuma. Here he first assumed the responsibility of leadership in Christian work when he became superintendent of the Spalding Sunday school. For the school year of 1886-87 he was a teacher at the Richmond Academy, the boys' high school of Augusta. It was then that he became a 'commuter,' a phase of his life that he has never shaken off, with one or two brief exceptions, since; for from that day until this he has journeyed daily to and from his residence at Hephzibah to his place of business in Augusta. These daily pilgrimages are made via the Augusta Southern Railroad, which traverses, from one end to the other, the heart of the territory of the Hephzibah Baptist Association. So that, irrelevant as this matter might seem to the uninitiated, it in no small part accounts for the manner in which he has been able to reach and influence the thousands of people who compose the association for more than a score of years. Scarcely a man, woman or child has gone up to Augusta on that train or returned in the evening but has seen him, met him, come under the spell of his personality or received some service, large or small, from him. Indeed, this has brought him into so unique and intimate a relationship with such a large number of people as to make him an institution, which has frequently won the attention of the journalists in the public prints and even led one well known bard to indite a poem about his accommodations—countless and varied—to the residents along the line.

"During his last year as a teacher he served the Baptist Church at Hephzibah as clerk, and held a similar office in the First Baptist Church in Augusta, to which he had moved his membership, in 1892. During the same period he

was superintendent of the Berean Sunday School at Augusta. In 1893 he became president of the Richmond County Sunday School Association. From 1900 to 1914 he served the Hephzibah Baptist Sunday School as superintendent, and during the larger part of that time—from 1903 to 1911—he was president of the Sunday School Workers' Convention of the Hephzibah Baptist Association.

"While teaching school, Henry S. Jones had been reading law and in 1888 entered upon the successful practice of the legal profession, which he continues till to-day, covering every field, from famous capital cases to intricate civil causes, having soon acquired and maintained a lucrative practice. While as successfully upholding the highest ideals and traditions of his profession, he has found time for many other activities, especially in the line with his Christian leadership, outside of his law office. Having always been a staunch prohibitionist and teetotaler, Colonel Jones' talents and well known views in this respect were recognized when in 1909 he was made vice president of the Georgia Anti-Saloon League. Enforcement of the liquor laws in his home county led to the formation of the Richmond County Law Enforcement Committee, of which he was president from 1909 to 1912. Activities in this line developed election reforms, so that as a result of the search for a leader of known ability and unquestioned integrity in 1913 he was made chairman of the democratic executive committee, the body which supervises all elections held in Richmond County. His successful administration of the duties of that office is evidenced by the fact that he still fills it.

"Having served the Hephzibah Baptist Association in so many other capacities it is fitting that in 1903 and 1904 he should have been its moderator, having on two occasions been vice-moderator. His splendid qualities of leadership received wider recognition when in 1916 Bessie Tift College drafted him as a member of its board of trustees and immediately gave him a position on the important executive committee. In 1915 he again achieved distinction at his Alma Mater when he delivered the literary address at the commencement of Mercer University.

"Colonel Jones' charitable and philanthropic nature is evidenced by the fact that for several years he has served as a member of the board of charities of Richmond County. Outside of his church work, something of his human sympathies and spirit of brotherhood may be judged by his activities in the fraternal world. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity at Mercer, and was president of the Kappa Alpha convention which was held in Augusta in 1889. He is a Master Mason and three times has been elected worshipful master of Richmond Lodge, No. 412, at Hephzibah. He is also a prominent Woodman of the World.

"On July 13, 1902, Henry S. Jones was married to Annie Willie Hughes, who died August 4, 1904, and is survived by one son, Willie Henry Hughes Jones, born August 2, 1904, and now in the sixth grade of the public schools. April 20, 1910, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Kathleen Lacy Moss. Two daughters, Carlton and Margaret, have blessed this union. The former was born in 1911 and the latter in 1913. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of James B. T. and Mary Moss, of Atlanta.

"At the outset it was said that there was nothing spectacular about his leadership, but by steadfast loyalty and patient labor Colonel Jones reached that position which to-day makes his office at 852 Broad Street, Augusta, the unofficial headquarters of that very important Baptist organization, the Hephzibah Baptist Association. Not a week day passes but some brother in Christ, either preacher or layman, and very often both, comes there to counsel with him about their own work and the work of the association in general, and constantly the mails bring him requests for advice and direction from throughout its territory, while hardly a Sabbath sun sets without having witnessed the proclaiming of the Gospel, in some place, by him where it is needful that the

Cross be lifted up. Thus he goes in and out among his people, known of all men as a man among men and a servant of God. Thus serving his Master, guiding and helping his brethren, dwelling in the midst of a happy family and reaping the fruits of a well spent life, Colonel Jones has reached the fulfillment of the prophecy 'Blessed are the righteous, for they shall inherit the land and dwell in it forever.' ''

In addition to this happily phrased appreciation of a splendid Georgia citizen, it may also be stated that Mr. Jones has served as director of the Augusta & Florida Railroad Company. He is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association. And in concluding this article a poem written by Mr. Jones and entitled ''Hephzibah'' is reproduced.

Hephzibah

BY HENRY S. JONES

'Fore the days of automobiles,
'Fore the telephone long distance,
'Fore the roads were ever graded,
'Fore the roads were worked and hardened
In the wilderness of Richmond,
Came to dwell the pious fathers,
From the wealthy Burke plantations,
For their health and for their families'.
First, came J. H. T. Kilpatrick,
Father of a noble offspring,
Laying out the ville Hephzibah,
On the corner-stone of wisdom,
On the firm foundation, duty,
In the pines and in the wiregrass,
Fourteen miles from nearest city,
Over weary, sandy roadway,
Twelve miles, too, from nearest railway,
At McBean or at Berzelia,
Mail was brought from Richmond factory
Which had long been well established.
Uncle ''Absy'' Rhodes and ''Billy''
Were the means of swiftest message,
As he later made his journey,
As the postman to the city.
Next there came the younger fathers,
Walsh Kilpatrick, William Davis,
Frank and Math and E. R. Carswell,
Who with Key and B. B. Miller,
Were the founders of the village.
And there builded Berry Farmer,
Also one of village fathers.
These and others built the schoolhouse
Which was ordered by the Baptists
In the year of one-and-sixty,
'Neath the heavy hanging war-cloud
Then the Baptist Church was chartered,
With a modest little number.
So began the quiet hamlet,
Which for more than next two decades,
Moved along with little changes,
'Till the year of four-and-eighty

Brought the rumbling of the railroad
With its many evolutions,
The modern town began its progress:
Another church, a hall for Masons,
And a camp for working Woodmen,
And a plant for ginning cotton,
Many stores and many merchants,
Sawmill humming in its limits,
Hills upturned to find kaolin,
Forests wasted by the woodmen,
And those seeking turpentine.
And a thrifty farmers' club
With a membership of fifty.
So the fathers well had builded,
And had left a heritage
Worthy of their Christian efforts,
For the cause of truth and wisdom.
Early in last century,
In our village, Robert Allen
Invented first the Allen Plow,
And it gave him fame abundant,
As it turned land upside down.
Here the soldier, Walter Clark,
Spent his happy days of boyhood,
Here in later days as writer
'Twas he penned his Lost Arcadia.
Here Kilpatrick, W. L.,
Taught and preached for many decades.
Here in Eighteen Ninety-Four,
He wrote well his church's story,
Telling of the origin
Of the Eastern Georgia Baptists.

On the brow of Hill LeVert,
In the bounds of Hephzibah;
On a summer afternoon,
Gazing o'er the Friendship Stream,
Of the ancient Rhodes Mill;
Like a giant Amphitheatre,
Rise God's own eternal hills;
Covered with their fields and forests,
And with nature's azure color.
Yonder lies the home of Foreman,
Westward is where Evans dwells.
Northeast is the home of Nelson,
And the chalk plant of the Albion
Lies across the other side,
Far beyond Mount Lebanon.
Where the Baptists' monthly meet,
Can be seen the smoke from engines
On the trusted Georgia Railroad.
To the westward, in the valley
Is the famed Kilpatrick Pool,
Where Baptists, till the eighties,
By immersion took in members.
So these hills, like waves of ocean,
Rise up, hill on hill, still higher

Till their far cerulean summits,
At horizon kiss the sky.
By the graveyard of Tranquilla,
In the shade of many cedars,
Calmly sat the summer ramblers;
Gazing farther to the westward
Over all the lower ranges,
Was a view of Old Mount Enon;
Where the fathers of the Baptists
Founded first their seat of knowledge,
In the year of eighteen seven;
In September of that year,
Taught by Doctor Charles O. Screven.
But in eighteen and eleven,
When the leader, Henry Holcomb,
Moved away to Philadelphia,
Interest in the school subsided,
And its end was near at hand.
No more from the rice plantations
Did the seacoast planters come,
Seeking health and school for children;
And Mount Enon's day was done.

THOMAS A. PARKER. Coming from the farming districts, his father having been a well to do farmer, Thomas A. Parker has raised himself to a place of prominence among the lawyers and citizens of Southern Georgia and has special marks of distinction because of his long service on the Superior Court bench.

He was born on a farm in Liberty County, Georgia, April 3, 1859, a son of Hampton C. and Catherine (Baggs) Parker, the latter a native of Georgia and the former a native of Barnwell district of South Carolina. Hampton Parker was brought to Georgia when an infant by his father, William Parker, who established his home in Liberty County as one of the early settlers. Hampton Parker became well known as a farmer and took much part in public affairs, serving one term as state senator, Second District, and also as a judge of the old Superior courts, and was a member of the board of education. He made his home in Liberty County from early infancy in the same district where his father had first settled. During the war he enlisted in Liberty County as a private, served in the commissary department, and after his honorable discharge resumed his life on the home farm and died there in 1903 at the age of seventy-six. His wife passed away in January, 1913, at the age of eighty-six.

The fourth in a family of ten children, Judge Parker was reared in good home surroundings so far as ideals were concerned. After attending the local schools of Liberty County he taught school several terms, and subsequently at Baxley he and a brother engaged in a merchandise business for several years. While selling goods he also applied himself industriously to the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar opened his office at Baxley. He continued to make his home in that town until 1907, since which year he has lived in Waycross.

While he has always enjoyed a large practice as a lawyer, he has been much identified with public affairs, especially in the line of his own profession. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Appling County Court, has served as justice of the peace, as judge of the city court of Baxley and was finally elevated to the position of judge of the Superior Court of the Brunswick and Waycross Circuit. For eleven years he was on the Superior bench until he resigned in January, 1914. While he administered justice impartially

he made a great many friends while on the bench both among the legal profession and the general public.

Judge Parker is a democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, belongs to the State and County Bar associations, is a Royal Arch Mason and also a Knight of Pythias.

In 1882 he married Miss Mary V. Sellers of Appling County. She died in 1899, the mother of ten children. One of these died in infancy, and Thomas Augustus, Jr., died in January, 1912, at Waycross when only twenty-three years of age, and had already entered upon a career of promise and was cashier of the Bank of Patterson. Mrs. Allie Harley is the wife of W. F. Harley of Baxley, and their two children are named Thomas Franklin and Mary Harley. J. Hampton Parker is assistant cashier of the National Bank of Brunswick, where he lived, and has one child named Bettie S. David Monroe Parker is a successful young attorney, associated with his father in practice at Waycross. He has two children, David Monroe, Jr., and Wilburta Aileen. Ruth Parker lives at Waycross and is a teacher in the Bessie Tift College of Georgia. Mina is the wife of Hoke V. Smith of Patterson, Georgia. William C. graduated from Mercer University and is now a teacher. Sellers is a student in the Piedmont Institute at Waycross. Jane, the youngest, is attending Bessie Tift College at Forsythe, Georgia.

In April, 1901, Judge Parker married in Liberty County Miss Alice L. Chapman, daughter of Francis J. Chapman, a well known resident of Liberty County. To the second union have been born six children: Francis Marion Parker, who was born at Baxley and is now attending school at Waycross; Joseph Parker, born at Baxley and also in school; Walter Ennis Parker, born at Baxley; John Chapman Parker, born at Waycross; Alice Lee Parker and Elizabeth Parker, both born at Waycross.

Arthur Merrill Knight. The retirement of Arthur Merrill Knight from active life, in 1910, was justified by the accomplishment of success in its broadest sense, by many years of devotion to commercial and financial enterprises, and by faithfulness to public and private duties. His life has been a steadfast and busy one, crowded with the labors that make up a full existence and with the rewards that come to the conscientious workman, and the end of his activities finds him prosperous financially and rich in the regard and confidence of those among whom he has lived so long.

Arthur Merrill Knight was born at White Sulphur Springs, Georgia, November 16, 1859, and is a son of Dr. Albion Williamson and Carolina (Demeree) Knight, natives, respectively, of Falmouth, Cumberland County, Maine, and Saint Simon Island, Glynn County, Georgia. The Knight family is of English origin and its members trace their ancestry back to King Henry VIII, there being five crests in the family. Dr. Albion Williamson Knight was given an education for the medical profession in the finest universities of the East, and after completing his training settled on Saint Simon Island, on the coast of Georgia, where he met and married Carolina Demeré, daughter of Raymond and Sarah Demeré, and a member of the family that was founded by three brothers of French-Huguenot extraction, who located on Saint Simon Island early in the eighteenth century and became men of prominence and distinction, and whose descendants eventually became the possessors of the greater part of the island. After their marriage, Doctor and Mrs. Knight returned to Maine, but after a short stay came back to Florida and took up their residence at White Sulphur Springs, where the Doctor continued to be engaged in following medicine until 1869. Early in 1870 he located at Live Oak, Suwanee County, Florida, where he practiced for one year, and then went to Jacksonville, Florida, that place continuing to be the scene of his professional labors until his death in 1889, when he was aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Knight had passed away many years before, when

forty years of age. Of their seven children, Arthur Merrill Knight is the only survivor.

Arthur M. Knight received his education in the Saint John's Episcopal School at Jacksonville, Florida, and was but sixteen years of age when he began to earn his own living by clerking in the wholesale cigar manufacturing business of his brother, Louis Buxton Knight. Six months later he accepted a position as a clerk with a retail grocery at Jacksonville, remaining two years, and then entering the railroad service of the old Florida Central Railroad. After three months he transferred his services to the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, which later became known as the Plant System, and now operating under the name of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. In 1886 he was transferred to Waycross, Georgia, where he was placed in charge as agent, and continued with this concern until 1900, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Citizens Bank of Waycross, of which he had been one of the organizers, and which, in 1902, was merged with the First National Bank of Waycross. In 1905 Mr. Knight was elected president of the latter institution, and continued as its active head until 1908, when he resigned. In the previous year he had been appointed receiver for the Bank of Waycross, the affairs of which he brought to a satisfactory close. When he left the banking business, in 1908, Mr. Knight founded the real estate and insurance business of A. M. Knight & Son, which almost immediately took its place as one of the leading concerns of its kind in this part of the state, but after being identified with the enterprise for several years, he turned over its management to his son, A. M. Knight, Jr., and since that time has lived practically retired, although he still superintends his large interests.

Mr. Knight has always taken a leading part in civic movements, and has been called upon to serve in official capacities for fifteen continuous terms, thirteen of which he served as mayor, his first position being that of alderman and his last that of county commissioner, in 1915. He has been a promoter of educational movements, was for some years a member of the school board and one year its president, and has endeavored in every way to elevate the efficiency of educational standards. In politics, Mr. Knight is a democrat. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church, where he now serves as warden. So methodical and well ordered have been his business operations that he has been saved the strain and worry which beset those less happily constituted. He has always admired and practiced honesty and fair dealing, and upon these fundamentals of citizenship rest his enviable and worth-while reputation.

Mr. Knight was married May 6, 1884, at Jacksonville, Florida, to Miss Susan Fatio Daniel, daughter of Col. James Jacquelin and Emily (L'Engle) Daniel. Colonel Daniel, a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, died at Jacksonville of yellow fever in 1888, while Mrs. Daniel passed away at that city June 15, 1915. Mrs. Knight died at Waycross, in 1910, aged forty-four years, having been the mother of seven children: Jacquelin Emile, who died at Waycross, in 1912, aged twenty-six years; four children who died in infancy; Arthur M., Jr., successor of his father in the real estate and insurance business, who married Miss Agnes Scarborough, of Tifton, Georgia, and has one son, Arthur M. III; and Gerald B., who is attending the public schools.

JOHN W. BENNETT. Reared on a farm and under the urge of a persistent ambition aiming for some of the higher things of life, John W. Bennett paid most of his way through college and while preparing for his profession, and since 1889 has been a practicing lawyer in Southern Georgia. For a number of years he has lived at Waycross, and is one of the leading attorneys in that district.

Born in Wayne County, Georgia, September 15, 1865, he is a son of John T. and Rebecca Jane (Aiken) Bennett, who were also born in Wayne County. His father is still living in Wayne County at the age of eighty years, and the greater part of those four score years have been spent as an active farmer. During the war between the states he gave four years to service in the Confederate army and though present in many engagements was never wounded. His wife died in 1881 at the age of thirty-eight.

Third in a large family of eleven children, John W. Bennett early became acquainted with serious responsibilities. He attended school in both Wayne and Liberty counties and from his earnings as a farmer and in other vocations he paid his course through the University of Georgia where he was graduated from the law department in 1889. Returning home to Wayne County he began practice there in June, 1889, and after testing his ability he sought a larger field for his energies at Waycross, where he has had his home since 1897.

Devoted to the law and to his large private practice Mr. Bennett has also found time to serve his community and state, though largely in the line of his profession and in offices where the opportunities for work is greater than the remuneration. In August, 1889, he was appointed by the governor solicitor of the County Court of Wayne County, and filled that post until 1892. He was also elected for two terms to the Legislature from Wayne County. He filled the office of solicitor general of the Brunswick Circuit for four years, being elected in October, 1896, was re-elected in 1900 and again in 1904, and altogether gave twelve years to that important position. Since leaving his place as solicitor general he has concerned himself largely with his private practice. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, and for twelve years served as a member of the city board of education at Waycross.

He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias and was state representative of his lodge at San Francisco in 1915. Politically he is a democrat.

In Liberty County on December 31, 1889, Judge Bennett married Miss Gertrude Price, daughter of Louis Price, now deceased, who was for many years an active Baptist minister of Liberty County. To their marriage have been born three children. Juanita Bennett born in Wayne County in 1893, completed her education in Shorter College. Ernest C. Bennett, born in Wayne County in 1895, will graduate A. B. from the University of Georgia with the class of 1916. John W. Bennett, born in Waycross in 1901, is a student in the local high school.

William Rabun, governor of Georgia, was born in Halifax, Halifax County, North Carolina, April 8, 1771, and died in Georgia, October 24, 1819. In his county, his popularity was great and, while he never urged upon his people any political claims he might have, for many years he was their representative alternately in the Lower House and the Senate of the General Assembly. He was never defeated for any office. He was a member of the State Senate from Hancock County, in 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1815 and 1816, and was president of that body from 1812 to 1816.

Upon the resignation of Governor Mitchell in March, 1817, William Rabun, as president of the Senate, became governor of Georgia, ex-officio, until November of the same year, when he was himself elected to fill that position by the State Legislature. He died October 24, 1819, a few days before the expiration of his term.

Moses Waddell. President of the University of Georgia and a noted educator, Moses Waddell was born in Rowan County, Georgia, July 29, 1770.

After obtaining a thorough classical education, he became a teacher in Iredell County, North Carolina, but his health breaking, he went on a prospecting tour to Greene County, Georgia, where he located. He joined the Presbyterian Church at Bethany, that county, but continued to teach for a number of years, graduating from Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, in September, 1791, and the Presbytery licensed him to preach in the following year. His first charge was at Carmel Church in Georgia, beginning April, 1794, and in June following, he was ordained to the ministry. In his first year, he became profoundly impressed that it was his duty to teach as well as preach. He taught and preached for two years at Appling, the county seat of Columbia County, and then received a call to what was known as the Calhoun Settlement, Abbeville District, South Carolina, where, in 1795, he married a sister of John C. Calhoun. In 1801 he opened a school at Vienna, in the same district. Several years afterward he transferred the school to another neighboring location, his ministerial labors continuing. The College of South Carolina honored him with the degree of LL. D. and in 1819 he was elected president of the University of Georgia, moving to Athens to perform its duties. After ten years of successful work, during which he is credited with saving the corporate life of the institution, he resigned his position, August 5, 1829. In the following year he returned to Willington, where he had taught his own school for so many years, and died as the result of a paralytic stroke, July 21, 1840.

C. S. Hardy. One of the largest wholesale and retail grocery houses in Southern Georgia is the Hardy firm at Waycross. The position of this mercantile house is the more interesting for the fact that its present prosperity is the outgrowth of a small business established by C. S. Hardy many years ago, when the chief energy and enterprise and clerical service connected with the retailing of the small stock were supplied by Mr. Hardy and his young wife. Step by step it grew and it is now pointed out with pride as a local institution.

Born in La Grange, North Carolina, September 14, 1867, C. S. Hardy is a son of John L. and Nannie (Rhodes) Hardy, who were both North Carolina people. The father followed merchandising for a number of years, but later lived on a farm. During the war between the states he enlisted with a North Carolina regiment, and served as a private soldier. His death was the result of an accident and occurred October 4, 1877, when he was forty-one years of age. His widow is still living, making her home at Waycross, and she is now seventy-three years of age.

In the seven children of his parents C. S. Hardy was fifth in line. As a boy he attended country schools, but his entire education was limited to ten months of regular school attendance. He had to work hard and contribute his energies to the support of the family for some years. He followed farming until December, 1892, and that was the date when he arrived in Waycross. For the first two years here he drove an ice wagon. He then embarked his modest capital in a stock of groceries, being associated for a time with his two brothers and year by year the volume of trade has increased until it is now the largest store in the city, both wholesale and retail. There are two departments of the business and fifteen persons find employment, while the stock carried is valued at from $6,000 to $8,000.

Mr. Hardy is a democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Mystic Shrine and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Methodist.

On December 17, 1890, Mr. Hardy married Miss Lida Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy of La Grange, North Carolina. To their marriage have been born six children: Mrs. Letha Booth, who was born at La Grange in 1891, and is now married and lives at Waycross, the mother of one child;

Harold K. Hardy, born at Waycross in January, 1894, and now associated in business with his father; Ruth Hardy, born in 1896 and attending school at Wilson, North Carolina; Miss Glenn, born in 1900, attending the Waycross High School; C. S. Hardy, Jr., born in 1902 and also in high school; and Lucy, born in 1905.

HON. HARRY MANASSAS WILSON. The career of Hon. Harry Manassas Wilson, justice of the Waycross Circuit, is strongly entrenched in the judicial history of Ware County. The City of Waycross, which witnessed the beginning of his professional career in 1907, offered a promising field for the young man of twenty-two, and the citizens who have watched his advancement have had no cause to regret the faith they placed in his energy, enthusiasm and ability. In his career he has reflected dignity, genuine worth and sincerity upon a profession for which he is singularly equipped.

Judge Wilson was born at Waycross, Ware County, Georgia, October 31, 1885, and is a son of William Manassas and Sarah (Pinkney) Wilson, the latter of whom is a daughter of Eustace Pinkney, a native of Cheraw, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. William M. Wilson was born at Waresboro, Ware County, Georgia, a son of William Wilson, who emigrated from his native Germany as a young unmarried man and located at Columbus, Georgia. At the outbreak of the Civil war William Wilson turned over his mercantile interests to other hands and offered his services to the Confederacy, fighting throughout the entire period of the struggle and taking part in many important battles. When peace was once more declared he located at Waresboro, at that time the county seat of Ware County, but when it was changed to Waycross he went to the latter place and there continued to be engaged in successful general merchandising operations until his death at the age of eighty-six years. William Wilson married Miss Martha J. Smith, who was born in 1835, in Ware County, and who has always lived here.

William Manassas Wilson, who was born in Ware County in 1861, is the active head of one of the leading mercantile establishments of Waycross, and president of the William M. Wilson Grocery Company. He served as clerk of the Superior courts of Ware County for ten years and has always taken an active part in those movements which have served to advance the welfare of his community, moral, educational and commercial. He is a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is fraternally identified with the Knights of Pythias. William and Sarah (Pinkney) Wilson have been the parents of five children, as follows: Harry Manassas; Marie, deceased, who was the wife of Charles E. Harper; Julia, who is the wife of Charles J. Colcock, of Columbia, South Carolina; William B., a resident of Waycross; and Miss Sarah.

After attending the graded and high schools of Waycross, Harry M. Wilson took up the study of law in the legal department of the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1907. At that time he formed a partnership with his cousin, Herbert Wilson, forming the firm of Wilson & Wilson, but after about two years the concern was dissolved and Mr. Wilson practiced alone until his election to the office of justice of the Waycross Circuit, in 1909. This position he has retained to the present time, and in the discharge of the important trusts committed to him by the people has manifested eminent legal ability, unswerving integrity and absolute impartiality. He holds membership in the Georgia State Bar Association. A stanch democrat, he has taken an active interest in county politics, and as a stump speaker his dignified presence and earnest and convincing utterances have always commanded respect. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Like his brother and sisters, he was reared in the faith of his parents, that of the Roman Catholic Church, and has lived up to the teachings of Catholicism.

On December 25, 1909, Judge Wilson was married at Athens, Georgia, to Miss Lena Hinton Brightwell, daughter of Joseph W. Brightwell, a leading citizen of Athens. Judge and Mrs. Wilson have one child, J. Brightwell, who was born at Waycross, October 15, 1915. Mrs. Wilson is widely known in church circles, and takes an active and helpful part in the work of missionary societies.

August R. Hensel. During the last quarter of a century Georgia has been especially honored in the character and careers of her active men of industry. The resources of the state have attracted hither men of marked leadership, whose dominating influence is the result of superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. Of these few have filled so large a place as August R. Hensel of the Parker & Hensel Marine Engineering Company of Brunswick.

His individual career is the more interesting on account of the trials and early struggles of his youthful years. When twelve years of age, at a time when most boys are at home and in school, he entered upon an apprenticeship in the machine works of Kollar-Heisen-Stein Company at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In the meantime he had attended the public schools of that city. While serving his time as a machinist he also attended night classes in the Sheboygan Business College. He was graduated in the business course at the age of sixteen in 1884. His apprenticeship at the machinist's trade was finished at the age of eighteen, and he then received papers as a marine engineer and was granted a license. His first work was done as chief engineer on a government survey boat, and he continued in that line until 1887. He was then given a similar position with the firm of E. P. Allis & Company in their great marine iron works at Milwaukee. He afterward moved to Menominee and became master mechanic for the Ludington-Wells-Rand-Shack Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns operating in the northern woods. For five years he filled the heavy responsibilities of that position, and was then made chief engineer on one of the large steamers running out of Chicago. For about a year he remained on the lake, and then in 1897 came to Brunswick, Georgia.

Here he was first master mechanic for the Brunswick Foundry & Machine Manufacturing Company. Out of this grew the Breesnick-Hensel Manufacturing Company, which was continued until Mr. Breesnick withdrew, and then Mr. Parker became identified with the concern, which has subsequently been known as the Parker-Hensel Engineering Company. Though starting on a small scale, it has since become one of the largest plants of the kind in the South. The payroll was at first $100 a week and it is now $1,000 a week and sometimes much more. The firm has extensive iron foundry and plant for the construction of marine engines and for the building and outfitting of complete ships. Upwards of 125 men are employed in the business. Their work in repairing and outfitting vessels and the products of their marine engine plant have been applied to vessels from almost every port of the civilized world. They have built ships and installed machinery on vessels from New York, in the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Mexico and South America, and the firm is well known to ship owners over the entire globe. In fact ships from every quarter have been at their marine docks undergoing repairs and having new machinery installed. Marine experts have pronounced their work among the most perfect for its adequate service anywhere in America.

To have been an important factor in the building up of this large concern is a notable achievement for a man still in the prime of life, and who started his career without influential friends or capital when hardly in his teens. As a boy he helped to educate his younger brothers and sisters until they were able to provide for themselves. Mr. Hensel is a man of unusual ability and splendid poise of character, and one of the citizens who are vitalizing the new South.

He was born May 2, 1868, at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, a son of August Ferdinand Hensel, who was born in Stettin, Germany, and who came alone to this country when a mere boy, having run away from his home. He arrived on American shores in 1852 and finally reached Sheboygan, Wisconsin. He was living there when the Civil war broke out. Like many Wisconsin Germans he enlisted in the Union army and was made quartermaster sergeant of the Fifty-second Wisconsin Regiment. He served with the regiment in the South, and made an excellent record of faithfulness and readiness for every duty. He often told his children many interesting incidents of the war. Like most true soldiers he had no personal animosity against the individuals whom he fought, and he was one of the "Yanks" who as opportunity offered freely fraternized with the "Rebs" across the lines. Several times he managed to smuggle food and other supplies and comforts to suffering Confederate soldiers, though this kindliness did not in any way prevent him from performing his duties as a loyal Union soldier to the uttermost. After his return from the war he bought a farm in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, but some years later became representative for a large lumber concern in Sheboygan and also conducted a hotel there for about fifteen years until his death in 1887 at the age of sixty-five. He spent a very useful and industrious life. He married Augusta Bohn, who was also born at Stettin, Germany, and came to America with her parents in 1852. She died in Sheboygan in 1913, aged seventy-seven. Their nine children were: Oscar Hensel, now an engineer at his brother's large plant at Brunswick; Louis and Albert, both deceased; Charles, who lives at Sheboygan; Mrs. Augusta Fairweather, of Sheboygan; Mrs. Bertha Kroeger, of Chicago; Mrs. Agnes Wilson, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Height, of Joliet, Illinois.

August R. Hensel, who was the fifth in order of birth, was married April 15, 1895, in Milwaukee to Miss Hattie Vaughn, daughter of John Vaughn, formerly of Union City, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hensel have no children. They have one of the comfortable homes of Brunswick and are quite prominent socially. In politics Mr. Hensel is independent and has never sought any political honors. He is a member of the Pilots Commission of Brunswick and is a very competent mariner, and enjoys all the pleasures of yachting, fishing and outdoor sports. In Masonry he is junior warden of his lodge, a Knight Templar and a member of the Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to no denomination of religion, but gives liberally to all, and has never neglected an opportunity to help struggling and needy people, always remembering his own early career of trial and hardship. He has turned out some of the finest machines in the world. He has been offered large and responsible positions and probably would have accepted them only for "his boys," as he calls his apprentices. He is a big, jolly, good-hearted fellow. He is one of the first citizens of Brunswick, and his life should prove an inspiration and encouragement to any young man.

Benjamin Harvey Minchew, M. D. An active member of the Georgia state medical fraternity since 1912, and since 1913 an official of the Eleventh District Medical Society, Dr. Benjamin Harvey Minchew, of Waycross, has, by his ability, industry, learning and character, taken high rank among the members of his profession, while he is no less valued in the community as a liberal-minded and enterprising citizen. Doctor Minchew is a native son of Georgia, born at Denton, Jeff Davis County, November 28, 1882, his parents being Rev. Abraham Samuel and Mary Ellen (Denton) Minchew.

On both the paternal and maternal sides, Doctor Minchew is descended from old, distinguished and honorable families of Jeff Davis County and Southern Georgia. The Town of Denton was named in honor of the family to which Mrs. Minchew belongs, and two generations of the Dentons have

resided there. The Hargraves, Wilcoxes, Dentons and Minchews have all contributed men of standing and worth to the professions, to public life, to business and to public-spirited citizenship, and in each field of endeavor those bearing these names have given excellent accounts of themselves. Rev. Abraham Samuel Minchew was born in 1856, in Jeff Davis County, Georgia, on the plantation that had been occupied and operated for many years by his father. For a quarter of a century he has labored faithfully in the service of the Baptist Church and has filled various pastorates in Southern Georgia, where he is one of the best beloved men of the cloth. He has also engaged actively and successfully in business enterprises of a varied and extensive character, and has large farming interests. A prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, he is worshipful master of his lodge. In political matters he is a democrat, but although he wields a distinct influence in his community in matters of civic importance, he has taken but a good citizen's part in public affairs. Mrs. Minchew was born in Jeff Davis County, Georgia, at Denton, on the same plantation upon which her son, Doctor Minchew's birth occurred. Like her husband, she has long been an active and helpful worker in the Baptist Church, and is a woman greatly beloved in her neighborhood, where her kindly heart has led her to many acts of charity. Eight children were born to Reverend and Mrs. Minchew, namely: John A., who died in 1906, at the age of thirty-two years, at Atlanta, Georgia; Aleph, who is the wife of M. N. Sumner, a prominent Denton planter; Benjamin Harvey, of this notice; Belle, who is the wife of C. H. Spivey, a planter of Denton; Miss Margaret, who is a resident of Denton; Thomas E., who is carrying on operations on the plantation at Denton; Eula, who married Clifford L. Harrell, a merchant in Douglas, Georgia; and William, who also resides at that place.

Benjamin Harvey Minchew received his early education in the public schools of Jeff Davis County, following which he went to Douglas, Coffee County, and there attended the normal school. He began his independent career as a stock clerk for the Frank Adams Wholesale and Retail Grocery Company, of Lake City, Florida, and remained in the employ of this concern for four years, during which time, by reason of his industry, energy, fidelity and reliability he was promoted step by step to the position of bookkeeper. During these years however, he had decided that his was not a nature fitted for business, but rather for a professional career, and accordingly, in 1905, he became a student at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. His college course was one marked by brilliant accomplishments. In his second year he was elected vice president of his class, of which he was one of the most popular members, as he was also during his junior year, when he was elected president of the class. He was graduated from the institution and in that year was appointed junior house surgeon of the Georgia Baptist Hospital. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909, and during the summer of that year won in competition a place on the staff of Grady Hospital, Atlanta. He was subsequently offered, and accepted, the position of official house surgeon at Elkins Goldsmith Sanitarium, a position in which he remained for two years, gaining much valuable experience. In the fall of 1911 he attended clinics at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City, and at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and in the following summer settled permanently at Waycross, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a large and growing practice of the most desirable kind. Doctor Minchew is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. By his attainments and learning he has contributed materially to the professional prestige of Waycross, and the recognition of his fine talents and abilities by his fellow-practitioners has led him to be called to positions of honor in this section. In 1913 he was elected secretary of the Eleventh District Medical Society, in 1914 was elected vice president of the same organization, and in 1915 was chosen to represent the society in the chair

of president. He belongs also to the Ware County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association, his membership in which, combined with his constant and unremitting study and research, enables him to keep fully abreast of the advancements being constantly made in the field of medicine and surgery.

Aside from the duties of his profession, Doctor Minchew has taken only a minor interest in other affairs, but has acquired financial interests in the business life of Waycross. He believes in and enjoys companionship with his fellows, being a popular member of the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and when he can spare the time is an enthusiast in regard to fishing, baseball and general athletics. As a citizen he has supported stanchly every movement launched for the public welfare, and has always been a strong friend of education and religion.

Dr. Albert Bellingrath Mason, one of the leading specialists of Ware County, is by birth, nurture and training a son of the South. He is a product of Georgia's educational institutions, than which there may be found no better in the country, and during the comparatively short period in which he has been engaged in professional labors has risen steadily to a recognized place among those whose activities are being prosecuted in the field of specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. As a citizen, he has lent his aid to every good movement launched in the interests of Ware County and Waycross, the place of his residence.

Doctor Mason was born in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, May 29, 1887, and is a son of Dr. Walter D. M. and Caroline M. (Bellingrath) Mason, and a member of one of Atlanta's old and distinguished families. His father was born at Camilla, Mitchell County, Georgia, in 1861, and as a young man adopted the profession of dentistry, in which he had a long and successful career. After his graduation from the Cincinnati (Ohio) Dental College, he took up his residence and practice at Fort Worth, Texas, where for thirteen years he cared for a large and representative clientele. At the end of that time he retired from active participation in professional affairs and returned to Atlanta, where his death occurred in 1904, when he was forty-three years of age. Doctor Mason was a well known and highly respected citizen, with an excellent reputation in the ranks of his calling. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, as was Mrs. Mason, and both were prominent in social circles. The doctor was a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Mason was born at Atlanta, Georgia, and died in her native city in 1910.

The only child of his parents, Albert Bellingrath Mason attended the graded schools of Fort Worth and the high schools at Atlanta, and after his graduation from the latter spent one year in the Georgia School of Technology. He then entered upon his medical studies at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which noted institution he was graduated with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his professional career as the associate of Dr. H. M. Lokey, of Atlanta, with whom he remained four years, and in 1913 came to Waycross, where he has since gained well-merited recognition as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor Mason has always been an earnest and conscientious student of his profession, spending much time in private investigation and research. He is a valued member of the Ware County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Eleventh District Medical Association, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons, and in the latter order he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His political tendencies make him a democrat.

Doctor Mason was married September 1, 1909, at Memphis, Tennessee, to Miss Imogene Kane, who was born at Marshall, Texas, daughter of John Francis and Mary (Mullins) Kane residents of Atlanta, and they have one child, Imogene, born at Atlanta, September 12, 1913. Doctor Mason is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while Mrs. Mason is an Episcopalian, and both have been active in religious work.

EDGAR ALLEN STUBBS. An energetic promoter of business and financial interests, Edgar Allen Stubbs has been located at Waycross since 1910, and during this period has been cashier of the Citizens Bank of Waycross, in addition to being interested in other lines of endeavor. While still a young man in regard to years, Mr. Stubbs has had a wealth of experience and is justly accounted by his associates a clear thinking man of sound judgment whose advice in monetary matters is eagerly sought.

Mr. Stubbs was born at Cedartown, Georgia, March 23, 1884, and is a son of John S. and Madge (Simmons) Stubbs. His father was born in Fulton County, Georgia, in 1843, and was given a good education, so that when still a youth he embarked upon a career as a teacher. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted at the age of nineteen years, serving with marked distinction in the Confederate army, and rising, during his four years, to the rank of adjutant general, holding this post with the Forty-second Georgia Infantry. He was captured at Vicksburg, but was exchanged not long thereafter, and was again made a prisoner of war in Kentucky. At the close of the conflict Mr. Stubbs engaged in school teaching at Cave Springs, Georgia, for two years, then moving to Cedartown, Polk County, Georgia, where he became a pioneer merchant. In the early days he was the owner of practically all the property on which the principal business of that prosperous city is now being carried on. He was the organizer of the first bank at Cedartown, took a great interest in movements for the civic welfare and for many years was chairman of the Cedartown Board of Education. Politically Mr. Stubbs was a democrat. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, in the faith of which he died in December, 1912, aged sixty-nine years. Mrs. Stubbs, who still survives and is an educated and cultured lady, was born in 1847, at Cave Springs, Georgia, and for many years has been active in the movements of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs there were born eight children, as follows: John V., a cotton buyer, with headquarters at Chattanooga; Eula, who is the wife of James Lawler, of Birmingham, Alabama; Herbert W., who is engaged in the banking business at Quitman, Georgia; Marie, who is the wife of J. Will Johnson, of Conyers, Georgia; Albert W., a merchant and cotton buyer of Cedartown; Martha and Madge, twins; and Edgar Allen.

Edgar Allen Stubbs was educated in the graded and high schools of Cedartown, but owing to poor health gave up his studies at the age of eighteen years and became a bookkeeper for his father. Three years later he accepted a similar position with John D. Walker, of Sparta, Georgia, a leading banker and owner of a chain of financial institutions, and remained with him for two years, winning through his ability, energy and fidelity promotion to the position of auditor and confidential advisor. He took a prominent part in the organization of many of Mr. Walker's banking houses, gained much valuable experience in matters financial, and continued with him until 1910, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Citizens Bank of Waycross, which he has since retained, in addition to being a director of the concern. This strong institution of Ware County was founded in 1910 with a capital of $50,000 and $10,000 surplus, the officers being J. R. Bunn, president; Marvin L. Bunn, vice president, and E. A. Stubbs, cashier. It has enjoyed steady and continued success and now occupies a substantial position in the confidence of the people and prestige in banking circles of this part of

the state. Mr. Stubbs, in addition to discharging his duties as cashier of the bank, is interested in the fire and life insurance business, a line which he has built up to large proportions. He has always been a close student and lover of good literature, and owns one of the finest private libraries at Waycross. He is an advocate of good roads and has been a supporter of movements toward this end, and his hobby is agriculture, a subject upon which he is thoroughly informed. Mr. Stubbs is a democrat as a voter, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he is now serving as steward.

Mr. Stubbs was married January 16, 1913, at Sparta, Georgia, to Miss Bessie Powell, of that city, daughter of Dr. J. C. and Euncie (Green) Powell. Doctor Powell is one of the best known physicians of Sparta, as well as a leading citizen of that place. Like her husband, Mrs. Stubbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been very active in missionary and general religious and charitable work.

HERSCHEL VESPASIAN JOHNSON, twenty-third governor of Georgia, United States senator, Confederate States senator and democratic candidate for vice president, was born in Burke County, Georgia, on September 18, 1812. In 1834 he graduated from the classical course of the State University at Athens and was admitted to the bar in the following year. In 1839 he moved to Jefferson County, bought an extensive plantation, and for the remainder of his life divided his time between his planting interest and the practice of law. In 1844 he was an elector on the Polk ticket and canvassed the state with a successful issue. In 1847 he was appointed United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Walter T. Colquitt, and thus served until March, 1849. He was a delegate to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention in 1848, and in 1849 was elected judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee District. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Pierce and was an elector at large on the Pierce ticket. In 1853 he was nominated and elected governor over Charles J. Jenkins. In 1855 he was re-elected. As the troubles between the two sections of the country became more acute, Governor Johnson became profundly disturbed in mind. He did not wish to see the rights of the state disregarded, but he did wish to preserve the Union, if such a thing were possible. In 1860 he was a vice presidential candidate (with Stephen A. Douglas as president) on the Union democratic ticket. He tried to defeat secession, but when Georgia went out of the Union he followed her and became a member of the Confederate States Senate. At the close of the war he presided over what is known as the First Constitutional Convention which met in October, 1865. This had the approval of President Johnson and in the year following, he was elected with Alexander H. Stephens to the United States Senate. President Johnson and the Congress had almost come to blows over the Southern policy, and Congress having repudiated President Johnson's policy, it followed that they refused to seat Governor Johnson and Stephens.

In 1872 he was elected judge of the Middle Circuit, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death at his home in Jefferson County, on August 16, 1880.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TOWNS, lawyer, legislator, congressman, and governor of Georgia, was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, May 4, 1801. He entered upon the practice of the law about 1821 and in 1829 was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1830 he was re-elected, and in 1832 he was in the State Senate. In 1835, having borne himself well in the General Assembly, he was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress as a Union democrat, serving from December 7, 1835, to September 1, 1836, when he resigned. He was elected again to the Twenty-fifth Congress, and

served the full term. For a number of years afterwards he devoted himself strictly to practice, but in January, 1847, again took his seat in Congress and served in the Twenty-ninth Congress for the remainder of an unexpired term. He served two terms as governor, commencing in 1847, retiring in November, 1851. His death occurred at his residence in Macon, July 15, 1854. In 1856 a new county was named after him.

JOHN G. SESSOMS. The subject of this sketch is a lawyer of Waycross, Georgia, and holds the office of referee in bankruptcy for the counties of Ware, Baker, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee and Pierce.

Mr. Sessoms was born in Columbus County, North Carolina, May 3, 1874, and is a son of Alexander and Hannah Jane (Bullard) Sessoms, natives also of the Old North State. In 1876 the family moved to Eastman, Dodge County, Georgia, where the father was engaged in merchandising and the naval stores business for two years, and subsequently went to Appling County, Mr. Sessoms continuing in business in that county until 1892. In that year he took his family to Waycross, where he resided until 1906, in which year he removed his family to New Mexico. In 1910 Mr. Sessoms made a visit to Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, where his death occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Sessoms during the Civil war, fought as a soldier of the army of the Confederacy, taking part in many important engagements, including Savannah, was wounded at Fort Fisher, and after the close of the war remained at Fortress Monroe for some time. He was a prominent Mason, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Church. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Jane Bullard, died in 1879, at the age of thirty-three years, having been the mother of three children: Blanche, who is the wife of Hon. L. J. Cooper, member of the State Legislature and president of the First National Bank of Waycross; Albert H., of Atlanta; and John G., of this notice. Mr. Sessoms was again married to Miss Lou Cogdell, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1912, the mother of seven children: Alexander K., president of the Waycross & Western Railroad and a prominent planter of Cogdell, Georgia; Pauline, who is the widow of W. J. Swain, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia; Ruby, the wife of Edmondson B. Link, of Las Cruces, New Mexico; Ralph Bayard, a planter of Cogdell, Georgia; Robert L., a student at the State Agricultural College, Mesilla Park, New Mexico, and at the date of the writing of this sketch, in service in the New Mexico National Guard; Lewis C., a student in the schools of Waycross; and Dorothy, who is attending the schools of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

After attending the public schools of Graham, Georgia, John G. Sessoms was subsequently graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Emory College, in 1894, and at that time commenced reading law with the firm of Garrard & Meldrim, of Savannah, being admitted to the bar by the Hon. Robert Falligant, judge of the Superior Court of Chatham County, in 1895. Mr. Sessoms commenced the practice of his profession at Savannah, where he remained until 1902, then going to Andalusia, Alabama, to engage in the wholesale grocery business with his brother, Alexander. In 1905 he severed his connections with that enterprise and became associated with the First National Bank of Andalusia. In 1910, on account of the death of his father he was compelled to return to Waycross, Georgia, where he has spent practically five years in settling up his father's estate, and when this important task was completed he returned to the practice of law at Waycross. In October, 1915, Mr. Sessoms was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the following counties, as before noted: Ware, Baker, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee and Pierce. He is a Mason and Pythian Knight, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Sessoms was married in 1903 to Miss Mary Weston, daughter of Rev.

J. W. Weston. She died in 1906, at Andalusia, Alabama, leaving two children: John G., born at Andalusia, January 9, 1905; and Mary Lillian, born April 3, 1906, at Swainsboro, Georgia, while her mother was on a visit to the home of her parents. Mr. Sessoms married for his second wife Miss Bertha Folsom, of Andalusia, Alabama, daughter of David P. Folsom, of that city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sessoms: Margaret Hannah, born June 10, 1909, at Andalusia, Alabama; Elizabeth, born September 1, 1913, at Waycross, Georgia; and Eleanor, born December 28, 1914, at Waycross. Mrs. Sessoms is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Sessoms is a democrat, but takes an interest in party politics only as a spectator.

Edward J. Berry. Clerk of the Superior Court at Waycross, Edward J. Berry is one of the worthy citizens of Southern Georgia whose career exemplifies a progressive accomplishment from a youth of meager opportunities and absence of wealth and its influence.

Though his home has been in Georgia since childhood, Edward J. Berry was born at Edgefield, Lexington County, South Carolina, December 16, 1869, a son of Francis and Sarah C. (Higgs) Berry, his father a native of Charleston and his mother of Beaufort, South Carolina. In 1881 the family came to Georgia and located near Waycross, where Francis Berry followed his profession as an educator until he retired on account of old age. During the Civil war he was one of the private soldiers under the command of General Beauregard around Charleston in the latter period of the war. He died in Ware County, Georgia, in 1906 at the age of seventy-seven, while his wife passed away there in 1905 aged seventy-one.

Edward J. Berry was the youngest of three children. He had to work his own way after concluding his education in the public schools of Ware County, and his first occupation was as a teacher, which he followed for five years. For another five years he was employed as a bookkeeper in his home county. In 1900 he was elected county school commissioner, but filled that office only a year and a half before he resigned consequent upon his election as clerk of the Superior Court in 1902. He has proved to be the right man for the place, and has been kept in the office ever since 1902, for a period of thirteen years.

For the past six years Mr. Berry has been a member of the Board of Education at Waycross. He is active in the democratic party, is a member of the Masonic order including the Knights Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

On December 11, 1894, in Ware County, Mr. Berry married Miss Nettie M. Cason, daughter of the late J. A. Cason. Two children have been born to their union: Miss Ruby, born in Wayne County in 1898, now a student in the South Georgia State Normal School; and Edwin, born in 1901 and attending the high school at Waycross.

Bowdre Phinizy. In the complex makeup of civilized society there is no type of man that wields a greater influence than the journalist. The authors of books usually appeal to a particular class, the statesman's policies are approved only by the members of his own party, his eloquence in the halls of legislation being wasted on the opposition, but the newspaper editor can place his views before all the people and, even if he does not convince all, can become a mighty power in moulding public opinion. One of the prominent members of the journalistic fraternity in the State of Georgia is Bowdre Phinizy, owner and publisher of the Augusta Daily Herald, of Augusta, and the Athens Daily Herald, of Athens, Georgia. Mr. Phinizy was born in Augusta December 27, 1871, the son of F. Bowdre and Mary Lou (Yancey)

Bowdre Phinizy

Phinizy. His paternal grandfather was Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens, Georgia, while on the maternal side he is a grandson of Col. Benjamin C. Yancey, of Athens, and a grand nephew of William L. Yancey, of Alabama.

Mr. Phinizy acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Augusta, afterward attending the Webb School at Bell Buckle, Tennessee. His education was then continued at Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, where he gained the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, and at Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland. He subsequently studied law at the University of Virginia and at Harvard, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. After two years' practice of law, however, he abandoned that profession for journalism, in which he has since been engaged very successfully, his two newspapers being bright and readable sheets, well patronized, and exerting a beneficial influence upon the communities in which they are respectively published. In political matters they reflect their owner's opinions, which are democratic with an independent tendency, and, above all, progressive. Mr. Phinizy was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1895-6; he was a member of the Augusta School Board from 1896 to 1900 and from 1907 up to the present year, 1915, he has been a trustee of the University of Georgia. In politics he has always been allied with the progressive wing of his party. Mr. Phinizy is unmarried. Religiously he is affiliated with the Episcopal Church, while socially he belongs to the Commercial Club, the Country Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James Render Terrell. Long continued popularity is usually a good certificate of character. No man is smart enough to "fool all of the people all of the time," and although there are dishonest politicians who retain office for many consecutive years, they nearly always owe their successive re-elections to methods which, when known, cause them to forfeit the confidence of their constituents. Among the able lawyers of Georgia who have served the people in positions of responsibility and trust and have never betrayed the confidence reposed in them is the present solicitor general of the Coweta Circuit, James Render Terrell, of Greenville, Meriwether County. Mr. Terrell was born in Greenville, Georgia, on Monday, August 10, 1868, the son of Dr. Joel E. G. and Sarah (Anthony) Terrell. He is a grandson of David M. Terrell, who in former days was a well-to-do planter of Meriwether County, and whose wife in maidenhood was Eliza Chapman. Dr. Joel E. G. Terrell was a graduate of the Atlanta Medical College and of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and became one of the best known and most popular physicians in Meriwether County. When the Civil war broke out he was about to enlist in the Confederate army, but the citizens of his county presented a petition to the Confederate government, requesting that he might be permitted to remain at home in order to care for the sick and wounded, and the request was granted. In this capacity he performed excellent service, there being only two other physicians left in the county to aid him. He died in 1886 at the age of fifty-three years. His wife Sarah was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Walker and Martha (Render) Anthony, her father being the eldest of the three physicians who ministered to the sick in Meriwether County during the war. Dr. Joel E. G. Terrell and wife had six children: Annie Lee, who married Hines Holt, of Columbus, Georgia, and died in 1902; Joseph M., who died November 17, 1912, after having served as governor of Georgia and United States senator; Dr. E. B. Terrell, of Greenville; William A., engaged in the insurance and real estate business at Decatur; J. Render, the subject of this sketch, and Dr. Henry W. Terrell, of La Grange.

James Render Terrell was educated in Greenville under private tutors—Prof. W. T. Revill, Col. E. W. Martin and Rev. J. H. Cline, mostly, however, under Professor Revill, who was one of the noted teachers in Greenville. In

1885 he entered Mercer University, where he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1888. Among his classmates in college are some of the most prominent men of Georgia. Mr. Terrell then read law under the direction of his brother, the Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, and was admitted to the bar September 13, 1889, by the Hon. Sampson W. Harris, at Newnan, Georgia. Just after reaching his majority he was called upon to serve in public office, being elected mayor of Greenville without opposition, and was the youngest mayor in the state. He was next elected to succeed his brother, Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, as state senator, in 1899-1890, and while in the Senate was elected president pro tem of that body, under Hon. W. A. Dodson, its president. This was the first time in the history of Meriwether County that two brothers were elected by the people to succeed each other in the same office.

After returning from the Senate Mr. Terrell took up the practice of law in Greenville. In the fall of 1904 he was elected solicitor general for the Coweta Circuit and entered upon the duties of this office January 1, 1905. His commission was signed by his brother, Hon. Joseph M. Terrell as governor. On September 12, 1916, he was elected judge of the Superior Courts of the Coweta Circuit without opposition. Although he has been in public life for a number of years, Mr. Terrell has never held an office by appointment, having always been elected by the people. In every position in which he has been placed he has given ample evidence of possessing in full measure those qualities of ability and integrity that are apparently a heritage in his family. He is a director of the Peoples Bank of Greenville and is also largely interested in farming. A branch of agriculture in which he takes a special interest is the growing of pecan trees, of which he has a grove of 300, from one to seven years of age. He has society affiliations with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

Mr. Terrell was married December 19, 1895, at Columbus, Georgia, to Miss Mamie L. Harrison, a native of Harris County, Georgia, and daughter of E. W. and Pauline (Hood) Harrison. Mrs. Terrell's maternal grandfather, Dr. E. C. Hood, was one of the leading physicians of Harris County and a prominent citizen of his part of the state. He served in the state senate and died at the home of the subject of this sketch in Greenville at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Terrell is also related to another distinguished family, the Hudsons, one member of which, Hon. C. I. Hudson, is a present state senator. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, as follows: May, the first born, who died at the age of five years; Render, born July 4, 1899; Joel Hood, born September 23, 1902, named after his great-grandfather Hood and his grandfather Terrell; Annie Holt, born November 8, 1904, named after her aunt, Annie Lee Terrell Holt; Mamie, born October 31, 1907; Jessie Lee, born May 30, 1910, named after the wife of Governor Joseph M. Terrell; and Pauline, born April 12, 1914, who was named after her grandmother, Pauline Harrison. Mrs. Terrell was graduated from Cox College, then located at La Grange, Georgia, and also took a post-graduate course in music. She is a lady of brilliant talents and was the first and only woman to read a paper before the bar association of Georgia, which was a largely humorous article entitled "The Georgia Lawyer, from a Woman's Viewpoint." The paper was printed and circulated among the members of the legal profession. A copy of it reached Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, who sent her an autograph letter complimenting her highly. She also received compliments from Hon. Joseph H. Lumpkin, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and many other members of the profession. Mrs. Terrell takes a leading part in church and missionary work but is opposed to woman suffrage. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell reside in the home in which he was born and where he has always lived. All of his children were born in the same house. He is a man of

strong character, brilliant as an advocate and a progressive and patriotic citizen; of a genial disposition, and above all enjoys his happy home life.

HAROLD P. BROTHERTON. Changes in the ownership of land has been an element of progress in nations as well as in communities. Often these changes have not been peacefully brought about but they have always been indicative of energy and enterprise. The handling of real estate as a business indicates the command of capital and the possession of trained business faculties. The time has gone by in Georgia when land sales meant merely the transference of money and deed, with no other object in view than the accumulation of landed estates. Georgia property, especially near Atlanta has grown so valuable for agricultural, business or residence purposes, that investments are carefully considered from every point, by both purchaser and agent, the latter bearing the heavier responsibility. Upon his expert knowledge of land and true values and upon his honorable methods in these transactions, rest his reputation in the business world and his future operations along the same line. A very prominent real estate firm of Fulton County, located at East Point, is that of Brotherton & Callahan, the senior member of which, Harold P. Brotherton, belongs to one of Atlanta's best known families.

Harold P. Brotherton was born at Atlanta, September 5, 1885, and is the youngest son of the late Captain William H. Brotherton. He attended the Atlanta public schools and later the Georgia Military Academy, at College Park, Georgia. At the age of eighteen years he put aside his school books in order to enter into business, becoming a partner in the general mercantile firm of W. H. Brotherton & Sons, at East Point, Georgia. This firm was established by his father at this place, just outside Atlanta, in 1904, and Harold P. Brotherton together with his brother, William M. Brotherton, devoted his time and attention to its interests. The father died in 1908 but the sons continued together until 1912, since which time Harold P. Brotherton has been in the real estate business at East Point, his partner being R. B. Callahan. This firm makes a specialty of dealing in farm property and operates all over the state. In addition the firm carries on a local renting and loan business and additionally handles fire insurance. On the business card of the firm one may read the legend "We sell the earth," and very valuable earth it is. Mr. Brotherton was married July 24, 1904, to Miss Minnie May Arp, who is a granddaughter of the well known humorist "Bill" Arp. Mr. and Mrs. Brotherton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is somewhat active in fraternal circles and is a Royal Arch Mason and an Elk. In politics he is a democrat. As further indication of his business stability, it may be stated that he is on the directing board of the Bank of East Point.

HON. FRED T. LANIER. Now serving as a member of the House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature, Mr. Lanier is a prominent and successful lawyer of Statesboro and by his own exertions and the exercise of his native ability has brought himself into influential position in his home state, though still under forty years of age.

He was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, August 6, 1877, the ninth in a large family of fifteen children born to Allen R. and Macy Ann (Bowen) Lanier. His father, who died in 1897, at the age of fifty-seven, served for three years as a private soldier in the Confederate army, having enlisted from Bulloch County. He afterwards was a substantial farmer and served as clerk of the Superior Court and as judge of ordinary for twelve years. The mother was born in Bulloch County and is still living at the age of seventy-one.

Fred T. Lanier worked on the farm and had little opportunity to attend school until he was fourteen years of age. He finished the course of the

Statesboro High School, and later entering the law department of the University of Georgia was graduated LL. B. in 1901. Since then he has been in active practice in Statesboro and is regarded as one of the strongest advocates in that judicial district. For eight years up to 1915 he served as solicitor of the City Court of Statesboro, and is now representing the interests of his home county in the State Legislature. He is a member of the County Bar Association, is a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lanier also has some farming interests.

On January 19, 1909, at Statesboro he married Miss Ruby Simmons, daughter of Dr. Hill and Alice (Brannen) Simmons. Her father is a dentist and is still living, while her mother died several years ago. In their home at Statesboro were born two children: Alice Katherine, born in January, 1910, and Ruby Corine, born September 25, 1915.

Freeman Walker was born on October 25, 1780, in Charles City, Virginia, and lived there until he was sixteen years old, when he located in Augusta, studied law and in 1802 was admitted to the bar. In 1807 Richmond County sent him to the Legislature. For three years he was the city attorney of Augusta, which then elected him mayor. On December 8, 1819, he resigned the mayoralty to fill the place of United States senator, succeeding the celebrated John Forsyth. In 1821 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death, September 23, 1827. Walker County, organized in 1833, was named in honor of Mr. Walker.

Stephen Upson, eminent lawyer, and able jurist, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1785. After graduating from Yale College in 1804 he studied law under Judge Reeve, at Litchfield, whose school, at that day and for fifty years thereafter, had the reputation of being the leading law school in America. Ill health rendered it necessary for him to remove to a southern climate; and in 1807 he left his native state and, after spending a short time in Virginia, located at Lexington, Georgia, studied law with William H. Crawford, and in 1808 commenced practice. Mr. Upson represented Oglethorpe County in the State Legislature from 1820 to the period of his death, which took place August 24, 1824, aged thirty-nine years. In 1827 Upson County was named in his honor.

Frank Lawson. Not yet thirty years of age, Frank Lawson has shown such ability and talent as a newspaper editor as to classify him with the leading journalists of the State of Georgia. He is business manager and editor of the Courier Herald, at Dublin, and has been largely responsible for making that one of the live and vigorous daily newspapers of Middle Georgia, and besides the general dissemination of news it has proved a valiant implement in the warfare against the liquor traffic.

Born in Hawkinsville, Georgia, December 22, 1886, Frank Lawson is a son of Shine B. and Emma (Adams) Lawson. His father was born either in Dodge or Pulaski County, Georgia, and saw active service during the war between the states in Captain Anderson's company of Pulaski County. He served as second lieutenant and was in practically all the campaigns and battles in which his company and regiment participated. After the war he was in the cotton business as a cotton grader over a territory comprising four or five counties. His death occurred at Hawkinsville in 1888 at the age of forty-four. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias and was active in the Baptist Church. His widow now resides at Tennille, Georgia, is the wife of A. L. Spicer, who is general treasurer of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad. Frank Lawson was the youngest of three children. His brother, Harley F. Lawson, is a leading attorney at Hawkinsville, and his sister, Eva, is the wife of R. H. Neel of Thomasville, Georgia.

For a man of his years Frank Lawson has had a varied career. He attended the public schools in Hawkinsville, the high school at Macon, and completed the junior year in the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, where he pursued a course in the electrical engineering department. On leaving college he found a clerkship in the offices of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad Company and had been advanced to the position of chief clerk before he left the railway employ six years later. It was to identify himself with what is undoubtedly his real vocation that he resigned his railroad position to become business manager and editor of the Laurens County Herald, a position he held during 1912 and 1913. The Herald was consolidated with the Dispatch and subsequently was evolved the Courier-Herald. Originally a weekly, the paper was first published twice a week and is now a daily issue, and is one of the most progressive papers published in a city the size of Dublin in the State of Georgia if not in the United States. Since entering newspaper work Mr. Lawson has devoted his entire time to the calling, and enjoys every minute he spends in the editorial chair. As an editorial writer who exerts a big influence over thought and action, he is known probably all over Georgia, and has become distinguished for his fearless and pointed editorials, particularly those on the varied aspects of prohibition, of which cause he is an ardent supporter.

He is a member of the democratic party, and his church home is the Methodist. On December 6, 1912, at Dublin, Mr. Lawson married Miss May Robison of Butts County, Georgia, and a daughter of E. C. and Mary (Clay) Robison. They have one child, Augusta Lawson, born December 2, 1913, at Dublin. Mrs. Lawson is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Missionary Society. While in college Mr. Lawson was identified with the Kappa Alpha fraternity. Outside of business and his profession he finds his chief diversion in the reading and study of a wide range of literature.

Charles Daniel McKinney. The business and professional activities of Charles D. McKinney have made him about equally well known in both Atlanta and Decatur. He still regards Decatur as his place of residence, but his business offices are in the Hurt Building at Atlanta. Mr. McKinney is a lawyer, has done some valuable work as an educator, and his chief interest outside the practice of law is the industrial development of the South.

At the present time he is a member of the law firm of Green, Tilson & McKinney and is president of the Fulton Investment Company of Atlanta. He comes of a fine old Virginia family. He was born at Farmville, Virginia, March 20, 1872, a son of Samuel B. and Betty (Watkins) McKinney. His father was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, and his mother in Farmville of that state. The McKinneys were of Scotch-Irish ancestry but for a number of generations have lived in Virginia. Samuel B. McKinney rose to the rank of captain in the Confederate army. Mr. McKinney's grandfather, Judge F. N. Watkins, was noted as a Virginia lawyer and judge, while an uncle, Phillip W. McKinney, served as governor of Virginia from 1890 to 1894.

Charles Daniel McKinney graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for post-graduate work was awarded the degree Bachelor of Literature. For a number of years he followed teaching, principally in Georgia, and at the same time pursued law studies which earned him his law degree from the University of Georgia in 1899. From 1891 to 1893 Mr. McKinney was principal of the Bainbridge graded schools, was associate principal of the Donald Fraser High School at Decatur from 1893 to 1898 and again from 1900 to 1902. In 1909-10-11 he was professor of realty in the Atlanta Law School. While in his early work as a lawyer at Decatur he served on the city council from 1899 to 1901 and again from 1903 to 1905.

Mr. McKinney was the founder and first president of the Decatur Board of Trade, from 1910 to 1912, and was president of the General Alumni Association of Hampden-Sidney from 1910 to 1912, and has served as president of the DeKalb County Good Roads Association. In addition to his law practice and his duties as president of the Fulton Investment Company, he is also secretary of the Atlanta Realty Investment Company. Mr. McKinney is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian church, and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry. His first wife was Miss Annie McGill, whom he married in 1893, and who died in 1897. In 1906 he married Miss Emma Kirkpatrick who died in 1907. On February 1, 1912, Miss Margaret Earle Askew, of Atlanta, became his wife.

THOMAS W. LOYLESS. The value of the service rendered to a state, county or community by newspapers can scarcely be overestimated. Putting aside their great educational value in instructing, entertaining and enlightening, as they bring the uttermost parts of the earth to the humblest fireside, these great gatherers and purveyors of news have other important missions and one of these is the exploiting, through home pride, of the advantages enjoyed and offered, thereby becoming factors in attracting capital and permanent residents, necessary concomitants of prosperity. Georgia is great in many things and has reason to be proud of her press, many of her journals ranking with the most progressive and best edited in the country. Undoubtedly the Augusta Chronicle is among the recognized leaders of the southern dailies. Established in 1785 it is, therefore, the oldest newspaper in the South, having continued publication through storm and stress, through panics and through change of ownership for more than 131 years and, under the able management of Thomas W. Loyless, its present editor, who is president of the Chronicle Company, it not only maintains its old prestige but has largely become the exponent of all that is desirable in modern journalism.

Thomas W. Loyless was born in Dawson, Terrell County, Georgia, July 27, 1870, and is a son of Thomas W. and Susan (von Aldehoff) Loyless. The father of Mr. Loyless was born in Columbia County, Georgia, and during the war between the states served faithfully under the Confederate general, Joseph Wheeler. Afterward he established himself in the mercantile business at Dawson and continued there until his death in 1875, when aged thirty years. The mother of Mr. Loyless was born in Tennessee and died in 1879, at the age of thirty-four years. Of their four children, Thomas W. was the third born. He attended school at Dawson during early boyhood, but the death of his father imposed early responsibilities on him and while still a boy he became self supporting, becoming a clerk in a grocery store at Dawson. His next business connection was with a cotton firm at Savannah, but after a time he returned to Dawson and again became a clerk in his uncle's store and remained there until 1887.

It was necessity and not choice that so far had kept Mr. Loyless from the work for which nature had evidently intended him, all his instincts and ambitions urging toward journalism. In 1887 he entered the newspaper field as a staff reporter on the Dawson News, where he remained until 1889, when he became associated in the same capacity with the Macon News, continuing as such until 1891 when he became city editor of the Macon Telegraph. He remained with the Telegraph until 1893 when he became managing editor of the Knoxville Sentinel and ably conducted that journal until 1895 when he went into business for himself, organizing a company and buying the Macon News. He edited the News until 1899 when he sold his interests at Macon and went to Atlanta and accepted the position of assistant editor on the Atlanta Journal, afterward accepting the same position on the Atlanta Constitution and remained there until May, 1903.

In the above year Mr. Loyless formed a syndicate which included himself

and H. H. Cabaniss, former manager of the Atlanta Journal, and a number of other prominent men of Augusta. This newspaper syndicate purchased the old Augusta Chronicle. In 1905 Mr. Loyless bought Mr. Cabaniss' interest and became editor and manager of the Chronicle. In 1913 he formed a company which erected what is one of the most thoroughly equipped office buildings in the state and the first in Augusta that may come under the "sky-scraper" class. This fine building stands as a monument to Mr. Loyless' energy and business foresight. It is a 10-story structure, of modern architecture, representing an investment of $300,000. It was completed in 1914 and is known as the Chronicle Building.

In July, 1895, Mr. Loyless was united in marriage with Miss Margaret St. Clair Neill, who was born at Charleston, South Carolina, but was reared at Macon, Georgia. She is a daughter of the late Capt. Cecil C. Neill, U. S. N., a distinguished officer and courteous gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. Loyless have one daughter, Margaret, who was born at Macon in 1898 and is a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. Loyless is one of Georgia's best known newspaper men and is an important factor in democratic politics, having no political ambitions of his own to further, however, but is ever ready to give loyal support to representative party candidates. He attended the democratic convention in 1908 as a delegate at large from Georgia and was tendered a place as delegate at large to the Baltimore convention in 1912, but this honor he declined. In his position at the head of the Chronicle he wields a wide influence and to his credit be it said it is always beneficial. He has never identified himself with secret organizations but he is genial in manner and social by nature and finds agreeable companionship as a member of several social clubs of Augusta.

Alfonso John Mooney, M. D., was born at Taylors Creek in Liberty County, Georgia, May 9, 1875. His father, Dr. Horace R. Mooney, who died in 1894 at the age of thirty-nine, was also a successful physician, was born in Wilkerson County, Georgia, and was a graduate of the Savannah Medical College. He practiced in Liberty and Tattnall counties until his death. The mother, whose maiden name was Alice Hotchkiss, related to the inventor of the Hotchkiss rifle, is also a native of Georgia and is now living in Rutherfordtown in North Carolina. Her only other child is Ben S. Mooney of Bulloch County.

Doctor Mooney attended school at Taylor's Creek, and was a student in Mercer University up to his junior year in 1894. He then entered the Baltimore Medical College, remained a student there two years, and in 1898 graduated M. D. from the Atlanta Medical College.

In the past eighteen years Doctor Mooney has made a high reputation as a very progressive and successful physician and surgeon, and is among the leaders of the profession at Statesboro. He practiced in Bulloch County for several years, but since 1900 has been at Statesboro. During 1901-02 he pursued post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, also in the New York Graduate School in 1903-04, and in the Chicago Post Graduate School in 1911 and again in 1914. His high standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was president of the County Medical Society in 1915 and has also served as president of the First District of the State Medical Association of Georgia. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is at present (1916) councillor for the First District.

Active in local affairs, he is chairman of the Committee of Public Affairs in the Statesboro Board of Trade and has served as a member of the city council. He is a democrat, is high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons and is a Knight of Pythias. In August, 1904, at Statesboro he married Miss Sally Wimberly, daughter of the late A. J. Wimberly. They have

three children: A. J. Mooney, Jr., born in 1910; Miss Mary Lynn, born in 1913; and Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1915.

JOHN J. STRICKLAND, one of the foremost members of the Athens bar, and who has practiced his profession here for more than a quarter of a century, has gained an enviable reputation in the courts of the state for thorough preparation, keen analysis of testimony and forcible promulgation of principles, having evidenced in much important litigation the possession of an extensive knowledge of legal principles of their wise and ready application.

Colonel Strickland was born in Madison County, Georgia, January 30, 1856, and is a son of S. G. and Catherine B. (Stapler) Strickland, both of whom are natives of this state. The commencement of the war between the North and the South found S. G. Strickland engaged in agricultural pursuits in Madison County, but he gave up his private interests to enlist in the Confederate cause, joining a company which was recruited in Madison County under Capt. Dabney Goldson in 1862. Mr. Strickland enlisted for three years but was in 1864 stricken with sickness and was honorably discharged on account of disability. His military career completed, he returned to the pursuits of the soil and continued to be engaged in agricultural operations in Madison County until his death, which occurred September 22, 1887, when he was fifty-seven years of age. Mrs. Strickland was born, reared and educated in Georgia, and passed her entire life in this state, her death occurring here, July 1, 1908, when she had reached the age of seventy-one years. S. G. and Catherine B. Strickland had only one child, John J.

Samuel G. Strickland was a well to do farmer, and in addition to teaching his son the art of labor gave him also such educational advantage as the country afforded. The son, John J., in the early years of his life attended country schools a portion of each year, and likewise attended country sports common at that period, and location. His father had planned to give him a thorough education and with that in view sent him to Martin Institute at Jefferson on the 1st of January, 1873. S. G. Strickland had become security for an administrator on his bond prior to 1860, and in 1869 was sued on this bond, and in 1875 was practically broken up by this debt. John J. Strickland was then at Martin Institute and about ready to enter college when this disaster overtook his father. He, the son, relieved his father and assumed the responsibility of his own education. By teaching he earned the money with which he completed his course at Martin Institute, and after his graduation therefrom entered the University of Georgia, where he took both the literary and law courses at the same time, and graduated in 1879 with the degrees of Bachelor of Art and Bachelor of Laws. On August 11th of that year Colonel Strickland began the practice of his chosen profession at Danielsville, Madison County, and remained there until November, 1888, when he came to Athens, which city has continued to be his field of labor. As the years have passed he has steadily advanced in position and the business which now comes to him is important in character and as large in volume as he is able to handle. His high standing in his calling is evidenced by the fact that he has been first vice president of the Georgia State Bar Association and president of the Athens City Bar Association while he is also a valued member of the national organization, the American Bar Association. In political matters he is a democrat. Colonel Strickland has been content to apply himself unreservedly to his profession, his devotion to which has never allowed him to be persuaded to enter public life. Fraternally, he is a Mason and Shriner and has passed through all the chairs of his lodge, of which he was master, and also belongs to the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always been known as a friend of education and progress and no important movement can be named which has had for its object the betterment of the public

service in which he has not taken the part of a conscientious, leading citizen. He is the owner of the old homestead on which he was born, and delights in spending his vacations in working as an agriculturist, wherein he finds rest from professional toil.

In October, 1879, Colonel Strickland was married to Miss Lucy McNorton, of Oconee County, Georgia, who died in May, 1900. She was the daughter of Dr. J. G. and Matilda (Hays) McNorton, the former a well known physician of Oconee. Four children were born to this union: Norma, who married Dr. J. H. Holt, of Sherman, Texas, and has one child, Joseph H., Jr.; Roy M., who married Miss Byrd Moore of Birmingham, Alabama, who is a practicing lawyer, associated with his father at Athens; S. Guy, a graduate of Annapolis, 1911, and now lieutenant in the United States navy, serving on the United States Battleship Kansas, married Vi Wilson, of Texarkana, Texas, and has one child, Trurlu; and John J., Jr., a member of the graduating class of 1915 at the Georgia School of Technology. In July, 1902, Colonel Strickland was united in marriage at Anniston, Alabama, to Miss Elinor Otey Anderson, daughter of Carey and Betty (Otey) Anderson, a well known family of Virginia. Mrs. Strickland's mother, who survives the father, is a daughter of Captain Otey and a niece of the late Bishop Otey of Clarksville, Tennessee. Colonel and Mrs. Strickland have had no children.

William Galt. Mention of the name of William Galt is sufficient to suggest associations with the leading financial and manufacturing interests of Cherokee County, where he is cashier and general manager of the First Bank of Canton and otherwise connected with the industrial interests of that city. Mr. Galt represents two of the oldest and most distinguished families of Northern Georgia, and his own career has been a progressive rise from small to great responsibilities. As a banker his judgment is considered unexcelled in this section of the state.

William Galt was born in Cherokee County at Canton, September 8, 1861, a son of Joel and Malinda (Grisham) Galt. His mother, who was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, in 1829, was the daughter of William Grisham, who settled in Georgia from South Carolina during the early '20s. Subsequently the family removed to Cherokee County, where her father cleared up the first farm land now at the edge of the City of Canton. He was a slave owner and planter, and on first locating in Cherokee County the site of Canton was known as High Tower. He and Judge Joseph Donaldson were the first settlers in this locality, and introduced and became prominently identified with silk culture. Mr. Grisham was one of the men who caused the change in name from High Tower to Canton and was closely identified with the early growth and development of that city, having influenced its establishment where it is instead of seven miles east at Hickory Flats. He served as the first postmaster and was first clerk of court. His activity as a citizen was matched by his interest in the affairs of the Baptist Church. He was also clerk in the old United States mint for seven years. He is given the credit for founding the First Baptist Church in Canton in 1833. His later years were spent in quiet and successful activities as a farmer and he died in 1876 at the age of seventy-five. His wife passed away aged seventy-one.

Jabez Galt, grandfather of William Galt, came from the Pendleton District of South Carolina to Georgia, became a farmer and was the owner of several slaves. His death occurred at the age of fifty. His wife, whose maiden name was Frances Machen, and was born in the Pendleton District, died in 1880 when past eighty years of age. Joel Galt, father of the Canton banker, was born in Pendleton District, South Carolina, but was reared and educated in Cherokee County. He was a man of frail constitution, and when he went to Rome at the beginning of the war for the purpose of enlisting in the Confederate army was rejected for physical incapacity. He spent his active life

as a merchant and farmer, and for a number of years was regarded as the leading merchant in Canton. Like his father, he was a leader in Baptist Church affairs. His death occurred in 1873 and his wife passed away in 1902 at the age of seventy-three. Of their eight children one died in infancy, and the others are briefly mentioned as follows: Susan, who died at Cartersville, was the wife of M. B. Tuggle; Margaret, who also died in Cartersville was the wife of Dr. J. H. Spier; Jabez, who was a farmer and died in Canton; Ada, who died in Cartersville, was the wife of J. P. Lewis; Frances, who died at Cassville, was the wife of George Haddon; Mildred is the wife of H. L. Roberts of Canton.

William Galt, who was the youngest of these children, was educated in the Canton public school, and subsequently graduated from the literary department of the University of Georgia, at Athens, with the class of 1882, and receiving the degree of A. B. Thus equipped with a college training, he took up the serious vocations of the world, and his achievements indicate the possession of industry, keen judgment in business, public spirit, and an unquestioned record of integrity. For several years he was engaged in farming on the old homestead, and subsequently took up merchandising in Canton. In 1895 he left the store to become bookkeeper in the Bank of Canton. Five years later he was made cashier, a position which he has since held, involving also the responsibilities of general management. His success as a banker is well indicated by the position which the Bank of Canton enjoys in North Georgia. It is the oldest banking house of Canton, having been organized in 1892 with a capital stock of $25,000. In 1908 this capital was increased to $70,000 and in 1900 to $100,000. For many years the bank has had the benefit of the same general management and direction in its official personnel. Mr. Galt is also a director in the Canton Cotton Mills, which was incorporated in 1899. The original capital stock of $100,000 has since been increased to $300,000, and this is one of the leading industries among the textile factories of Georgia.

Mr. Galt is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is clerk and treasurer of the Baptist Church, with which his family has been identified since its founding. He has several times been elected alderman and is now mayor of Canton. On February 6, 1889, at Canton, he married Miss Lecy Putnam, who was born in Cherokee County, daughter of Odian and Martha (Tate) Putnam. Their three children were all born in Canton, as follows: Odian Putnam Galt, Frances, and Martha. Mrs. Galt is likewise an active worker in the Baptist Church and its affiliated missionary societies.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Twiggs was born in Richmond County, Georgia, in 1790, and was a leading military character in the Mexican war. In 1812 he was commissioned captain of the Eighth Infantry, United States Army, served against the Indians and Spaniards in Florida, and in 1836 became colonel of the Second Cavalry. In 1846 his regiment was attached to General Taylor's army and, during the engagements of the Mexican war, he was advanced to the grades of brigadier and major-general. In the battle of Cerro Gordo he is said to have led the main attack, as well as the first assault on Mexico City. At the conclusion of the war he was placed in command of the Department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, where he remained until 1857, when he was transferred to the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio. There he was stationed at the outbreak of the Civil war, when the Confederacy commissioned him major-general. His headquarters were at New Orleans, but his age and infirmities prevented active service and his death occurred in Augusta, Georgia, September 15, 1862.

Capt. Jacob C. Waldhauer was a German Lutheran of Austria who came to Georgia as a boy, in 1735, and subsequently became a prosperous planter

near Savannah. In July, 1775, he became a member of the Provincial Congress. He did much to aid the patriots when the British troops were in possession of Savannah, and his death occurred in May, 1804.

PIERCE ENGLISH GROSS. One of the most popular and efficient officials of Washington County is found in the person of Pierce English Gross, clerk of the Superior Court of Middle Circuit. Mr. Gross is well deserving of the title of self-made man, for his youth knew no advantages, and even his education had to be self gained. Each upward step he has accomplished by dint of his own energy, leaving behind him a record for public service well and faithfully performed.

Mr. Gross was born in Washington County, Georgia, July 29, 1875, and is a son of John Thomas and Elizabeth (English) Gross, natives of Warren County, Georgia. The father was born in 1836 and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army for service during the Civil war, becoming a member of the Fifty-seventh Georgia Infantry, known as the Mount Vernon Rifles, in Mercer's Brigade. He participated in many hard-fought battles, establishing a record for bravery and faithful service, and when the war had closed he returned to find his holdings swept away and the necessity of beginning life anew. That he was successful in his attempts to place himself in independent circumstances is shown by the fact that at the time of his death, November 7, 1911, at the age of seventy-five years, he had a position among the substantial men of his locality. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, was a consistent Methodist, and in politics was a stanch and unswerving democrat. Mrs. Gross still survives at the age of seventy-two years, and resides at Davisborough, Washington County. There were sixteen children in the family, of whom twelve grew to maturity, while nine are now living, as follows: Ida, who is the wife of E. L. Wade, of Montrose, Georgia; Memie, who is the wife of T. T. Davis, of Scotland, Georgia; Clara, the wife of Charles Allen, of Davisborough; Della, the wife of S. E. Smith, also of that place; Mathew W., who is an attorney at law of Hugo, Oklahoma; Lee Thomas, who is engaged in farming operations in Washington County; Pierce English, of this review; Marvin L., an attorney of Sandersville; and Ernest Fleming, a farmer of Washington County.

One of the younger children in a large family, in which the resources at that time were not of an abundant character, Pierce E. Gross decided that the best way to gain his longed-for education was to work for it himself. He first attended the district schools, in company with the other children of the family, and worked in all his spare time, painstakingly saving his small earnings, so that he was finally enabled to enter the State Normal School, at Athens. While he was pursuing his course there he taught school during the vacation months, and thus, teaching and studying alternately, secured his training. He passed five years as a teacher in McDuffie County and one year in Lawrence County, and thus became favorably known to the people of this part of the state. His first public position was as a deputy clerk in the clerk's office at Sandersville, where he began service October 1, 1906. In 1908 he was appointed to complete an unexpired term, left vacant by H. B. Massy, after which he continued to serve as deputy under M. Sessions for six years. His excellent and faithful labors had by this time won him the full confidence of the people of the community, and in the fall of 1914 he was elected to fill his present position. It may be sufficient to say that the confidence reposed in him was not misplaced, as his record in office will show, and at the present time there is probably no more popular official in the county. He is a strong and active democrat in his political views, and has always been accounted one of the party wheel-horses in his locality. Fraternally, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious connection is with the Methodist Church.

On December 15, 1909, Mr. Gross was married at Sandersville, to Miss Nannie Lou Burgamy, who was born in Washington County, daughter of John T. and Anna (Hattaway) Burgamy. Like her husband, Mrs. Gross is an active Methodist and has many friends in social and religious circles of Sandersville.

GEORGE D. WARTHEN. To none of its pioneer families is Washington County more indebted for its financial strength and integrity or its agricultural supremacy than to that established by the late Hon. Richard Warthen. Like so many of the founders and builders of civilization in Georgia, this prominent farmer, miller, merchant, and legislator sprang from the soil of the old dominion state, and carved his way to usefulness by industry and strict integrity. Many years have passed since his death, but the name and integrity of the family are still upheld by his son, George D. Warthen, of Sandersville, senior member of the banking firm of Warthen & Irwin, a prominent and influential citizen, and an agriculturist whose operations have been a matter of pride among Washington County people for many years.

Richard Warthen came of good old English stock. In Washington County, Georgia, he interested himself variously as a planter, mill operator and store proprietor and as the community grew up about his enterprises it took the name of Warthen in his honor and has continued to be so called to the present time, now being a thriving and prosperous village. He was the owner of many slaves and belonged to the old ante-bellum southern aristocracy, being widely famed for his generosity and open-handed hospitality. He took more than ordinary interest in public affairs and politics, and was on several occasions sent to represent his district in the Georgia Legislature. Mr. Warthen died in 1861, at the age of sixty-seven years, at Warthen, while Mrs. Warthen passed away in 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. She bore the maiden name of Nancy Wicker, and was born in Washington County, Georgia, being, like her husband, of English stock. There were twelve children in the family, as follows: Nathaniel Green, who died at Lafayette, Georgia, March 13, 1895; Richard Lee, born in 1823, an attorney at law who retired some twenty years before his death, was at one time a leading member of the Georgia Legislature and Senate, a large land owner in Washington County and largely interested in Atlanta realty, a thorough scholar and man of high character who did much to aid in the upbuilding of Sandersville and its institutions, died April 22, 1914; Thomas W., born in 1829, a farmer and merchant, died at Warthen in 1892; Sarah, who died in Carnes County, Texas, in 1858, as the wife of W. B. Cone; Jane, born in 1833, who died at Warthen in 1875; Mary, born in 1835, who died at Talladega, Alabama, in 1894; Sarah, born in 1837, who is the widow of William Bunn and resides at Fort Gaines, Georgia; Elijah, born in 1839, who died at Warthen in 1913; Hannah, born in 1841, who is the widow of F. K. Freeman, and resides at Dawson, Georgia; Macon, born in 1843, who died at Warthen in 1914; Annie, deceased, born in 1845, who was the wife of R. W. Irwin; and George D.

George D. Warthen was born at Warthen, Washington County, July 16, 1847, and was educated at Bethlehem and under the instruction of Professor Berman of Mount Zion. His education was interrupted by the Civil war, in which he enlisted at the age of sixteen years, as a private in Evan P. Howell's Battery, Martin's Battalion. He saw two years of active service, gave the Confederate cause brave and valiant support and was wounded at Jonesboro. At the close of hostilities Mr. Warthen returned to his home town, where he accepted a clerkship under his brother Thomas, who was conducting a store at Warthen. At the end of four years he turned his attention to farming, and although this venture was started in a modest way, it rapidly grew to large proportions, and at the present time Mr. Warthen is the proprietor of what are among the leading agricultural interests in

Addison Hey Bell M.D.

Central Georgia, his labors being given principally to diversified and fancy farming, although he is also one of the largest operators in grain and cotton in Washington County. He has taken a great pride in his community as well as in his property and everything possible has been done to beautify his land and advance its improvements, while he is notable for the stand he has taken in regard to the elevation of agricultural standards. Mr. Warthen began his career as a banker in 1900, when he founded the firm of Warthen & Irwin, a concern which has grown and prospered and which is accounted one of the strong and substantial monetary institutions of Washington County. Mr. Warthen is a Cleveland democrat.

While he has done much to aid the cause of education, and to relieve the poor, Mr. Warthen will never allow his name to be mentioned in connection with charitable or benevolent work, being a reserved man with a horror of notoriety of any kind. He has passed his life in the vicinity of the scenes of his birth, and has never cared for travel, finding his greatest pleasure in the midst of his friends. But if his activities have been limited to a somewhat circumscribed community, his life has been a full, active and eminently useful one, in which his name has ever been associated with high ideals of business conduct, of morality and of citizenship.

Addison Key Bell, M. D. In the profession that was significantly dignified and honored by the character and services of his father, Doctor Bell has likewise attained to marked prestige and success and in a personal way as well as through his able professional service he has proved a true and loyal friend and helper of his fellow men,—ever ready to respond to the call of those in suffering or distress, and that without making aught of distinction between high or low, rich or poor. He has been engaged in practice at Madison, the judicial center of Morgan County, for thirty years and in his labors has continued the earnest, efficient and self-abnegating service which so distinctively marked the professional career of his honored father. In years of consecutive practice he is now the dean of his profession in Morgan County, and no citizen has more inviolable place in the confidence and affectionate regard of the people of this section of his native state.

Doctor Bell is a representative of a family whose name has been long and worthily linked with the annals of Georgia history and that has been one of distinction in America since the early colonial era, the lineage tracing back to ancient and patrician sources in England and Scotland, the principal habitation of the Bells in England having been for many generations on the Scottish border. There is ample authority for stating that the surname is derived from the ancient Norman French cognomen of le Bel, signifying beautiful, or handsome. The name of Peter le Bel appears on the Hundred Rolls, one of the authoritative ancient records of England, and in the Calendarium Rotulorum Originalium is to be found the name of Walter le Bel, while that of Robert le Bel is found in the Calendarium Inquisitionium Post Mortem. The records of heraldry in England designate the family coat of arms in the following terms: Ar. on a Fess between three hawks' lures, az., as many hawks' bells of the first; crest, a hawk, or., holding in the beak a hawk's lure, az., and resisting the dexter claw on the sun in splendor, ppr. Motto, "perseverantia," which means perseverance. A comprehensive and authoritative genealogy of the Bell family in America, with due amount of data concerning the English line, has been prepared and published by Henry W. Bell, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. Representatives of the family in America have been eminent in the various generations in connection with ecclesiastical, professional, civil, industrial and commercial affairs. As builders and merchants they have developed cities and towns and been conspicuously successful in the marts of trade and commerce. In science and the learned professions members of this family have achieved prominence and high reputation. In the realm of statesmanship the family has

produced men of thought and action, while there is all of consistency in the following statements, which have previously been published: "At the bar and in the administration of justice they have shown erudition and wisdom; as clergymen, educators and lecturers they have occupied high places; also as heroes of Colonial and Revolutionary, as well as later, wars, they have rendered patriotic service; as authors and poets they are worthy of the crown and laurel wreath of fame. Each in his chosen sphere of endeavor has added luster to the name of Bell."

Dr. Addison Key Bell was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, on the 3rd of July, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Addison Atterbury Bell and Ida (Hillsman) Bell. Dr. Addison A. Bell was born in Elbert County, Georgia, on the 26th of January, 1823, and he was afforded the best of educational advantages in his youth. After excellent academic training he entered the historic old Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, in which he was graduated, and later he completed an effective line of post-graduate work in the New York Medical University. He initiated the practice of his profession in Oglethorpe County, whence he finally removed to Madison, Morgan County, where he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, which was replete with kindly thoughts and worthy deeds. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession for half a century, and did not abate his labors until he was eighty-five years of age. He died at Madison in 1909 at the age of eighty-six years, and his name and memory are revered in the community in which he so long lived and labored with the constancy and devotion of a strong, noble and loyal nature. During the climacteric period of the Civil war he rendered most effective service as surgeon in the Confederate hospital in the City of Augusta. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained to high degrees, and, as a student and philosopher, he had deep appreciation of the spiritual verities, though his honest convictions finally led him to declare himself an agnostic. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Morgan County from 1864 until the year prior to his death, and his life was one marked by deep human sympathy and tolerance, by practical charity and philanthropy, and by deep appreciation of the well-springs of human thought and motive. He had seven brothers, all of whom likewise entered professional life and achieved distinction,—some as lawyers and the others as physicians. The wife of Dr. Addison A. Bell was born in Morgan County, Georgia, in 1841, and is a daughter of Dr. Henry St. John Hillsman, who was one of the early practitioners of dentistry in the City of Madison, this county, and who achieved large and worthy success as one of the representative citizens of Morgan County. Mrs. Bell, who has passed the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, still maintains her home at Madison, a gentle and gracious woman who is loved by all who have come within the compass of her influence, and she has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In a family of three children Doctor Bell of this review is the only survivor, the other two having died in infancy and he having been a twin brother of Eugene Bell.

The boyhood days of Dr. Addison K. Bell were passed under the conditions and influences that obtained in his native state in the period immediately following the close of the Civil war, and for his early education he is indebted to the public schools of the attractive little city in which he still maintains his home. Under the able preceptorship of his father he began the study of medicine, and prior to entering medical college he had made such advancement in his studies and in the practical application of his knowledge that he was able to prove an able assistant to his father in connection with the latter's large and exacting practice. At the age of eighteen years he entered the New York Medical University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. At this institution it was his privilege to attend lectures delivered under two profes-

sors who had been connected with the school at the time when his father was a student in the same.

Upon his return to Madison Doctor Bell became associated with his father in practice, and this relation continued many years, to the eminent satisfaction of both. In his labors as one of the best known and most able physicians and surgeons of Morgan County Doctor Bell has fully sustained the high honors of the family name, and like his father he has held full appreciation of the dignity of his chosen calling and of the responsibilities which it imposes. His ideals and motives have been in consonance with the best ethics of his profession, and in the achieving of large and determinate success self-aggrandizement has ever been subordinated to earnest desire to aid those in distress, none having been too humble or too poor to enlist his careful service when his professional aid was enlisted, and his unselfish devotion having time after time caused him to forget personal weariness and the rigors of storm, the conditions of temperature, in order that he might minister to those who were ill. The Doctor has served many years as city physician and health officer of Madison, and during virtually the entire period of his professional career he has been local surgeon for the Georgia Railroad.

Doctor Bell was the prime factor in effecting the organization of the Morgan County Medical Society and was its first president. He is a member also of the Georgia State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He has achieved specially high reputation as a skilled surgeon and has to his credit many successful operations in both major and minor surgery. The Doctor is liberal, progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude, is a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, and in religion, like his father, he inclines toward agnosticism. Work and service have been and continue the inspiring motives of Doctor Bell, and his interests center in his home and family, in study and research and in his association with friends who are tried and true and whom he has grappled to his soul with "hoops of steel." The Doctor's home is one of the most spacious and attractive of the many beautiful residences in Madison, and is a veritable center of gracious hospitality, with Mrs. Bell as its popular chatelaine.

In the autumn of 1906 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Bell to Miss Mona Lyse Donnelson, who was born in McFall, Calhoun County, Alabama, where her father, Dr. Henry Donnelson, is a representative physician and surgeon. Doctor and Mrs. Bell have two children,—Addison Key, Jr., who was born on the 5th of January, 1907; and Caroline Rutledge, who was born on the 18th of August, 1908. The daughter received her second personal name in honor of Edward Rutledge, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and from whom she is a lineal descendant.

Ambrose Ransom Wright, a member of the law firm of Hardwick & Wright, has, since locating at Sandersville, in 1905, gained a reputation as one of the most forceful members of the Washington County bar. He is afforded unusual facility in working out the details of a case by a keen analytical mind, and his contemporaries have been prompt in acknowledging his special abilities and his high position among the legists of this part of the state.

Mr. Wright was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, January 3, 1866, and was brought to Washington County one year later by his parents, Henry G. and Emily (Jenkins) Wright. His father, a native of Jefferson County, Georgia, served in the Georgia State troops during the Civil war, and when the conflict closed found himself ruined, whereas, before that struggle he had been a prosperous planter and slave owner. However, he did not allow himself to become discouraged, but with persistence, industry and good management

succeeded in building up another fortune, and was one of the prosperous planters of Washington County when he met his death in a runaway accident, in 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. He was also one of his community's most prominent democrats, and represented Washington County in the Georgia Legislature, in addition to being senator from Chatham, Bryan and Effingham counties for several terms. He took an active and helpful part in the work of the Methodist Church and all in all was one of his community's leading men. Mrs. Wright was born in Washington County, Georgia, in 1832, and now resides at Sumter, South Carolina. She received excellent educational advantages in her girlhood and has led an active Christian life, being a faithful worker in the Methodist Church. Of the children of the family, two died in infancy, the others being as follows: Susan, deceased, was the wife of Davis H. Howes, of New York City, and died in 1908; Sallie, who was the wife of Rev. C. C. Brown of Sumter, South Carolina, and died in 1912; Adam Clark, who was one of the leading attorneys of Savannah, Georgia, at the time of his death in 1907; Dr. Jefferson Davis, who for twenty-five years was engaged in practice at Louisville, Georgia, and died there April 15, 1915; Robert Lee, who is engaged in business at Sumter, South Carolina; Ambrose Ransom, of this notice; and Henry G., Jr., whose death occurred in Florida in 1914.

Ambrose Ransom Wright first attended the Piney Woods School and later the public schools of the City of Macon, and with this preparation entered Mercer College as a sophomore. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884, and at once began the study of law. One year later he entered Harvard University, but after one term went to Georgetown University, where his college career was ended. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar of Georgia by Hon. A. P. Adams, judge of the Superior Court of Savannah, Georgia, His next location and field of practice was the City of Louisville, where he remained for five years, during which time he took part in much important litigation, including the contest between Congressman Black and the Hon. Thomas Watson, of Thomson, Georgia, Mr. Wright being the leading attorney for the congressman's interests in Jefferson County. In 1905 Mr. Wright came to Sandersville, where he at once took his place among the leaders of the Washington County bar, and two years later formed a partnership with United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, thus forming the present strong legal combination of Hardwick & Wright. Mr. Wright is a strong and active democrat and takes an active part in the campaigns of his party. With his family, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

On July 20, 1904, at Savannah, Georgia, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McConnell, of that city, daughter of Dr. W. T. and Mary (Kenson) McConnell. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of one son, Ambrose Ransom, Jr., born October 28, 1907, at Savannah, and now attending the public schools of Sandersville.

J. Lee Crawley is one of the able lawyers of Waycross, and also one of its versatile, broad and strong citizens. Commencing his legal career at Waycross nearly a quarter of a century ago, both as an attorney and a legislator he has earned a substantial and honorable reputation. He was born in Ware County, Georgia, November 26, 1869, and is a son of Edward H. and Martha M. (McDonald) Crawley.

Edward H. Crawley was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1839, and as a young man came to Ware County, Georgia, taking up his residence in the vicinity of Waycross. When war was declared between the South and the North, he enlisted as a private in a Georgia infantry regiment, in the Confederate army, and for gallant service won promotion, holding the rank of captain when the struggle was ended. For many years he was a prominent and influential figure in democratic politics, and served as clerk of the Supe-

rior courts and as county treasurer of Ware County for a long period. He was actively engaged in merchandising at Waycross at the time of his death, which occurred in 1893 when he was fifty-three years of age. Mr. Crawley was a Mason of prominence and widely known in that order in this part of the state. Mr. Crawley married Martha M. McDonald, who was born in Ware County, a daughter of Col. William A. McDonald, a Confederate officer during the Civil war and subsequently a prominent citizen of Ware County. She was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church. Of the twelve children of Captain and Mrs. Crawley, six are living, as follows: J. Lee; Edward H., a leading real estate and insurance man of Waycross; Thomas B.; Randall C.; Jerome; and Mrs. Margaret Davis of Hurtsboro, Alabama.

The early education of J. Lee Crawley was secured in the old field schools of Georgia, following which he enrolled as a student at the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then took up his studies in the legal department, and when he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1891, began practice at Waycross. In 1903 he was joined by his younger brother, William F. Crawley, who had also graduated from the University of Georgia and was one of the prominent members of the Waycross Circuit, and this association continued until the death of the brother, in 1910. Shortly thereafter, J. Lee Crawley took as a partner Jerome Crawley, and in the early part of the year 1914 Chas. L. Redding was admitted to the firm and for two years the firm was Crawley, Redding & Crawley. But on account of Mr. J. Lee Crawley having been nominated for the position of judge of the City Court of Waycross, the firm has been dissolved. Personally Mr. Crawley is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association. His legal training and current knowledge, along professional lines, making him a typical modern lawyer. A stalwart and unswerving democrat, he has been active in politics and first held office as solicitor of the County Court, a position which he held for several terms. He was next appointed solicitor of the City courts by W. Y. Atkinson, retaining this post for four years, and in 1913 was elected to the Georgia Legislature, in which body he established an excellent record. He is much interested and is active and influential as a promoter of beneficial constructive legislation. When the important duties of his practice can be put aside, he finds recreation, enjoyment and profit in looking after his various agricultural interests, farming being Mr. Crawley's pet hobby and a subject on which he is thoroughly informed. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious identification is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he is acting as steward.

Mr. Crawley was married December 18, 1894, at Waycross, to Miss Hattie Murphy, a native of New Jersey, reared at Waycross and daughter of Herbert Murphy, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Crawley are the parents of four children: Edward H., born October 1, 1896; Donald M., born February 2, 1903; George L., born July 4, 1905; and Margaret May, born September 4, 1908. Mrs. Crawley is a member of and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Missionary Society.

JEROME CRAWLEY. One of the younger and promising members of the Waycross County bar, Jerome Crawley is junior member of the prominent law firm of Crawley, Redding & Crawley. Admitted to the Georgia bar in 1909, he has since been engaged in a practice which has brought him both standing and good pecuniary results. Mr. Crawley is a native of Waycross, and was born June 3, 1889, a son of Edward H. and Martha M. (McDonald) Crawley.

Edward H. Crawley was born in 1839, at Lexington, Kentucky, and was a young man when he came to Georgia, settling in Ware County. When the

Civil war came on he offered his services to the Confederacy, was accepted as a private in a Georgia volunteer infantry regiment, and during the four years of his service was repeatedly promoted for gallantry in action, having won the straps of a captain when the conflict closed with the fall of the Lost Cause. Following the war Mr. Crawley engaged in business pursuits, and for many years was one of the leading merchants of Waycross. He also took an active part in politics in Ware County, and was frequently called upon to serve in offices of public trust and responsibility, serving as clerk of the Superior Courts and as county treasurer of Ware County for a long period. He was also prominent in Masonic circles. His death occurred in 1893, when he was fifty-three years of age. Mrs. Crawley was a native of Ware County and a daughter of the late Col. William McDonald, an officer of the Confederacy and later a prominent citizen and influential politician of Ware County. She was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church. Twelve children were born to Capt. Edward H. and Martha M. (McDonald) Crawley, of whom six are deceased, those living being as follows: J. Lee, ex-member of the Georgia Legislature, a leading attorney of Waycross, and senior member of the firm of Crawley, Redding & Crawley; Edward H., who is extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Waycross; Thomas B.; Randall C., senior member of the firm of Crawley & Henderson, dealers in naval stores at Waycross; Jerome, of this review, and Mrs. Margaret Davis, of Hurtsboro, Alabama.

Jerome Crawley received his primary and high school education at Waycross, and, having displayed an inclination for the law, entered Mercer University, where he was graduated in the literary department in 1907. He then entered upon a two-year course of study in the law department of the same institution, and at his graduation, in 1909, was admitted to the bar. He immediately joined his elder brother, J. Lee, and Charles H. Redding, thus forming the firm of Crawley, Redding & Crawley, with which he has since been associated. Although devoting himself chiefly to civil practice he has equally distinguished himself in both the criminal and civil courts, and has displayed rare skill in the handling of litigation, whatever has happened to be its nature.

Mr. Crawley is a democrat in his political views. He holds membership in the Georgia State Bar Association, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Woodmen of the World and the Sigma Nu college fraternity, in all of which he has made numerous friendships. As a citizen he has lent his aid to the promotion of all movements calculated to be of benefit to Waycross or its people.

On July 9, 1912, at Union Springs, Alabama, Mr. Crawley was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Norman, daughter of Joseph D. Norman, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Crawley are active members of the Methodist Church and general favorites in church and social circles of Waycross.

Rev. George White, historian and Episcopalian clergyman, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 12, 1802. He was ordained priest in 1836, holding his first charge in his native city, but the last twenty-four years of his life were spent in pastoral labors in Alabama. He died in 1887. His "White's Statistics of Georgia," published in 1849, and "Historical Collections of Georgia," 1855, are considered invaluable for those interested in the history of the state.

John E. Ward, lawyer, public man and diplomat, was born in Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia, October 2, 1814. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Savannah in 1835. Within the next decade he was solicitor general, United States district attorney, and a member of the Legislature. He was speaker of its Lower House in 1853, chairman of the National

Democratic Convention in 1856, and in 1858 resigned from the State Senate to become United States minister to China. He was abroad until 1861, when he resigned and returned to Savannah. He took no active part in the Civil war, practiced thirty years in New York after 1866, but returned to his native county, where he died in 1902.

HARRY D. REED. A lawyer who has won creditable distinction since locating at Waycross about seven years ago, Harry D. Reed came to South Georgia to practice after a number of years as one of the responsible officials for the Government on the Panama Canal zone.

He was born in the Far West at Ogden, Utah, July 3, 1877, a son of Edward H. and Helen C. (Day) Reed. His parents were married in Wisconsin where the father was born, while the mother was a native of Hamilton, New York. Edward H. Reed has been identified with railroad service for a great many years and that business took him to many parts of the country. He was long connected with the Southern Pacific and was an employe of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and lives at Waycross with his son Harry. He is now seventy-six years of age. The mother is also still living, at the age of seventy-four. Of their five children, there are two daughters living, and Harry, the only son was fourth in order of birth.

As a boy he attended school at Ogden, Utah, but from the age of fifteen became dependent upon his own exertions to advance himself in the world. For a time he was a student at Mercer University in Georgia, and took his law course in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., where he graduated in 1901. For several years he was in the Government service at Washington, and was then sent to the Panama Canal zone, where he remained six years, and from 1903 to 1909 was executive secretary of the canal zone. Resigning his position there in 1909 he returned to Georgia and has since enjoyed a growing private law practice at Waycross. He is junior member of the firm of Parks & Reed, whose offices are in the Bunn Building at Waycross.

He has also made his energy felt in public affairs, and during 1912-13 served as mayor of Waycross and has also filled the office of county attorney of Ware County. He is a member of the County and Georgia State Bar associations, is a democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist Church.

In September, 1907, at Washington, D. C., he married Miss Allis Fraem Mitchell. Her parents were McHenry and Alice (Duval) Mitchell, who are still living in Harford County, Maryland, and are of New England stock. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one son, Harry D., Jr., born at Waycross in 1911, and a daughter born in 1916.

FRANK C. FOLKS, M. D. His service covering forty years as a physician and surgeon in Ware County has brought Doctor Folks an enviable place in the medical fraternity, and this period has also been punctuated at different times by important public distinctions. For several years he was a member of the State Senate, and represented his home district with great ability and fidelity.

A native Georgian, he was born in Jefferson County, October 13, 1852, a son of Dr. William B. and Mary Jefferson (Miller) Folks. His father was a physician before him, and as Doctor Folks has a son who is now practicing medicine, the family has thus furnished medical men for three successive generations covering more than sixty years. Both his parents were born in Georgia, and Dr. William B. Folks practiced medicine in Ware County from 1856 to 1886, until his death at the age of fifty-six. During the war he went out as a surgeon with the Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry, with the rank of assistant chief surgeon, but on account of failing health was sent home. After recovering he raised a company of his own and took command as cap-

tain. The mother of Doctor Folks died in Ware County in 1906 at the age of seventy-six.

Second of five children, Doctor Folks grew up in the country district of Ware County, attended the district schools and being largely dependent upon his own resources he undertook various lines of employment before preparing for his permanent vocation. He was a clerk for two years with the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad at Savannah. He then entered the Savannah Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1876. At once returning to Ware County, he has now been in active practice there for a period of forty years.

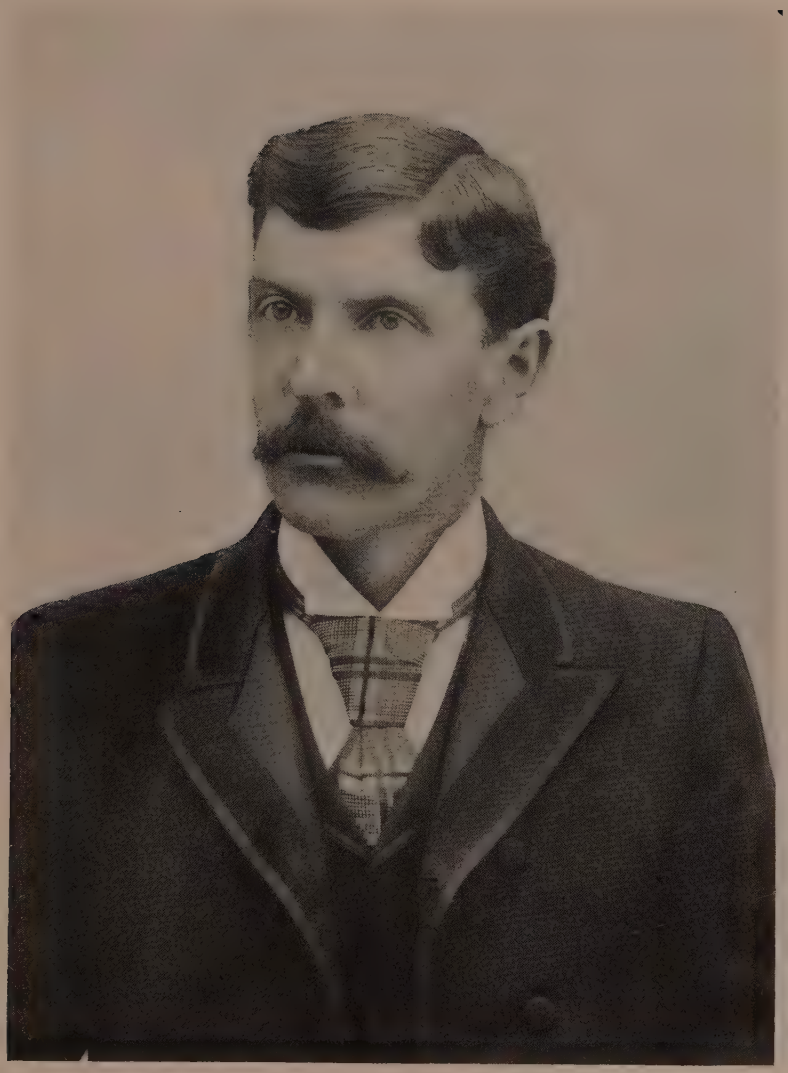
In 1888-89 Doctor Folks served as mayor of Waycross and filled the same office during 1904-05. He was elected senator from the Fifth Senatorial District for the years 1888-89. One material contribution to Waycross was the Folks Building, which he erected. Doctor Folks is an active member of the County and State Medical societies, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics a democrat.

On August 15, 1877, in Clinch County, Georgia, he married Miss Emma A. Morgan, daughter of Jonathan L. Morgan and wife, a well known family of Clinch County. To their marriage have been born nine children. Two of them died in infancy and another after her marriage, Mrs. Frankie Rivers. Mrs. P. K. Groff, the oldest of the living children, was born in Clinch County, now lives in Waycross and is the mother of three children. Mrs. Charles E. Newton was born at Waycross and lives in Denver, Colorado, the mother of two children. Dr. W. M. Folks is associated with his father in practice at Waycross. Fleming is a druggist at Waycross. Robert Folks and Miss Louise are both in school at Waycross.

Thomas Cobb Moore. In the death of Thomas Cobb Moore, not only Hancock County but all Georgia lost a man of exceeding worth. He was a scion of a family which has been prominent in Georgia history for a hundred years and preserved in his own life the sturdy virtues that had made his forefathers eminent. He was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, September 30, 1860, and died at Sparta, Georgia, October 2, 1914. His parents were George Burnett and Martha (Lumpkin) Moore.

The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Moore, George Lumpkin, came with his son, John Lumpkin, from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, to Georgia in 1784 and settled in what was then Wilkes but is now Oglethorpe County, founding a family which has had many notable members. The grandfather of Mr. Moore was Rev. George Lumpkin, a wealthy farmer and a prominent Baptist minister. A great-uncle, Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, was four times elected to Congress, twice elected governor of Georgia, and represented the state in the United States Senate from December 13, 1837, to March 4, 1841. Another great-uncle, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and held that office for twenty-two years. Another distinguished member of this family, Rev. Jack Lumpkin, a great-uncle of Mr. Moore, was a noted preacher in Georgia a century ago. Coming closer, Hon. John H. Lumpkin, of Rome, Georgia, who was judge of the Cherokee Circuit and a member of Congress for eight years, was an uncle of Mr. Moore, while among his first cousins may be mentioned the late Judge Samuel Lumpkin, Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Philip Cook, secretary of the State of Georgia.

Both parents of Mr. Moore were born in Oglethorpe County which continued the family home until the opening of the war between the states, when the father turned aside from his easy life as a planter and gave himself up to serve as a soldier. He died bravely on one of the battle fields. The mother



T. C. Moore

later retired to Athens where she survived for many years, her death occurring in 1907.

Thomas Cobb Moore was the third born in his parents' family of six children. He came upon the stage of life at a perilous time and through the misfortunes of war was deprived of a father's care and protection in infancy. His early advantages were thereby lessened in every direction. When twenty years old he made choice of career, entering the newspaper office of the Advocate-Democrat, at Crawfordsville and continued with that journal for five years, learning every technical and practical detail of the printing business.

When Mr. Moore came to Sparta he was associated with Sidney Lewis in the establishment of a newspaper which they named the Ishmaelite. At the beginning their circulation was small but that they had expected, but into the development of this enterprise Mr. Moore put all his strength and vitality and to-day this paper circulates all over the state with 2,000 subscribers, and has an advertising patronage that insures its stability. All through the early struggles and later, when success crowned his efforts, Mr. Moore kept aiming high, it being his object to make his paper in every way a necessity to the people of Georgia because of its excellence. Its career has been remarkable and its future is well assured. Many improvements in the plant have been made in recent years, including the installing of linotype machines of most modern construction. Although no longer does he control its policy and direct its affairs, it is in able hands, his eldest son, G. Burnett Moore succeeding as editor and proprietor at the time of his death.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Hall, a daughter of the late Hon. John H. Hall, formerly a member of the State Legislature from Warren County, and they became the parents of four children: George Burnett, who was born in 1893 and is his father's successor and a representative citizen of Sparta; Gladys, who was born in 1897; and John H. and Clement G., the former born in 1903 and the latter in 1905.

Never a politician outside his newspaper activities, Mr. Moore, nevertheless, always gave hearty support to the democratic party. He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. His charities were many, his kind heart leading him to give generously when appeals reached him, and for this and other reasons he was widely esteemed and his death universally deplored.

Frederick Victor Paradise. Among the young lawyers of pronounced character, whether considered from the viewpoint of progressive citizenship or from the standpoint of professional attainment, is found Frederick Victor Paradise, of Waycross. While comparatively a newcomer to the legal fraternity, he has already shown the possession of qualities which combine to form the successful attorney. Mr. Paradise was born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, Georgia, October 2, 1887, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Cartledge) Paradise.

Thomas Paradise was born in Lincoln County, Georgia, in 1855, was there reared and educated, and grew up amid an agricultural atmosphere, so that when he entered upon his life's work he chose the vocation of farming. He has continued to be engaged in this calling all of his life, and is one of the well-to-do, influential citizens of this community, where his sterling qualities of character have served to place him high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a democrat, although not a politician, and a member of the Baptist Church, in the work of which he has taken an active part. Mrs. Paradise, also a native of Lincoln County, has been a member of the Methodist Church since girlhood. Of the eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Paradise, Frederick Victor is the second in order of birth and the eldest son.

After attending the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, Frederick Victor Paradise pursued his high school studies at Lincolnton, and then took an academic course of 2½ years at the State Normal School

at Athens. Later he spent one year in the literary department of the University of Georgia, and with this preparation entered upon his legal studies in the law department of the same institution. He was graduated therefrom in 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and received the only two prizes in the law department and was the leading speaker representing the law class on commencement day. While taking the law course he also continued his literary studies. On October 2, 1912, he located at Waycross. Mr. Paradise is an excellent exemplar of the restless yet substantial ability of the rising lawyer of today, and his youth and vigor give promise of many years of usefulness and satisfaction. Already he has gained some distinction in cases of importance on the Waycross Circuit and has shown himself to be a formidable opponent and a valuable associate. In politics a democrat, he takes an active interest in the success of his party, although the duties of his constantly growing practice have allowed him to take little more than a spectator's participation in political matters. He holds membership in the Ware County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, and is generally held in high esteem by his fellow-practitioners. Mr. Paradise belongs to the First Baptist Church of Waycross. He is a friend of education and has been so since the year after he left normal school, when he taught for several terms at Perkins and Beach, Georgia.

Mr. Paradise was married June 28, 1914, at Waycross, Georgia, to Miss Margaret Stanton, a native of Waycross, and daughter of Valentine L. and Margaret (Clark) Stanton, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Paradise have one daughter, Margaret Clarke.

Claud Burton Crawford, M. D. "The vocation of the practicing physician is the spirit of Christianity in action," declares one of great authority and wide human experience. The world at large must coincide. The healing art, old as the ages, may, in the twentieth century prove far more efficacious than ever before, but its spirit is the same and its practitioners deserve the high regard in which they are almost universally held. One of the leading physicians and surgeons of the county seat of Fannin County, Georgia, whose educational and personal qualifications have enabled him to build up, in a comparatively short time a large and lucrative practice, is Dr. Claud Burton Crawford of Blue Ridge.

Doctor Crawford was born at Morganton, Georgia, September 25, 1875, and is the seventh born in a family of ten children. His parents, L. B. and Sarah M. (Beaver) Crawford, were born in North Carolina and were brought to Georgia as children. Their parents settled in that part of Gilmer County that subsequently became Fannin County, and here they were reared, later married and still reside. L. B. Crawford was the pioneer merchant of Blue Ridge, where he has been in business for forty-five years and still continues to be active although approaching his seventy-sixth birthday. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army for a short time as an officer in the commissary department. He is one of the substantial men of Blue Ridge.

Claud Burton Crawford attended the public schools of Morganton and later the Blue Ridge High School, afterward taking a course in the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega. Following his return he was associated for a time with his father in the mercantile business and then embarked in business for himself in partnership with a brother and so continued until 1903. In the meanwhile he had given considerable attention to medical study and prepared himself to enter the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. Later he attended the University of Southern Tennessee and also Birmingham College, from the latter institution being graduated in 1905 with his medical degree.

Doctor Crawford immediately opened an office at Blue Ridge and has established his permanent home here, amid familiar surroundings and where both his family and that of his wife, have been prominent social factors for many years.

In April, 1901, Doctor Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, a daughter of A. L. Tone, an old and respected resident of Blue Ridge. Doctor and Mrs. Crawford have one son, Ernest, who was born in 1902 and is now attending school at Blue Ridge.

Doctor Crawford has been prominent also in political and in fraternal circles. He was elected mayor of Blue Ridge on the republican ticket and while serving in that office showed firmness and efficiency, later resigning on account of other pressing demands on his time. At present he is serving in the office of high priest of the Masonic Blue Lodge; belongs to the Odd Fellows and also to the Woodmen of the World and in 1907 was sent as a delegate from the last named body to Jacksonville, Florida, where the convention was assembled. In addition to attending to an unusually large practice, Doctor Crawford is examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life and the Mutual Life, as well as for other organizations. His enthusiasm for his profession and his determination to keep abreast of the times in medical science, may be indicated by the fact of his membership in the leading medical and surgical organizations of the country, these including the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the Fannin County Medical Association, of which he has been secretary since 1905, and special medical bodies organized for investigation.

THOMAS MORELAND ZELLARS. The typical American of today, North or South, is the man of enterprise, who sees and grasps the passing opportunity and makes it a stepping-stone to prosperity, while incidentally benefiting his fellow man. Among the men of enterprise in Grantville, Heard County, Georgia, is Thomas Moreland Zellars, who was born in this town September 1, 1872. His parents were Thomas Edward and Mary Ellen (Moreland) Zellars, and he is a grandson of Solomon Zellars, who, about 1841, removed with his family from Lincoln County to Campbell County, this state. Solomon was a large planter and slaveholder and a man of considerable importance in his community. Thomas Edward Zellars was a lad of seven years when he settled with the family in Campbell County. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Ninth Georgia Regiment, was wounded at Ocean Pond and invalided home to die. He recovered, however, and three months later joined Johnston's army at Richmond and participated in the Battle of Richmond. After the close of the war he settled in Grantville and began a mercantile career in partnership with Capt. William J. Garrett, who was the financial and silent member of the concern. The business was successful and the partnership continued until the death of Captain Garrett, at which time Mr. Zellars purchased Mr. Garrett's interest from his heirs. An active, enterprising man, he was always looking for opportunities to improve and was quick to see them when they presented themselves. He built the first brick store in Grantville and also the first brick residence, organized the bank, of which he was president for many years until his retirement from business life, and was also engaged in farming enterprises. On the whole, he was a fine example of what can be accomplished by a man of energy, intelligence and perseverance; a natural leader when anything of importance was to be undertaken, and at all times a power in the community. He was a native of Lincoln County and died in Grantville, Heard County, January 24, 1914, at the age of eighty years, having been a widower some twenty-three years. His wife, Mary Ellen, who died in 1891, was a native of Grantville and daughter of Maj. Thomas Moreland, born in Jones County. Prior to the

war the Morelands were the largest slave owners in Coweta County, having a plantation of about 4,000 acres and owning 100 slaves. The Town of Moreland, Georgia, was named in their honor. It can be guessed, therefore, that the mother of the subject of this memoir, was reared in all the luxury and refinement characteristic of wealthy Southerners in ante-bellum days. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Zellars, one of whom died in infancy. The others were: Jessie L., wife of W. A. Ward of Atlanta; Thomas Moreland; Ellen Garrett, widow of H. Abner Camp, of Newnan, Georgia; Emma Belle, wife of I. N. Orr, of Newnan; and Estelle, who is the wife of Bright Blaylock, the son of Hon. A. O. Blaylock, and resides in Fayetteville, Georgia.

Thomas Moreland Zellars acquired his education in the Grantville public schools and at Emory College, where he spent the junior year. In 1892 he entered into the cotton seed business in Grantville, beginning in a modest way. As the business prospered he enlarged his operations until in 1907, on May 28th, he organized the Grantville Oil Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, in which he owns a controlling interest, having also from the beginning held the office of president. This company has invested $300,000 on their plant, building fine mills and installing modern machinery. They crush on an average sixty tons of cotton seed and manufacture 250,000 gallons of oil annually. They also own seven ginneries situated in Troup, Meriwether and Coweta counties. Mr. Zellars' personal interests are also diversified and important, including a planing mill, ice plant, fertilizer works and other enterprises, furnishing employment altogether to upwards of seventy persons. Practically all of this business is operated by home capital, indicating a natural and healthy growth of the town with little or no outside aid. Mr. Zellars has also built and owns a number of valuable business and residence properties. For a number of years he has been an active and efficient member of the city council, working on the side of progress, and often taking the initiative with respect to local improvements. It was he who installed the telephone system, which he later sold to the Bell Telephone Company. He also took a leading part in the adoption of the public school system, and in the building of one of the finest schoolhouses in Georgia, for a city of the size of Grantville. During the depression of the trade in the South, which began in the fall of 1914, so far from allowing himself to get discouraged, he showed his faith in the future by continuing his building enterprises, also encouraging his fellow citizens to persevere in their various operations, and his cheerful optimism has done much to keep alive the spirit of enterprise in Grantville and throughout the vicinity. Automobile trips are his favorite diversion, and he owns one of the finest garages in the South for a town of this size. It is but natural that, having done so much for the town, his fellow citizens should hold Mr. Zellars in high esteem and seek his aid and advice in all matters of importance affecting local interests. He was elected to the office of county commissioner without any effort on his part and performed useful service for one term. Mr. Zellars is a Mason, his affiliations with the order including membership in Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Atlanta; he also belongs to the order of Elks. In religion he is a Baptist, contributing liberally to the support of the church of that denomination in Grantville.

At St. Charles, Powela County, Georgia, August 22, 1895, Mr. Zellars was married to Miss Clara Emily Fuller, daughter of J. C. and Margaret (Evans) Fuller. Her father, who was for a number of years engaged in the wholesale mercantile business in Atlanta, died in 1908. Four children, all born in Grantville, have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zellars, namely: Thomas Edward, now a student at Culver (Indiana) Military Academy; Margaret, who is also a student; Emily and Mary Ella. Mrs. Zellars' religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church, of which she is a sincere and useful member.

JAMES M. WAYNE, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1790. He graduated from Princeton University in 1808, studied law both East and South and in 1810 was admitted to the bar at Savannah. In 1821-22 he was elected to the Legislature, served as judge of the Superior Court in 1824-29, was a member of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third congresses and resigned his seat to become associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died while occupying that bench at Washington, July 5, 1867.

JOSEPH MERIWETHER TERRELL. The late Joseph M. Terrell, governor and United States senator, was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, June 6, 1861. In 1882 he began his practice as a lawyer in the small town of Greenville. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature from Meriwether County and was the youngest member of the House. He was re-elected in 1886, and in 1890 to the State Senate. In 1892 he was elected attorney general of Georgia over two of the most prominent lawyers of the state by a two-thirds vote in the convention. Attorney General Terrell continued for ten years to be Georgia's lawyer before the high courts of the Nation. His record in this capacity carries the honor of having tried more cases before the United States Supreme Court than any attorney general the state ever had, and still more remarkable, the records yield the distinction that he never lost a single case before this court in Georgia's interest. His two terms as governor ended in 1907 and in 1910 he was appointed United States senator on the death of Hon. A. S. Clay. He was holding his seat in the Upper House of Congress at the time of his own decease on November 17, 1912.

HON. SAMUEL F. GARLINGTON. The City of Augusta, Georgia, has many reasons to entertain feelings of local pride and a cogent one is the possession as citizens of so large a class of educated, enlightened and cultured men. One who occupies a prominent place among this class, is Hon. Samuel F. Garlington, whose versatile gifts have made him conspicuous as an educator, lawyer and statesman. He was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, and is the only surviving son of Creswell and Elizabeth (Fleming) Garlington. Both parents were born in South Carolina and still reside there, the father now in his eighty-second and the mother in her seventy-fifth year. Creswell Garlington during his active years was well known as a lawyer and for years has been prominent in his section. During the war between the states he served as a member of Gen. A. C. Garlington's staff and lived to return unharmed to his home when hostilities ceased. Mr. Garlington has one sister, Mrs. J. Wells Todd, who resides at Laurens, South Carolina. His one brother, J. Conway Garlington, is deceased.

Following preliminary instruction in boyhood, Samuel F. Garlington entered the South Carolina College at Columbia and subsequently became a student in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, from which institution he was graduated in 1890, very soon afterward becoming president of Butler Male and Female College, at Butler, Georgia. Although entirely successful in the educational field the young man cherished other ambitions and closely applied himself in spare moments to the study of law, under the direction of the well known attorney, W. E. Steed. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and for six months afterward was associated in practice with his preceptor. Mr. Garlington then continued alone in practice until 1909, when he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John M. Cozart, which continued until April, 1916. As a lawyer he has been recognized from the first as able and effective and his standing professionally has always been honorable in character.

In the meanwhile Mr. Garlington became deeply interested in politics, frequently being elected as a delegate to democratic state conventions and ere

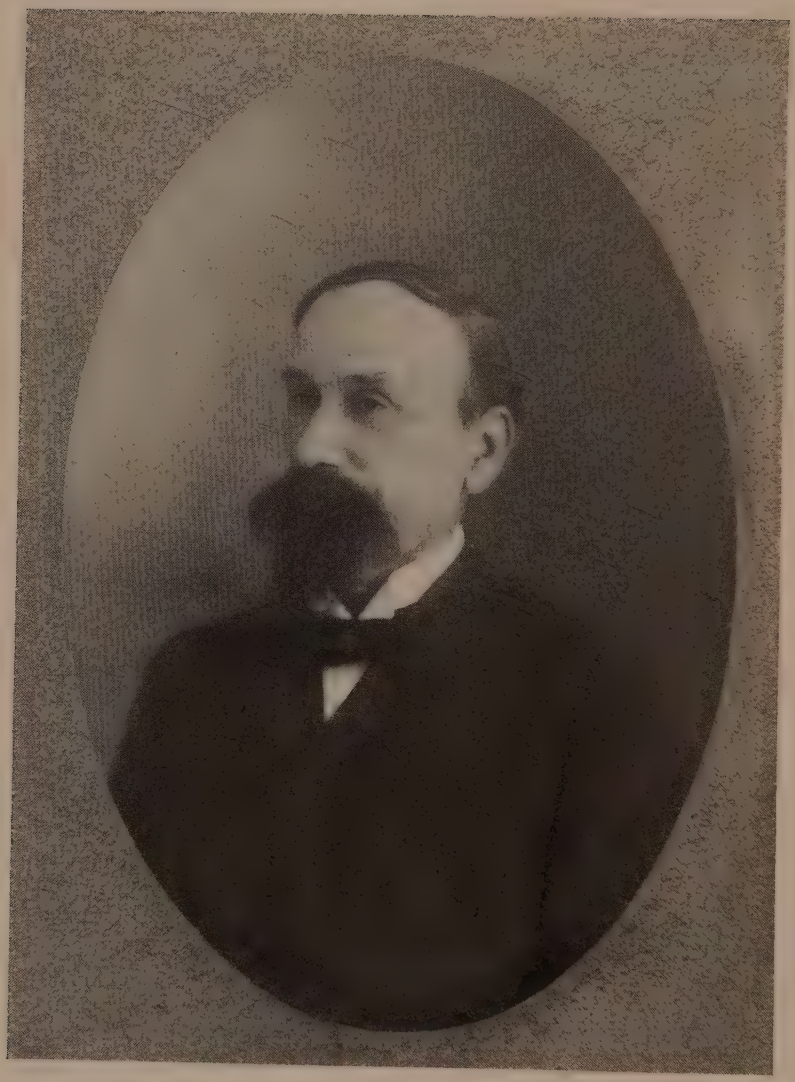
long he began to be considered by the party leaders as a strong force and one well qualified in every way for the office of state representative. He was elected first in 1908, and served continuously until he resigned in April, 1916, on account of the disastrous fire which visited Augusta, March 22, 1916. He has made an honorable name for himself in the legislative halls, lending his influence to every measure that, with his legal experience, he is able to judge beneficial and aiding to defeat through his vote every proposed law that has had selfish greed or demoralizing features attached to it. While every portion of the state claims his attention he endeavors to assist his own constituents as far as he can do so honorably. For three years he has been a member of the democratic county executive committee.

Mr. Garlington was united in marriage with Miss Mary Cozart, on January 3, 1906. She is a daughter of the late John P. Cozart, a well known resident of Wilkes County, who died in 1891. The mother of Mrs. Garlington lives at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Garlington are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association and belongs also to the library association and maintains his interest in his old Greek letter fraternity, the Sigma Nu. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias; has been noble grand in the local lodge of Odd Fellows; is member of the Owls; was vice president of the Beavers and was the first president of the Eagles, in which organization he has served at times as a delegate to other points. At college he was president of Polytechnic Literary Society, and commencement orator in his class, and represented his debating society on several public occasions.

Hon. John William Quincey. For more than twenty years Hon. John William Quincey, a sterling citizen of Douglas, has occupied a distinctive place among the members of the legal profession of the Waycross Circuit. His superior attainments and ability placed him in the front ranks ere he had been engaged in practice many years, and from his initial steps in his chosen profession it was manifest that his success was assured. By nature and acquired knowledge eminently fitted for his vocation, he has been frequently called to positions of importance in public life, particularly those dealing with the administration of law, in which his clear judicial mind has enabled him to discharge his duties in a manner that has made him one of the most impartial, capable and popular incumbents that has ever graced and honored the Waycross Circuit Bench.

Judge Quincey was born at White Springs, Hamilton County, Florida, September 27, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah Quincey, natives of England, the father born in Cambridgeshire and the mother in Lynn Regis, Norfolk County. They were married in England, and during the latter '50s emigrated to the United States, first spending about one year in New York and then moving to Florida. There Samuel Quincey engaged in farming and stockraising, in Hamilton and Levy counties, until shortly after his wife's death, when he disposed of his interests and moved to Douglas. Since that time he has lived a quiet retired life. Of the seven children in the family, three survive: Hendricks J., an attorney at law at Ocilla, Georgia; Lillie, who is the wife of J. H. Collier, of Levy County, Florida; and John William.

John William Quincey received a public school education in the public and high schools of Levy County, Florida, and when still a young man entered upon his career as an educator, first teaching in the public schools of Florida, then coming to Georgia, where he taught for several years. During this period he devoted all his spare time to the study of law, and during the latter years had the benefit of the preceptorship of W. S. Humphreys, an able lawyer of Quitman, Georgia. He was admitted to the Georgia bar by Hon. Augustus S. Housel, of Thomasville, Georgia, in 1894, and at once engaged in practice at Douglas, where his labors have since been centered. Not long after



Jno. S. Reid.

his arrival Judge Quincey began to attract attention by his comprehensive understanding of the principles of law, his careful preparation of cases and his fidelity to his clients' interests. The long hours which he had devoted to study after the hard day's work in the class room were beginning to bring their reward, and case after case was marked on the credit side of the young attorney's ledger. He became recognized as one of the most forceful and thorough lawyers of the circuit, and business of large proportions and great importance soon came to him, so that more and more he engaged in corporation law. At this time he is attorney and division counsel for the Georgia & Florida Railroad, the Union Banking Company of Douglas and the Broxton Bank, of Broxton, Georgia, as well as attorney for numerous other large corporations and institutions. He is a capable business man as well as a leader in professional life, and has identified himself with many large enterprises, including the Union Banking Company, the oldest and strongest banking institution in Coffee County, of which he is vice president and a director; the Georgia Casualty Company, of Macon, of which he is a director; and the Douglas Oil and Fertilizer Company, of which he is president and which he helped to organize. As an agriculturist, he is operating sixteen plows on his large plantations in Coffee County, where he has improvements of the most modern kind and buildings substantial in character and attractive in appearance, and, in the handling of city realties, he has been one of the foremost upbuilders of Douglas.

As Judge Quincey's abilities and talents became recognized, he began to be looked upon with favor as a possible incumbent of public offices, and after filling several minor positions, was elected mayor of Douglas, a capacity in which he served with signal ability and fidelity. He was next appointed judge of the city courts of Douglas, by Governor Candler, and served two years in that position, and in 1914 was appointed by Governor Slayton to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. T. A. Parker, as judge of the Superior courts for Waycross Circuit. His decisions, during his judicial service, have been a full embodiment of the law applicable to the litigated points, and have been entirely free from judicial bias. He has the utmost respect and confidence of his fellow citizens for his upright life and for what he has accomplished, and for the fact that he has used the talents with which nature endowed him to the best possible advantage, in a way which has not only benefited himself, but which has also proved of benefit to his fellow men. Fraternally, the judge is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

Judge Quincey was married October 17, 1894, at Lake City, Florida, to Miss Blanche Frink, a native of Jasper, Hamilton County, Florida, and a daughter of Dr. L. F. and Benita (Hately) Frink, of that city. Judge and Mrs. Quincey are the parents of two children, both born at Douglas: Hately J., born August 13, 1900, who is a graduate of the Eleventh District Agricultural College; and Blanche, born March 27, 1902, who is a student. Mrs. Quincey and the children are also members of the Episcopal Church.

Hon. John Samuel Reid. No family in Putnam County has merited a higher place in general esteem on account of individual and collective worth and usefulness than that of Reid, of which the member mentioned above is now serving with admirable efficiency in the office of probate judge. Judge Reid is a Confederate soldier, and after the issues of the war were decided spent many years as a farmer and business man in Putnam County. He is now living at a good old age in Eatonton and has devoted a number of years to the public service, formerly as a member of the Legislature, and now in the wise and careful handling of the chancery matters that come before his jurisdiction.

John Samuel Reid was born at Eatonton in Putnam County, Georgia,

December 21, 1839, a son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Terrell) Reid. His mother was a cousin to Governor Joseph Terrell of Georgia and a daughter of Richmond and Kitty (Butler) Terrell. The Terrell family has a widespread membership throughout the South, and has been almost equally prominent in Virginia, Georgia and Texas. The Reid family came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and to Georgia. It was established by the great-grandfather of Judge Reid, Samuel Reid. This ancestor, Samuel Reid, came from the Northern part of Ireland or Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century, and first settled in the Piedmont region of Pennsylvania. Some time during the Revolutionary war he raised a company and led it as captain in numerous skirmishes and engagements. Previously he had been a member of the Mecklenburg Convention which framed the original Declaration of Independence. He was prominent as a planter. The grandfather, Alexander Reid, was born in North Carolina, was reared and educated there, and became a farmer and slave owner. He was one of the early settlers of Hancock County, Georgia, and in 1806 moved to Putnam County, where he continued his activities as a planter and owned a large retinue of slaves. He served one term in the State Legislature, and was an active state's rights democrat. His death occurred at the age of sixty-three, and his wife passed away in 1860 at the same age.

Edmund Reid, father of Judge Reid, was the fifth among ten children. He was born in 1802 and died in 1881. As a young man he read law in Putnam County, but gave most of his attention to the business of planting. He sent five sons to the Confederate army. Prior to the war he was a strong Union man, but after secession he did all in his power to promote the interests of the Confederacy. In 1855 he was a member of the Legislature, and his life was an important contribution to the upbuilding of Putnam County. His wife died in 1882 at the age of eighty. The family were all members of the Presbyterian Church. The eight children of Edmund and Elizabeth Reid were: Captain Richmond A. Reid, who served in the quartermaster's department of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment until the end of the war and died in Putnam County in 1881; James S., who was a lieutenant colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment, later a farmer in Morgan County, and died there in 1885; Ann C., wife of Maj. W. A. Wilson, lives in Morgan County, Georgia; Mary Frances is the widow of Judge Thomas G. Lawson of Eatonton; William T., who served in the Twenty-second Georgia Battalion of the State Troops, was a farmer in Putnam County until his death in 1912; the next in order in the family is Judge Reid; Edward T. Reid was killed at the Battle of McDonald, Virginia, while in the Twelfth Georgia Division; Susan is the wife of P. W. Walton of Madison, Georgia.

Judge Reid spent his youth on his father's plantation in Putnam County, attended the public schools of Eatonton, and before the war was a student in the Georgia Military College at Marietta. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company B of the Third Georgia Regiment, Wright's Brigade, and was present in a number of notable engagements in Virginia and elsewhere. He was severely wounded September 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, and was again wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on Cemetery Heights, where he was left lying on the field and was taken prisoner. He was sent to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie and was held a prisoner there until the close of the war.

With the close of the war came the duties of peace in a devastated country, and for twenty-five years he was successfully identified with farming in Putnam County. In the meantime civic honors came to him, and in 1880 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1886 sent to the Lower House of the Legislature. While in the Legislature he proved a strong but generally conservative influence, and was more interested in the quality of legislation than in the quantity. In 1906 he was elected ordinary or probate judge, and his

administration of that office has been characterized by a tendency to settle disputes among heirs without resorting to costly litigation, and in this office as in all other relations he has won hosts of friends and admirers.

Judge Reid is a Jeffersonian democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Church. In 1866 he married for his first wife Louise Dennis of Putnam County, daughter of William Dennis. Mrs. Reid died in 1879, the mother of five children, three of whom died in infancy. One of the survivors was Dr. E. Hunter Reid, who graduated from the Baltimore Dental College and was connected with the Georgia State Sanitarium when he died. William Dennis Reid, the only one living of the first marriage, is a scholar and educator, graduated A. B. from the Georgia State University, took his master's degree at the University of Wisconsin, and has also pursued post-graduate studies in Columbia University at New York. In 1881 Judge Reid married Miss Mary Johnston, who was born in Texas, a daughter of William and Mary (Reece) Johnston. Mrs. Reid died in 1910, without children.

A. G. & Julian B. McCurry. There can be no happier connection in either business or professional life than that which exists between father and son, the older man contributing his broad experience and thorough knowledge of human nature to the assets of the firm, while the young man gives of his enthusiasm and youthful energy. This desirable combination finds an illustration in the firm of A. G. & Julian B. McCurry, of Hartwell, Georgia, which is made up of Asbury G. McCurry, father, and Julian B. McCurry, son, and which is known as one of the strongest legal firms and among the largest real estate owners in Hart County and that section. Both men have won high reputations in law, the father being an attorney of forty years' experience, in whose career many hard-fought legal battles have occurred, while the son is a representative of the younger type of lawyer and business man, who has inherited many of his father's sterling qualities of character.

Asbury G. McCurry was born in 1852 on a farm six miles from Hartwell, in Hart County, a homestead which has been in the family name for more than a century. He was reared on the farm, but early displayed a predilection for the law, and entered and was duly graduated from the University of Georgia, following which he entered upon the practice of his profession. For forty years he has been accounted one of the leading lawyers of Northeast Georgia, and during this period has had charge of many important legal interests. A democrat in politics, he has taken a leading part in public affairs, and on several occasions has been sent as representative from Hart County to the Legislature of the state, in which body his record was one of excellent service. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the committee of the Legislature to revise the code of Georgia. He is now a director of the Hartwell Railway Company and a trustee of the Eighth District Agricultural School. Mr. McCurry has contributed largely to the upbuilding of Hartwell, erecting many of its business houses. While he was too young to take an active part in the Civil war, the family was well represented in that struggle by five of his brothers who took part as soldiers under the flag of the Confederacy. Mr. McCurry married at Hartwell, Miss Frances Benson, who was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, in 1855, a daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Norton) Benson. Her father was one of the earliest settlers at Hartwell, where he built the first house erected in this city. He served as a member of the State Senate during the Civil war period, always took an important part in public affairs, and died in 1892, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Benson, who was a great friend of Mrs. Joseph E. Brown and served as maid of honor at her wedding, died in 1881, at Hartwell. Three children were born to Asbury G. and Frances McCurry, of whom one died in infancy.

Julian B. McCurry was born at Hartwell, Georgia, April 22, 1879, and received the foundation for his education in the public schools. After some

preparation under his father's preceptorship, he entered the University of Georgia, taking an academic course for three years and from which institution he was graduated in law in 1901, and immediately became associated with his father in the practice of law. Like his father, he has taken an active part in democratic political affairs. In 1902 was elected as a member of the House of Representatives, being the youngest member of the body, and in 1909-10 was sent as representative from the Thirty-first District to the State Senate, of which body he was honored with election as president pro tem. He has been foremost in movements making for the betterment of Hartwell, both in a business and civic way, and is known as one of the men to whom the city must look for its further advancement. He is now vice president of the Hart County Bank.

On June 7, 1911, Mr. McCurry was married in Morgan County, Georgia, to Miss Richmond Virginia Walton, daughter of P. W. Walton, a well known banker and planter of that county. They have no children.

Buford Francis Boykin. Among Carroll County families the Boykins have long enjoyed well earned distinctions in the professions, in public affairs, and as citizens of the finest integrity and honor. Buford F. Boykin is one of the younger attorneys practicing at Carrollton, and though his practice has covered only a few years he now enjoys a prestige hardly second to any in the Coweta Circuit.

Buford Francis Boykin was born in Troup County, Georgia, October 4, 1884, a son of Samuel J. and Ida May (Wilkinson) Boykin. His parents now both reside at Carrollton and were both born in Troup County. Samuel J. Boykin is a son of John Thomas Boykin, who was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, and served with the rank of captain in Cobb's Legion during the war between the states. His record as a soldier can be found mentioned in the published history of Cobb's Legion. In the years before the war he was one of the largest planters in Troup County, owned a great number of slaves and used their labor for the operation of about 4,000 acres of land. Always a man of influence, after the war he was quite prominent in democratic politics. His death occurred at the age of sixty-six. Samuel J. Boykin who was the third son among nine children, is a graduate of Emory College, prepared for the law and began practice at La Grange in Troup County, from which point he removed to Carrollton in 1890 and continued his profession there until failing health compelled him to retire. He was born in 1863, was married in 1883, and he and his wife now live at Carrollton. He has always been active in the democratic party, and his name was twice on the electoral ticket of Georgia. Buford F. Boykin is the oldest in a family of seven children. His brother Shirley C. Boykin, who was born in Alabama, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Georgia with the class of 1911, is engaged in practice at Carrollton, and married Miss Helen Long, daughter of H. W. Long, of Carrollton; Luta is the wife of Thomas Ambrose Herndon, of Carrollton; Miss Elma, Samuel J., Jr., and Elizabeth all live at home in Carrollton. One of the children died in infancy.

Buford F. Boykin acquired his education partly in the public schools and partly in the colleges at La Grange and Dahlonega. Early in life he responded to influences which caused him to take up the study of dentistry. He graduated in dentistry at Atlanta, and was soon established in a profitable practice at Carrollton and continued the work for five years. It was never entirely satisfactory as a profession and permanent calling, and from his early years he had shown a marked preference for the law. His enthusiasm for that profession grew with passing years and while practicing dentistry he devoted all his spare time to his law books with his father as a preceptor, and had finally reached that stage of proficiency and knowledge where in 1909 he passed an examination and was admitted to practice before Hon. R. W.

Freeman, judge of the Superior Court of the Coweta Circuit. With his admission to the bar he at once abandoned his dental work and began practice at Carrollton. In 1914 he formed an association with Raymond Robinson under the firm name of Boykin & Robinson. In five years' time Mr. Boykin has made himself one of the leading attorneys of the Coweta Circuit. He is attorney for the Carrollton Bank, the Bank of Temple, the Merchants & Planters Bank of Bowden, and local attorney for the Southern Railroad. He is also a director in the Bowden Bank and in the Lovvorn Grocery Company, Incorporated, and is president of the S. J. Boykin & Sons Insurance Company, an incorporated company which is handling the largest general insurance business in Carroll County. Mr. Boykin might also be classed as an agriculturist, since he owns and operates 700 acres of fine farm land in Carroll County.

For a number of years he has been active in democratic circles and is a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Carroll County. Fraternally his relations are with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is a member of the Methodist Church.

On March 3, 1905, at Macon, Georgia, Mr. Boykin married Miss Aline Bradley, of Carrollton, a daughter of J. T. Bradley. They have one daughter, Caroline, born at Carrollton, June 11, 1912. Mrs. Boykin is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the church societies and woman's clubs. The principal diversion from his business and professional interests Mr. Boykin finds in out of door life and enjoys living as close as possible to nature. His usual summer vacation is spent in his pleasant summer cottage on the shores of a beautiful lake, where he camps for several weeks and recreates.

Isaac Grant. Among the prominent attorneys of Pickens County, Georgia, is Isaac Grant, whose practice has long been of a decidedly important character, connecting him with large litigated interests. In his practice he has shown the ability necessary to cope with intricate and involved complexities of the law, and his clients have never found him negligible of their interests. A native of Georgia, Colonel Grant has always proved a loyal son and devoted promoter of the state's welfare and both professionally and personally he occupies a high position in this section.

Isaac Grant was born in Hall County, Georgia, October 24, 1854, and is a son of Radford and Mary (Williams) Grant. The father was born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he was reared, coming to Georgia in his twenty-first year and remaining in Hall County until his death on October 23, 1871, at the age of forty-eight years. During the war between the states he served in the western army as a private and with a faithfulness that brought him commendation as a soldier. The mother of Isaac Grant was a member of one of the old Hall County families. She survived her husband for many years, dying in 1905. Of their eight children, Isaac was the second in order of birth.

For some years Isaac Grant attended school in Hall County, but, like other youths at that time, found his educational opportunities somewhat curtailed on account of the disorganization caused by the war between the states, his father becoming a soldier and responsibilities falling early on him. In the course of time, after conditions had become happier and normal living was restored, Mr. Grant made the law his choice of career and pursued his studies under the direction of Attorney W. H. Simmons, and at Jasper, Georgia, in 1882, was admitted to the bar. He entered into practice at Jasper and has continued here, taking part ever since in much of the important litigation of the county, and through legal ability building up and sustaining an enviable reputation.

On May 12, 1885, Colonel Grant was united in marriage with Miss Lulu

Mouldin, who is a daughter of Allen Mouldin, a well known resident of Easley, South Carolina. To this marriage the following children have been born: Leland Stanford, who is a resident of Etowah, Tennessee; Gertrude, Mrs. J. A. Sullivan, of Canton, Georgia; Mrs. Ima Freeman, of Easley, South Carolina; and Homer, Allan, Dena May, Pauline, Radford and Baby, all of Jasper, still under the home roof.

In politics a loyal supporter of the democratic party, and ever an active worker for its candidates, Colonel Grant has never desired public office for himself. The demands of his profession are heavy and in the legal triumphs he wins he finds more satisfaction than any political position could afford him. Like other men of prominence and position he is often called upon to further through money and influence, civic movements of various kinds and his fellow citizens ever find him ready to co-operate when the object is benevolent in character and for the general welfare.

Brig.-Gen. Edward Lloyd Thomas was born in Clark County, Georgia, on March 23, 1825. He was a lineal descendant of the famous Thomas and Lloyd families of Maryland—two of the most notable families of that state which have contributed several governors and numerous congressmen, soldiers and judges to the commonwealth. He was graduated from Emory College in 1848; was promoted for gallantry in the Mexican war and commended by the Legislature. Until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he led the quiet life of a planter. He raised the Thirty-fifth Georgia Infantry for the Confederate service, was commissioned its colonel and before the war closed was a brigadier-general. After the war he again retired to his plantation in Newton County. In 1885, under the Cleveland administration, he was appointed to an important position in the Land Department and afterward moved to Oklahoma, where he died in 1898.

William M. Wadley, a pioneer railroad man of the South, was born in New Hampshire about 1812; in his youth served an apprenticeship in his father's blacksmith shop, and moved to Savannah when about twenty years of age. In 1833, he became an employee of the Central Railroad, then in its infancy, and by a continuous series of promotions had reached the presidency of that corporation previous to the Civil war period. The Confederacy made him railroad quartermaster, charged with the general superintendence of transporting soldiers and supplies. After the war he moved to New Orleans, where he was made president of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, and began the railroad development of the Lone Star State. But General Wadley was recalled to Georgia to assume control of the Central, which he held up to the time of his death, August 10, 1882.

Joseph C. Brewer. The marked success which has attended the Douglas Wholesale Grocery Company attests the sagacity, foresight and financial skill of its officers, whose watchful care and fidelity have built up and perpetuated its fortunes. The life of the merchant is less conspicuous before the world than that of a member of one of the learned professions, or of one identified with public affairs, but it is none the less one of arduous labor and thorough engrossment, one which demands a high order of organizing talent, watchfulness of the trend of affairs, and more than ordinary financial skill. It has been the possession of these qualities that has brought Joseph C. Brewer, manager of the Douglas Wholesale Grocery Company, to his present prominent position among the business men of South Georgia. Mr. Brewer is a merchant bred. He began his career in a modest clerical capacity, later gained experience as a traveling man, and finally, in mature life, finds himself connected with several institutions which undoubtedly add to the prestige of his locality as a center of commercial activity.

Mr. Brewer was born in Effingham County, Georgia, April 7, 1875, and is a son of H. P. and Addie (Kelley) Brewer. His parents were both born in Georgia, the father at Effingham and the mother at Louisville, and here they were educated, reared and married. H. P. Brewer has risen to a position of prominence and distinction. For a number of years he was claim agent for the Plant system of railroads, and later entered the law, and, after a successful career as a practitioner, was elected to judicial position. Although now in his seventy-ninth year, he is still active in body and alert in mind. Judge Brewer is also a veteran of the war between the states, having served for four years as a soldier of the Confederacy. Mrs. Brewer died in 1892, at the age of sixty years, the mother of eight children, of whom Joseph C. is the fifth in order of birth.

Joseph C. Brewer was educated in the public schools of Waycross, Georgia, and after his graduation from the high school, in 1893, chose mercantile lines as his life vocation and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Setillo Manufacturing Company of Waycross. He remained with this company for a period of five years, and then became a traveling representative for the J. M. Cox Wholesale Grocery Company, at Waycross, but after three years resigned to come to Douglas, where he became one of the organizers of the Douglas Wholesale Grocery Company, a $120,000 concern, of which he became manager and a director. The other officers of this company are: J. M. Ashby, president; R. G. Kirkland, vice president; B. R. Souden, secretary. The firm was incorporated in 1904, and since that time has enjoyed a prosperous and continually growing business. From ten to fifteen men are employed in the handling of goods at Douglas, and two traveling men represent the house on the road. To the sagacity, prudence and good judgment of Mr. Brewer is due in no small degree the phenomenal success which this house has attained. Mr. Brewer was also one of the organizers of another large industry of this part of Georgia, the Consolidated Grocery Company of Fitzgerald, of which he is also manager, and in the success of which he has played an important part. He has various other interests, is a director in many large institutions, and is first vice president of the Fitzgerald First National Bank and of the Cotton Oil Mills of Fitzgerald. Mr. Brewer has had numerous opportunities to enter public life, but has declined because of the pressing duties of his large business interests, which make heavy demands upon his time and energies. However, he is ready to lend his support to movements calculated to advance the general welfare, and to contribute to projects which promise benefit to his city. He is a stanch democrat in his political views, is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and in religious faith is a Baptist.

Mr. Brewer, having become settled in business, entered into another not less important alliance, November 27, 1895, at Waycross, when he was married to Miss Emma Albertson. They are the parents of four children: Hester, born in 1896, a college graduate; Effie Cleo, born in 1904, and attending school; Ashley, born in 1906, also a student; and J. C., Jr., born in 1911. Another child, Ward, is deceased. In October, 1915, Mr. Brewer moved to Fitzgerald, where the family home is now located.

Prof. W. A. Little. Throughout a long and active career, Prof. W. A. Little has been engaged in educational work, and since 1908 has been at the head of the Douglas Normal and Business College, at Douglas, which has grown to be one of the leading institutions of its kind in the state. His interest in his work has been sincere, zealous, deep and unabating, and the present school of which he is the executive head is a monument to his labors. His work has been progressive and practical in character and has proved of

the greatest benefit to the community, its intellectual development having been fostered materially since his advent.

Prof. W. A. Little was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 19, 1867, and is a son of William and Mary Jane (Harding) Little, natives of the Buckeye state. William Little pursued agriculture as his vocation, was a sturdy, industrious and energetic farmer, and owned properties at several times in various parts of the state. His last farm was in Guernsey County, Ohio, where he died in September, 1913, at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Little died in 1912, aged seventy-one years. They were the parents of three children, namely: Miss Augusta and Ernest, who both reside in Ohio; and W. A., the eldest.

W. A. Little passed his boyhood on his father's farm and secured his education as a lad in the country schools. Through accepting whatever honorable employment presented itself, he contributed largely to the means necessary to give him his higher education, and was thus enabled to enter Lebanon University, Ohio, where he studied for four terms. In 1891 he entered upon his career as a teacher, his first school being located in the West, at Des Arc, Arkansas, where he remained one year. He next went to Florida, where for two terms he was assistant at the Florida Normal College, at White Springs, and subsequently located at Jasper, Florida, where he remained four terms. Professor Little then entered upon an experience which fitted him eminently for the kind of work in which he is now engaged. For ten years he was a teacher in the Georgia Normal and Business College, at Abbeville, Georgia, and with that training found himself fitted to become the head of a school of his own of the same kind. Accordingly, in 1908 he came to Douglas and established the Douglas Normal and Business College, of which he has since been the active directing head. This started with 300 public school pupils and 150 boarding pupils, and in the seven years of its existence its enrollment has grown to 500 public school pupils and 250 enrolled boarding students. The various departments taught here include all the branches necessary to be learned for a career in business or for educational work. Hundreds of young men and women have graduated from this institution to become prominent men and women in business affairs and in educational circles. Its buildings are large, modern, light and well ventilated structures of two or three stories each, equipped with all the paraphernalia necessary to the modern educational institution. In Professor Little the cause of education has had a true friend. With a comprehensive appreciation of its worth and value as a preparation for the assuming of life's responsibilities, he has made it his constant aim to so improve his school that the instruction will be of the greatest possible benefit to his students. In this work he has an able assistant in the person of Prof. A. A. Kuhl, general instructor. Professor Little is an independent democrat in his political views, but takes little more than a good citizen's interest in political matters, his attention being devoted almost entirely to his work as an instructor of the young. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On September 27, 1888, Professor Little was married in Guernsey County, Ohio, to Miss Ida B. Vansickel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vansickel, prominent farming people of that county, the latter of whom is deceased. To this union there were born three children: Clarence, born December 10, 1889, at Lebanon, Ohio, single, and head bookkeeper for the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida; William Cecil, born August 10, 1892, at Wichita, Kansas, a graduate of Washington & Lee University, where he was a member of the Sigma Nu and winner of first prize for debating, and now an attorney at Richmond, Virginia; and Wilbert, born July 18, 1904, at Abbeville, Georgia, now a student in the seventh grade of the Douglas public schools.

J. B. Lewis M. D.

JAMES B. LEWIS, M. D. As one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in Wilkes County, Doctor Lewis is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Washington, the judicial center of the county, and through his character and effective services he is honoring his profession and the state of his nativity. He was born in Lincoln County, Georgia, on the 7th of January, 1888, and is a son of James Timothy and Lena Rivers (Taylor) Lewis, the former of whom was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, and the latter in the City of Lexington, Kentucky, both being representatives of sterling old families early founded in the South. For a comparatively short period after their marriage the parents of Doctor Lewis maintained their residence in Georgia, and later they removed to South Carolina, where the father continued as a prosperous merchant and honored citizen of his native commonwealth until the time of his death, in 1892, at the age of forty-two years; his widow passed to the life eternal in 1911, at the age of forty-six years. Goody Lewis, grandfather of the doctor, passed his entire life in South Carolina and represented the state as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. The maternal grandfather, Cooper Taylor, likewise was a loyal soldier of the Confederate army in the great conflict between the states of the North and the South.

He whose name introduces this article is the eldest in a family of three children, his only sister having died in infancy, and his brother, Dr. Frank Taylor Lewis, a graduate of the medical department of Tulane University, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, being now engaged in the practice of his profession at Leesville, Vernon County, that state.

Dr. James B. Lewis is indebted to the schools of South Carolina for his early education, as he was a mere child at the time of the removal of his parents from Georgia to that state. After having profited fully by the advantages of the public schools the doctor was for two years a student at Crowley University, in Crowley Louisiana, and after this adequate academic training he entered upon the work of preparing himself for the profession of his choice. He was matriculated in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in which he completed the prescribed four years' course and in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the 31st of May, 1911. Early in the following year he returned to the state of his nativity and established his residence at Washington, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession and where his advancement affords the best possible attestation to his ability, his close application and his personal popularity. He is serving in 1915 as assistant county physician of Wilkes County and his substantial private practice is one of representative order. The doctor is an active member of the Wilkes County Medical Society, the Eighth District Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the democratic party, is affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and with the Washington Country Club.

On the 16th of February, 1916, Doctor Lewis was married to Winnie Davis Bell, of Waynesboro, Georgia, daughter of Simon Bell, Sr., deceased.

HON. JOHN LUTHER KENT. Able and prominent in the law for many years in Johnson County and honorably distinguished in public life, Hon. John Luther Kent, judge of the Superior Court of the Dublin Circuit, is ranked with the leading and representative men of Georgia. On many occasions his people and party have called him to high places, and to his credit be it said, he has never refused to accept honorable responsibilities and has discharged every known duty to the best of his ability. While faith and confidence in his integrity have thus been shown by his fellow citizens, they know that he has many times been a co-worker when neither fame nor emolument were considering features, nevertheless his part of every contract has

been fulfilled to the letter. This in part may explain his great personal popularity and the fact that he has never been defeated for any office for which he has ever consented to be a candidate.

John Luther Kent was born on his father's farm situated two and one-half miles east of Wrightsville, Johnson County, Georgia, March 27, 1868. His parents were Capt. Thomas W. and Martha B. McWorther (Brown) Kent. Captain Kent was born in Warren County, Georgia, and before and after the war between the states was interested in farming, in which he was fairly successful. He never owned but one slave. When civil war was precipitated he entered the Confederate army as a private in the Forty-eighth Georgia Infantry, in which he served one year. He returned to Johnson County on a furlough and while here recruited a company, of which he was elected captain, and served with distinction with this body until the close of the war, being twice wounded, once at Winchester and later at Gettysburg, and twice was captured by the enemy. On account of his valor he was included in the notable 600 who were immortalized by the pen of J. Ogden Murry.

Captain Kent was married first to Mary Todd, who died during his absence in the army. Of the six children of that union, the two survivors are: Sallie K., who married a Mr. Kight; and Samantha, who is the widow of Dr. W. J. Hicks, of Moultrie, Georgia. Captain Kent's second marriage was to Mrs. Martha (McWorther) Brown, who was the widow of Newton Brown and is a daughter of E. B. McWorther, formerly of Hancock County, Georgia. Captain and Mrs. Kent now live in comfortable retirement at Wrightsville, bearing well their weight of eighty-seven and seventy-six years respectively. He has always been active in democratic councils, has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is a faithful member of the Christian Church. To his second marriage five children were born: Ida B., who is the wife of Henry W. Snell, of Winter Haven, Florida; John Luther; Robert L., who is cashier of the Bank of Wrightsville; Julian Gordon, who is a farmer in Monroe County, Georgia; and Lillian, who is the wife of Bunyan H. Lord, of Tennille, Georgia.

Until he was sixteen years of age, John Luther Kent attended more or less regularly, the country schools in Round Township, and for the next nine years gave his father assistance on the farm and thus it was not until he was twenty-five years of age that he felt free to devote himself to the study of law, a profession for which he had always had a natural inclination. He then entered the office of Hon. Alexander F. Daley, with whom he continued as a student until he was admitted to the bar in September, 1894, by Hon. C. C. Smith, who was then occupying his present position on the bench, as judge of the Superior Court of the Dublin Circuit.

Mr. Kent entered upon the practice of law at Wrightsville, later becoming associated with A. L. Hatcher, under the firm name of Kent & Hatcher, which partnership was dissolved one year later. Mr. Kent continued alone in practice for a number of years, not admitting a partner until 1911, when he took in B. H. Moye, the firm style becoming Kent & Moye and later a junior partner was admitted, G. H. Howard, who was placed in charge of the firm's branch office at Sandersville, Georgia. This firm did a large amount of business and gained an enviable reputation and continued until 1914, when it was dissolved following the election of the senior partner to the bench.

Judge Kent has long been an important factor in politics but until 1902 declined to accept party recognition of an important character. In that year he was elected a member of the State Legislature and served with the highest efficiency for three years. In 1905 he was appointed solicitor of the city courts of Wrightsville, by Governor Terrell, and served two years. Then he was appointed judge of the city courts, by Governor Hoke Smith, and served four years, when the office became an elective one and he was elected to

succeed himself, continuing on the city bench until the summer of 1914, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court of the Dublin Circuit. Not only is he an honored and respected judge, but he is a popular and beloved citizen.

Judge Kent was married October 15, 1890, at Linton, Hancock County, Georgia, to Miss Clara V. Travick, who was born in Hancock County and is a daughter of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Robson) Travick. Judge and Mrs. Kent have four children: Luie, who was born in Hancock County, December 4, 1891, is a farmer in Johnson County, married Lucille Culver and they have one daughter, Martha Elizabeth; Don C., who was born in Hancock County, August 25, 1894, is a farmer, and married Anita Wood, of Waycross, Georgia; Clarice, who was born in Hancock County August 28, 1897; and John Luther, who was born at Wrightsville in December, 1898.

Judge Kent has always been a hard worker and it is said of him that he has never taken a vacation. Perhaps an explanation may be found in the fact that in addition to his arduous official duties, he manages and operates his extensive plantation and has earned the reputation of being an excellent farmer.

THOMAS SPENCER LAYTON, M. D. The various prosperous and thriving communities of Liberty County have their full quota of able physicians and surgeons, and among this class of professional men is found, located at Hinesville, Dr. Thomas Spencer Layton. In contemplating the career of a physician, the first and most important thoughts which present themselves are derived from the great value of the knowledge which is in the possession of the well trained practitioner of the healing art, and the intense desire he must have, especially if he be at all philanthropic, that all the people should be well acquainted with the laws of health. In this connection Doctor Layton is particularly deserving of mention.

Born in Laurens County, South Carolina, April 11, 1858, Doctor Layton is a son of George Washington and Adeline (Todd) Layton. His father, born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, followed farming until the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, when he enlisted in the Eighth Georgia Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, and served therewith until his death at Vicksburg, Mississippi, just before the fall of that city in 1863. His wife, Adeline (Todd) Layton, was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, and they had three children, of whom Thomas Spencer was the first born. She was later married a second time and had seven children, and her death occurred in Bartow County, in 1892.

At the age of six years Thomas Spencer Layton was sent to school, and from then until he was sixteen years old he attended school somewhat irregularly. It was necessary that he contribute largely to his own support, and for some years he was engaged in various enterprises, but he never gave up his cherished desire of entering the medical profession, and with this aim in view took every opportunity of studying the science. In 1889 he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, and after one term went to the Southern Medical College, at Atlanta, where he finished his course and graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. He had a very creditable record as a student and finished fourth in a large class. Doctor Layton entered upon his professional career at Stilesboro, Georgia, but after six or eight months moved to the community of Pine Log, Georgia, where he also spent a short time. Desiring a broader field, he came to Hinesville, in Liberty County, where he has since steadily advanced to a leading place among medical men. He has a large practice of the most desirable kind, being family physician for a number of the representative families of the county. He belongs to the various organizations of medical men in Georgia, keeps fully abreast of the numerous advancements of his calling, and has a

high reputation among his professional brethren. Doctor Layton has prospered in a material way and has interested himself in a number of successful business ventures, among which are the Hinesville Bank, of which he is a director, the Flemington, Hinesville & Western Railroad of Liberty County, of which he also holds a position on the directing board, and the Liberty County Herald, one of the leading newspapers of this section. He owns his own home at Hinesville, as well as other real estate, and is considered one of the substantial men of the Liberty County seat. Politically a democrat, he has taken some interest in public affairs, although not as an aspirant for personal preferment. With his family, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Flemington. Fraternally, Doctor Layton is affiliated with the Masons.

On July 3, 1890, Doctor Layton was married to Miss Leila M. Boulineau, daughter of B. L. and Maria Beal (Dove) Boulineau, of Richmond County, Georgia, and a member of an old and prominent family of Savannah. They have no children.

Hon. Joseph Bacon Fraser. In the public life of Liberty County, it is doubtful if there is a better known citizen than Joseph Bacon Fraser, county treasurer, mayor of Hinesville, and a man who has always given freely of his time and talents to the public welfare. Primarily a business man, of recent years his official duties have been of so important a character that they have required the greater part of his attention, but he still has large and extensive interests and his name is identified with several institutions which have an important place in the business scheme of this part of Georgia.

Mr. Fraser was born at Hinesville, Liberty County, Georgia, February 12, 1860, and is a son of Simon A. and Mary W. (Bacon) Fraser. The mother was born in Flemington, Liberty County, Georgia, a daughter of Maj. John and Mary (Hazzard) Bacon. Her father, John Bacon, got his title in the War of 1812, became a large planter in this county and died at about the age of sixty. He was a native of Georgia, of English descent, and his wife, Mary Hazzard, was also a native of Georgia. She died in this county in 1865, aged sixty-eight years. She was also of English descent. Mrs. Mary (Bacon) Fraser was reared, educated and married in this county, where she spent her life; she was noted for her piety. She was a Presbyterian and was an active church worker at the old historic Midway Church. She died at the age of fifty-eight years and left six living children. There was also one deceased. The children were: Flora Ellen, who married George M. Mills, and she died and left one son, Wallace F.; Jane B., dead, who left three children; William A., who died and left seven children; Donald A., who died in 1884 at twenty-eight years of age; Wallace W., deceased, who had three children; Joseph B.; and Mary J., who married C. J. Martin of this county and has seven children.

The Frasers are an old and prominent family of Liberty County, where its members have held leading and responsible positions in business, the professions and public life, one bearing the name being the late Dr. William Fraser, who after a trip to Scotland, returned to Hinesville, and then went to Hawkinsville, where he built up a reputation as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his day and community, and died about 1860. Donald Fraser, the grandfather of Joseph B. Fraser, was born in Inverness, Scotland, and in the year 1804 emigrated to the United States and took up his residence near the Town of Midway, in Liberty County, Georgia, on a plantation. There he passed away about the year 1828, one of his community's substantial and highly respected citizens.

Simon A. Fraser, father of Joseph Bacon Fraser, was born in Liberty County, Georgia, and was twelve years of age when sent by his parents to Scotland to be educated. With a liberal training, he returned to his Georgia home, where he started raising cotton, and prior to the Civil war became the owner of a large number of slaves. In addition to serving as a member of the

Georgia Legislature, during the period of the war he not only acted as clerk of the Superior Court, but was appointed by the Confederate Government to look after and care for the families of soldiers who were serving at the front. At the close of the war he engaged in merchandising at McIntosh, but did not long survive the close of that struggle, dying in 1870. He was one of the strong, capable and forceful men of his community, being almost constantly in public office, and at one time was judge of the Inferior Court. He was universally esteemed and his record was one of which his descendants may well be proud.

Joseph Bacon Fraser was eight years of age when he started to attend the public schools of Hinesville, and in 1878 he had completed his educational training and was ready to enter upon his career. Accordingly he engaged in the naval store business at McIntosh, and that enterprise continued to occupy his attention for about ten years, when he started to occupy himself in the business of raising stock, He was so engaged in 1907, when he was elected clerk of the Superior Court, a position which his father had held many years before, and occupied that place until January 1, 1915. His public duties were discharged in such a faithful and energetic manner that in January, 1915, he was elected county treasurer of Liberty County, and this office he has continued to hold, his service having been eminently satisfactory to the people. In 1913 Mr. Fraser was elected mayor of Hinesville, and re-elected in 1915; and under his administration the city has made noticeable strides in the way of advancement and progress. He is a firm believer in the value of education, has always been a friend and supporter of the schools, and at present is secretary and treasurer of the school board. In every way he has shown himself a stirring, energetic and public-spirited citizen. Mayor Fraser is a stockholder in the Hinesville Bank, and a director in the Flemington, Hinesville & Western Railroad, and is the owner of considerable real estate, both city and rural. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian Church, where he serves as deacon and treasurer.

Mayor Fraser was married December 10, 1885, at Savannah, Georgia, to Miss Clara Maria Boulineau, a daughter of A. B. Boulineau, and to this union there have been born seven children as follows: Charles W., born October 29, 1886, who married Miss Catherine Olive Smith, of Hinesville; Mary B., born August 31, 1888; Donald A., born January 10, 1890, who is secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Flemington, Hinesville & Western Railroad, and in 1916 is captain of Company B, Second Squadron (the old Liberty Independent Troop) National Guard, and now stationed at Camp Harris, Macon, Georgia; Addie W., born October 30, 1891; Harry B., born September 4, 1893; Joseph Bacon, Jr., born July 15, 1895; and Thomas Layton, born March 16, 1899.

William J. Hardee was born in Camden County, Georgia, in 1815, and graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1838. He also, at a later day, attended the cavalry school of Saumur, in France.

Assigned to the Second Dragoons, he was promoted in 1839 and 1844, respectively, to first lieutenant and captain. His service was in Florida, until 1840, when he was sent to Europe as a member of a military commission, to study the organization of European cavalry, with a view to utilizing the results in the United States service. On return, and assignment to duty at Fort Jesup, Louisiana, where five companies of his regiment were stationed, he was placed in charge of the tactical exercises, with the result that this nucleus was brought up to the standard of the best mounted troops anywhere.

Afterwards he served with the army of occupation in Texas, and then, in the Mexican war, with varied experiences and vicissitudes, including capture. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Contreras, and Molino del Rey, in the capture of the City of Mexico, and in various minor

affairs. He was mentioned in dispatches, was complimented in official reports for gallantry and skillful handling of troops at Molino del Rey, and was twice brevetted—to major and lieutenant-colonel, respectively, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

The State of Georgia also bestowed on him a sword of honor, in recognition of his service in the Mexican war. Later on he was selected by the secretary of war to compile a system of rifle and light infantry tactics, which was adopted in 1855 for the use of the army, and was henceforth known as "Hardee's Tactics."

In 1855 Hardee was assigned to the famous Second Cavalry. In 1856, with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, was appointed commandant of cadets at the Military Academy of West Point, which position he occupied until September, 1860. Meantime he had been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Cavalry, and was absent on leave in Georgia when that state passed the ordinance of secession, immediately resigned his commission, to take effect January 21, 1861.

In the Confederate army Hardee declined high administrative office in favor of active field service, and was first assigned with the rank of colonel to the command of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay. In June, 1861, promoted to brigadier-general, he was given a territorial command in Northeastern Arkansas. In the fall of 1861, Hardee now become major-general, with the greater part of his force transferred across the river to Kentucky, and ordered to Bowling Green, where he became the trusted lieutenant of Albert Sidney Johnston. Thenceforth, and for some two years, Hardee was so identified with the Western Army, known first as the Army of the Mississippi, and then as the Army of Tennessee, that to state his service would be largely to describe the operations of that army in which he took so prominent a part.

In September, 1864, Hardee was assigned to the command of the military department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, one of the four chief commands of the Confederate military organization, which he retained until the end of the war.

Francis H. Cone was born September 5, 1797, in East Haddam, Connecticut, and died in Greensboro, Georgia, May 18, 1859. He graduated at Yale College in 1818, and in common with many brilliant and scholarly young New Englanders devoted his life to the development of the then New South. He located at Greensboro, and at once began to practice law. He served for a short time in the Legislature and was also a judge of the State Supreme Court. He died in May, 1859.

J. Coleman Dempsey. The flourishing City of Augusta can boast of many important business interests, furnishing a large variety of occupations to its people. Among them is the Clark Milling Company, an important concern, of which Mr. J. Coleman Dempsey is president. Mr. Dempsey was born in Augusta, Georgia, August 12, 1881, the son of Hugh and Elizabeth Lacy (Roff) Dempsey. The father, a native of Albany, New York, came to Georgia when a young man, and entered upon a highly successful business career. He was one of the original incorporators of the Southern Express Company, and was prominently connected with it for forty-five years, during the latter part of that time being superintendent of the company. His death occurred in 1905, when he was sixty-three years old. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Dempsey was born in Augusta, and was here educated and married. She died in 1904, at the age of fifty-five. They had a large family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom there are now living four daughters and one son, the latter being the subject of this biography. The surviving daughters are Miss E. K. Dempsey, Miss E. L. Dempsey, Miss C. S. Dempsey, and Mrs. C. D. Kinchley—all residents of Augusta.

J. Coleman Dempsey, who was his parents' youngest child, in his boyhood attended the public schools of Augusta, and in 1897 was graduated from St. Patrick's Commercial School. He then entered the employ of the Southern Express Company, beginning as an ordinary clerk and working his way upward to the position of chief clerk. After eleven years' faithful service he severed his connection with the express business and entered the employ of the Clark Milling Company, beginning in a clerical capacity. Since then, as already narrated, he has risen to the office of president and is now numbered among the leading business men of Augusta. The Clark Milling Company was established many years ago by Mr. John M. Clark. From a small and unimportant concern it has risen to be one of considerable size and importance, being one of the best equipped flour mills in the South, having a capacity of 300 barrels of flour per day. Mr. Dempsey is a man who has made his own way in the world by energy and force of character. He stands high in business circles and is widely popular as a man and citizen. For the past fifteen years he has been connected with the local cavalry troop, the Richmond Hussars, having served the troop seven years as captain, and for two years he was a member of Governor Joseph Brown's staff. He is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to the order of Knights of Columbus.

On April 27, 1905, Captain Dempsey was married to Miss Myra Reab, daughter of L. A. and Maria (Jenkins) Reab, her family being a well known and respected one in Augusta. Captain and Mrs. Dempsey are popular members of Augusta society and have a pleasant home in which they often dispense a generous hospitality to their friends.

Henry Ten Eyck Wendell. As one of the leading architects of Georgia, Mr. Wendell's substantial reputation in the state has been acquired as a result of his talent, his distinctive ideas in the creative side of his work, and his energy and devotion to the highest ideals of his calling. The part taken by the architect in the upbuilding of towns and cities is often overlooked or unthought of by those who pause to admire his handiwork. In the City of Augusta and throughout that section of Georgia are many fine and artistic edifices, both public and private, which owe their beauty and convenience to the architectural skill of Mr. Wendell.

Born in Waterford, New York, in 1861, a son of John Jacob and Harriett (Breese) Wendell, his ancestors were early settlers in the Empire state, making their appearance there about the year 1640. John J. Wendell and his wife were both born in New York. The former was educated at Union College, became a successful attorney in the City of New York, but died in 1863 at the age of twenty-seven. Mrs. Harriett B. Wendell was educated at Mrs. Willard's School in Troy, New York.

Henry Ten Eyck Wendell acquired the elements of knowledge in a private school. He then entered Cornell University, and taking the architectural course graduated in 1881. His first practical experience in his profession was in the employ of R. H. Robertson, a well known architect of New York City, with whom he remained three years. At the end of that time he went west and opened an office for himself in Denver, Colorado, remaining there until 1907, in which year he came to Augusta. Here he has since become one of the leading architects and designers, some of the finest edifices and many of the handsomest residences in this part of the country, including nearly all of the new homes of the wealthy people of Somerville, being examples of his skill.

His reputation has indeed extended far beyond the bounds of this state. When designs for the state capitol of Minnesota were being sought by the State of Minnesota he was one of forty-six who entered into competition for the work, and was awarded the first prize of $3,000 for the best design. The

residences he has erected in Augusta and vicinity are said by experts to be among the finest in this country, and are a monument to his art.

During the great conflagration in Augusta in March, 1916, the old historic Church of St. Paul was destroyed, and Mr. Wendell has been the architect for its restoration. This recalls an interesting bit of history. In clearing the ground where the famous old church of St. Paul had stood, the original cornerstone, laid in 1817, practically a century ago, was found. In opening the stone was found an engraved copper plate, giving a short history of the two previous wooden churches that had occupied the site previous to the one burned. The cornerstone also revealed the name of the architect, John Lund, and the names of two senior wardens and five vestrymen, who at that time, a hundred years ago, had put in different coins on top of the copper plate. All of these coins were found, among which were two old Spanish coins minted in 1714, and the remainder American coins—pennies, quarters, half dollars and one five dollar gold piece—all of the first American coinage. The copper plate and coins will be preserved under glass when the new church is completed by Mr. Wendell.

Mr. Wendell is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Kappa Alpha fraternity, the oldest in the United States. He is unmarried and a popular member of Augusta society. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church.

Hon. Samuel D. Fanning. It requires discrimination in a community to choose wisely of its fellow citizens to exalt to offices of responsibility. The associations of every day life, however, test men, proving their strength of character, their resolute courage and their poise and good judgment in times of business stress, personal loss or public danger or calamity. Hence, a wise community selects a strong man when it has such an office to bestow as that of ordinary, an office which demands a knowledge of the fundamentals of the law, an innate sense of justice and the industry and integrity that mark the honest man. Attention is hereby called to the good judgment exercised by the people of Wilkes County when they first elected and subsequently re-elected Samuel D. Fanning to the office of ordinary of the county.

Samuel D. Fanning was born July 4, 1862, in Wilkes County, a son of Welcome and Mary Elizabeth (Heard) Fanning, natives of Georgia. The father of Judge Fanning taught school for some time after completing his education, and afterward, for ten years served as judge of the lower court of Wilkes County. His death occurred October 3, 1873, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother of Judge Fanning was born in 1828 and died May 2, 1864. She was of distinguished paternity. Her father, Bernard Heard, was a man of prominence in the early history as was his father, John Heard. Bernard Heard died in 1774. The paternal grandfather, John Fanning, was a Revolutionary patriot and served 1,074 days in Captain Williamson's company, as recorded in the ordinary's record of 1779. In 1767 it is recorded that he was granted a vast body of land by the provisional government, located in Jackson County.

Judge Fanning was one of the younger born of a large family and was afforded excellent educational advantages, attending the local schools and afterward Martin Institute. After his own school days were over he became a teacher and for nine years devoted his time and attention to educational work, when other activities became of greater moment and in an entirely different line. For fifteen years the future judge operated a sawmill and also became interested in farming, these latter yet being of considerable importance to him. He has large farm properties near Washington, Georgia. In 1910, after serving fifteen years as postmaster, and also as a justice of peace, he was elected ordinary, and in 1912 he was re-elected for two terms, expiring in December, 1920.

L. D. Fanning.

On December 21, 1886, Judge Fanning was united in marriage with Miss Annie Paschal, who is a daughter of William T. and Annie (Reed) Paschal, this being one of the prominent old families of Wilkes County. To Judge and Mrs. Fanning the following children were born: Alice, who was born in 1887, died at the age of nineteen years; Robert Irvin, who was born in 1890, is assistant postmaster at Washington, Georgia; Mrs. Nellie Strother, who was born in 1892, was married in March, 1910, and died September 28, 1910; Mrs. Emma Gilstrap, who was born December 3, 1894, has three children, Roy Samuel, Mary and Bright Gilstrap; Lucy, who was born May 17, 1897, died May 5, 1902; Sarah Elizabeth, who was born September 16, 1899; Samuel D., Jr., who was born September 8, 1902; and Annie, who was born August 24, 1906. Judge Fanning and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. The ladies of the family belong to the pleasant social circles of Washington, and are known well where charity and benevolence are needed. Judge Fanning has always been a sturdy democrat. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and belongs also to the Odd Fellows.

Joseph R. Robertson, M. D. The ranks of the medical profession in Augusta have been recruited within recent years by a number of new members, several of whom, at least, have given evidence of more than ordinary ability, and shown themselves in knowledge and skill to be the equal of many of the older and more experienced practitioners. Among the most prominent of these is Dr. J. R. Robertson, whose reputation, after a few years' residence here, now stands among the highest. Doctor Robertson was born at Beech Island, South Carolina, August 3, 1881, his parents being James L. and Katharine Smith (Miller) Robertson. The paternal grandfather was Dr. Francis Marion Robertson, originally from Abbeville, South Carolina, who, however, spent nearly all his life in Charleston, where he was dean of the medical college for a number of years. He married Henrietta Toomes Righton, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and died at the age of seventy years.

James L. Robertson, father of the present Doctor Robertson, was born in Augusta, but reared and educated in Charleston, South Carolina, and subsequently became interested in the cotton mill industry in Augusta, Georgia, where he was a prosperous and well known citizen. During the Civil war period he served in the First South Carolina Artillery Regulars, being second lieutenant in Inglesby's company, from Charleston. He was wounded in battle at Averysboro, North Carolina, near the close of the war. He is still living, at the age of seventy-two years, having been born August 16, 1843. He married Katharine Smith Miller, who was born in South Carolina in 1845, a daughter of Jonathan M. and Margaret Smith Miller, Her father, born at Beech Island, South Carolina, in 1810, died in July, 1912, at the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. He was an extensive planter, owning many acres of land both in South Carolina and Georgia, together with a large number of slaves. His wife, who was born in Savannah, Georgia, 1824, died in Augusta in 1895, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Robertson had six children, one of whom is now deceased, the other five being: Henrietta M., of Augusta; Mrs. John Moore, of Augusta; J. Miller, of Augusta; A. D., of Waco, Texas, and Dr. J. R. Robertson, of Augusta, who was the fifth in order of birth.

Joseph R. Robertson acquired his literary education at Richmond Academy, which he attended for four years. He then became connected with the cotton business, and was connected with it, both in Augusta and Macon, Georgia, for the next five years. At the end of that time, having decided to become a physician, he entered the medical school of the University of Maryland, and, after a four years' course, was graduated in 1910. During the next two years he was physician and surgeon in the Soldiers' Home at Wash-

ington, D. C., leaving there in March, 1912, at which time he came to Augusta. Here he has already built up a large practice and stands high in the professional circles of the state. He belongs to the national, state, and county medical societies, is one of the city physicians of Augusta, and assistant in surgery at the University of Georgia medical department in this city. His society affiliations are with the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity of the University of Maryland, and Webb Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M. Unmarried, he resides with his family in Augusta.

W. E. Wiley. An old and honored name of Georgia is that borne by the present efficient county clerk of Hancock County, W. E. Wiley, his great-grandfather, William Wiley, having settled in Greene County, Georgia, in 1794.

W. E. Wiley was born August 24, 1852, in Hancock County, Georgia, and is a son of Samuel H. and Sarah E. (Carnes) Wiley. Samuel H. Wiley was born in 1824, in Hancock County and died in 1899. He was a son of Edwin Wiley who was an infant when his parents brought him to Georgia, where he lived to the age of eighty-six years, during his active period operating a large plantation. There have been other members of Mr. Wiley's family noted for longevity, one grandmother living to the age of ninety years. The mother of Samuel H. Wiley, Eliza (DeWitt) Wiley, came to Georgia from the State of New York. During the Civil war period, Samuel H. Wiley served as a soldier in the Confederate army for four years, a part of the time being attached to the quartermaster's department. For many years afterward he followed agricultural pursuits and was widely known and much esteemed. He married Sarah E. Carnes, who was born in 1831, in Hancock County, and died in 1905. She was a daughter of Dr. Robert and Martha (Jones) Carnes, the former a physician of high standing who lived into advanced age. Seven children were born to this marriage: R. C., a physician residing at Sparta; W. E.; Moses W., adopted son of James M.; Elizabeth, of Harris County, residing at Sparta; and Sarah Burd, Mrs. Ellis W. Smith and Richard R. B., all residents of Sparta.

W. E. Wiley was educated in the schools of Hancock County and afterward engaged in farming, following agricultural activities until 1901, in the meanwhile devoting himself also to public matters as he was elected sheriff of Hancock County in 1896. In the above year Mr. Wiley was appointed county clerk and through subsequent re-elections has been continued in office. Under his administration county business has been very carefully attended to and he is popular with all classes.

In 1880, in Madison County, Florida, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage with Miss Lucy D. Putnam, who died at Sparta in 1881. Mr. Wiley's second marriage took place in 1898, in Hancock County, to Miss Mary Lamar, a daughter of John Lamar, formerly a planter of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have two children: Katherine, who was born in 1903; and Edwin DeWitt, who was born in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley attended the Presbyterian Church. In political affiliation he has always been a democrat.

Hon. William H. Fleming. An orator through nature's gift, a lawyer through choice of profession and a legislator by the urgent call of his fellow citizens, Hon. William H. Fleming, of Augusta, stands among the foremost men of Georgia. He was born at Augusta, October 18, 1856, and is a son of Porter and Catherine B. (Moragne) Fleming, and a grandson of Robert Fleming, a native of Virginia but of Scotch-Irish parentage.

Porter Fleming was born in Lincoln County, Georgia, August 29, 1808. In 1830 he came to Augusta and became a merchant and cotton dealer and continued more or less active until his death in 1891. He married Catherine B. Moragne, who was of French Huguenot extraction and was born in Abbe-

ville County, South Carolina. Eight children were born to this marriage: John M., Frank E., William H., Catherine L., Minnie C., Lamar L., I. Moragne and Porter, Jr.

William H. Fleming had unusual educational advantages. He was one of a certain number of naturally brilliant young men in whom Hon. Alexander H. Stephens so recognized talent that he made it his pleasure to assist them in perfecting their education. Although long since every particle of financial claim has been paid back Mr. Fleming remembers Mr. Stephens with reverential gratitude and to this day speaks his name with emotion. From the Summerville Academy at Sand Hills, he entered Richmond Academy at Augusta, passing then to the University of Georgia at Athens, where he was graduated in 1875. It was during his junior year that he took the medal for the best essay, competition being open to all students, and this was but the beginning of his college achievements. He was chosen to deliver the commencement address and also was selected anniversarian in 1875 of his debating society, the Phi Kappa. After graduating he remained for one year at the university as a tutor.

In January, 1877, Mr. Fleming was elected superintendent of the public schools of Augusta and continued in that office during the succeeding 3½ years when he resigned in order to apply himself to the study of law. His preceptor was John T. Shewmaker and in November, 1880, he was admitted to the bar. Proficient in all the fundamentals of the law, Mr. Fleming soon showed also that he possessed a strong element of success in the profession through his great gift of oratory, one that has assisted to make his name familiar both in the courts over the country and in public life. In 1883 he delivered an eloquent address at the centennial celebration of Richmond Academy, and his oration, in 1885, at Augusta, on the Confederate Memorial Day is still recalled as the leading newspapers so generally eulogized it because of its sound views and patriotic sentiments as well as its perfectly rounded periods.

In 1888 Mr. Fleming first came prominently to the front in political life, in that year being elected to the General Assembly in which body he was a notable factor. In 1892-93 he was chairman of the finance committee of the Georgia House of Representatives and is the author of some of the most important laws ever passed in this state. In 1888-89 he framed and had passed a law regulating the recording of transfers and liens on property; in 1890-91 he introduced and secured the passage of a bill to provide for the more speedy termination of criminal trials, a very important measure; and in 1892-93 he was the author of the act passed ordering the codifying of the laws of Georgia, also an act to systematize the finances of the public schools of Georgia and to provide for the prompt payment of teachers. In 1894, after his re-election to the General Assembly he was chosen speaker of that body, without opposition, and proved to be one of the ablest parliamentarians and most equitable presiding officers who ever wielded the gavel.

Mr. Fleming was a member of Congress for six years, was a member of the judiciary committee. He has probably delivered more speeches than most men and especially should be mentioned his address before the Alumni Society of the State University, Athens, Georgia, June 19, 1906. This address, entitled "Slavery and the Race Problem in the South," was commented upon by prominent men both in the South and North, and Mr. Dana Estes, of the well known publishing firm in Boston, published the same in a special de luxe edition, limited to 1,000 copies. Other addresses to the number of forty were published in 1908, and among those should be mentioned: "The Tariff, its Relation to Agriculture and Other Exporting Industries—its Abnormal Development and Future Tendencies." This was delivered before the House of Representatives in Washington, July 19, 1897; also "Civil Service Reform," delivered at the same place, January 11, 1898; "The Income Tax," April

29, 1898. Later his address before the Bar Association on "Treaty-making of U. S. A.," was among the best, is probably his latest, and was published by Augusta Chronicle August 20, 1916. Too much cannot be said of his eloquence as a speaker and ability as a lawyer.

Mr. Fleming is one of the busy men of his times. His constantly increasing law practice claims close attention and his public responsibilities are never forgotten, but, in some way he manages to find time to lend interest and show attention to enterprises both social and of a business nature. For two years prior to resigning in 1886, he was president of the Hayne Literary Society; for many years was a trustee of the Young Men's Library Association, and was also president of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Augusta. For some time he was president of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company of Augusta. In 1893 he was elected first vice president of the Georgia Bar Association and at the annual meeting of that body read a remarkable paper entitled "How should the judiciary be chosen, and why." In 1894 he became president of the association and at all times has maintained cordial relationships with his fellow members. Mr. Fleming is an enthusiastic Mason, a member of Webb Lodge No. 166, Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and Georgia Commandery. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and keeps up his interest in his old college society, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Judge Robert P. Trippe was born in Jasper County, Georgia, December 21, 1819, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1900. He was graduated from Franklin College with first honors in 1839, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of Rabun County, entering upon his practice at Forsyth. His first public service was as a member of the Georgia General Assembly in 1849. He was re-elected in 1851, making a service of four years in the General Assembly. He served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth congresses, 1855-59, and in the latter year was elected to the State Senate. During the four years of the Confederacy he was also a member of its Congress. At the conclusion of the war he resumed the practice at Forsyth, and in 1872 was appointed to membership on the State Supreme Bench for a term of twenty years, but he resigned in 1875. Thereafter, during his active professional life, he practiced in Atlanta.

William H. T. Walker was a native Georgian, born in 1816; received his early schooling in the schools of Augusta, and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1832, from which he was graduated in 1837 and commissioned second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. In 1837-38 he was campaigning against the Indians in Florida, and in the fierce battle of Okeechobee, where the Seminoles were completely defeated, Walker was three times wounded, and by his gallant conduct won the brevet of first lieutenant. In 1840-42 he was again serving against the Indians in Florida. In 1845 he was promoted to captain. When the Mexican war opened in 1846 he was a veteran and a distinguished soldier. He took part in all the leading engagements of that war, and for heroic conduct at Contreras was promoted major, and for similar conduct at Molino del Rey was promoted lieutenant-colonel. The last promotion, however, was given to a man desperately wounded and whom nobody expected to recover; but after a long confinement in hospital his natural constitution pulled him through and he was spared to win greater fame on a more extended field. In 1849 the State of Georgia presented Colonel Walker with a sword as a tribute to his gallantry in Mexico. From 1854 to 1856 he was instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. In 1860 Colonel Walker, foreseeing that war was inevitable, and believing his first duty to be to his state, resigned his commission in the United States army; and when Georgia seceded tendered his sword to the new government. His first service was as major-general of the First Division of Georgia Volun-

teers under a state commission dated April 25, 1861. One month later he accepted commission of brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States. He served at Pensacola during part of 1861; but his physical strength failed under the arduous duties which he undertook to discharge, and he had to retire from active service in October, 1861. On February 5, 1863, he felt strong enough to re-enter the army, which he did as brigadier-general, and was placed in command at Savannah. On May 23d he was promoted major-general and sent to command a division in the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, then operating in Mississippi. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered to Georgia, and returned in time to share in the great battle of Chickamauga. In that battle he commanded the reserve corps. He was killed on the battlefield of Atlanta, while leading a division, on the 22d of July, 1864.

Richard W. Moore. Recognized as one of the representative lawyers and jurists of Hancock County, Judge Moore is now presiding on the bench of the City Court of Sparta, the county seat, and he is also president of the Sparta Savings Bank. He is a native son of this county and a member of one of its old and honored families, the while it is but consistent to note that he is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the county that has always been his home, and in which he has commanding place in popular confidence and esteem.

Judge Moore was born in Hancock County, Georgia, on September 3, 1873, and is a son of James W. and Mary Josephine (Culver) Moore, the former of whom was born in Taliaferro County, this state, and the latter in Hancock County, the family of which she was a member having been one of special prominence and influence in this county and the Village of Culverton having been named in its honor. James W. Moore was long numbered among the representative agriculturists of Hancock County, where he owned a well improved plantation, and he was one of the loyal sons of Georgia who represented the commonwealth as soldiers in the Civil war, he having been attached to the commissary department of the Confederate service, as adjutant major of commissary in the Forty-second Georgia Regiment of Infantry. Prior to the war he served as tax collector of Hancock County and after the war he was sheriff of the county several years, besides which he served as a member of the State Legislature several terms, his final incumbency of this position having been during the General Assembly of 1882. He passed the closing years of his life at Culverton, Hancock County, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and there he died in 1907, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, his loved and devoted wife, who had been his companion and helpmeet for many years, having passed to the life eternal in 1906, at the age of seventy-five years. Of their eight children six are now living and of the number Judge Moore of this review is the youngest; Mrs. Sally M. Chapman resides at Washington, Wilkes County; Mrs. Annie M. Lewis is a resident of Sparta, Hancock County; Mrs. Thomas M. Waller maintains her home at Culverton, this county; Mrs. Marie M. Brown is a resident of the City of Macon; and L. E. resides at Culverton.

In the schools of Culverton and Sparta Judge Moore acquired his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Georgia Institute of Technology, in the City of Atlanta. After leaving school he became bookkeeper for a firm engaged in the cotton business in the City of Augusta, but finally he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Robert H. Lewis, of Sparta, a well known member of the Hancock County bar. In October, 1894, Judge Moore proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state, and since that time he has been engaged in the work of his profession at Sparta, his success having been on a parity with his recognized ability and his status being secure as

one of the leading lawyers of this part of the state. In 1896 he was appointed solicitor of the County Court, and of this office he continued in tenure until August, 1908, when he was elected to the bench of the City Court of Sparta. He has proved admirably qualified for judicial office and his administration on the bench has been marked by discrimination and wisdom, so that the ends of justice and equity have been furthered through his able and careful services. The judge is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association, is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Judge Moore takes a lively interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of his home city and native county, and is essentially liberal and progressive as a citizen. He has been president of the Sparta Savings Bank from the time of its organization, in 1907, and was prominently concerned in the organizing of this substantial and popular financial institution, which bases its operations on a capital stock of $25,000, all paid in.

Judge Moore has been twice married. In 1896 he wedded Miss Mary Treadwell, daughter of the late John Treadwell, a well known citizen of Hancock County, and she passed away in 1906, leaving no children. In May, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Moore to Miss Effie Brown, of Newnan, Coweta County, where she was born and reared and where her parents continued to reside until their death. Judge and Mrs. Moore have three children, Mary, Effie and Madeline, all of whom were born at Sparta, in the respective years 1909, 1911 and 1913.

Hon. R. L. Merritt. The attainments of R. L. Merritt as a lawyer bespeak ability, broad and thorough learning and preparation, and a faithful diligence in the performance of all his varied obligations which is the keynote to success in any vocation.

Born in Monroe County, Georgia, August 24, 1867, he is a son of J. R. and Mary Gayle (Lewis) Merritt, the former a native of Monroe County and the latter of Hancock County, Georgia. The father became a farmer and planter in Hancock County. He died in Sparta, Georgia, in October, 1909, at the age of seventy-one. During the war he served as a captain in Company A of the Fourteenth Georgia Regiment, and spent four years in the service. He was twice wounded, one time at Fredericksburg, but each time after recovering returned to the colors. His wife died in 1905 at the age of sixty-five. There were three children: Miss Mattie died in 1903, and Miss Nannie now lives at Sparta.

The only son, R. L. Merritt as a boy attended school in Monroe County, and then began the study of law in the office of R. L. Burnett. Admitted to the bar September 8, 1888, he took up practice at Forsyth, Georgia, for one year, then removed to Barnesville, and in January, 1896, became an acceptable member of the Sparta bar, where now for nearly twenty years he has enjoyed a large and profitable practice.

His abilities have commended him to the popular choice of the people on several occasions, and he represented Hancock County in the State Legislature and was senator from this district from 1902 to 1904. Since 1908 he has been solicitor of the city courts of Sparta. He represents as attorney local banks at Sparta, and in many ways is one of the best situated lawyers in this section of the state.

He is a member of the State Bar Association, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On December 9, 1908, at Sparta he married Miss Minnie Bowen, daughter of the late James Bowen and wife of Sparta. They have one child, Sarah Gayle Merritt, born at Sparta September 13, 1909.

J. T. Irvin Jr.

I. TUCKER IRVIN, JR. It is no slight distinction that pertains to Mr. Irvin in having been called upon to serve as mayor of his native city, a position of which he is the progressive and vigorous incumbent at the time of this writing, in 1915. Washington, the judicial center of Wilkes County, is the city of which he is chief executive and it is known as one of the wealthiest, most prosperous and most attractive of the smaller cities of Georgia, besides which it has been the stage, as a part of Wilkes County, of not a little of the prominent historical activities of the state, the while its civic precedence has been conserved by distinguished and patrician families, representatives of a number of which have played important part in the annals of Georgia history. Such a family has been that of which the present mayor of Washington is a popular scion, and his status as one of the representative members of the bar of Wilkes County as well as the efficient mayor of a fine municipality signifies that he is not like the prophet of old and without honor in his own country. Among eminent Georgians who have claimed Washington as their home was the late Gen. Robert Toombs, one of the distinguished officers and leaders in the Confederate service during the climacteric era of the war between the states of the South and the North. Apropos of the above statement it is specially interesting to record in this connection that it was the privilege and honor of the father of the present mayor of Washington to conduct General Toombs to a place of safety when strenuous efforts were being put forth to effect his capture at the close of the Civil war, the Federal authorities being determined if possible to make the distinguished officer a prisoner of war. Charles E. Irvin, however, was able to pilot General Toombs into the mountain fastnesses of Northern Georgia and later to provide for his escape from that section to New Orleans, and from there he went to Cuba.

Charles E. Irvin, father of the subject of this review, had himself been a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and showed the youthful loyalty that thoroughly typified the sons of the Southland. When but sixteen years of age he enlisted in the command known as Irvin's Artillery, the same having been named in honor of his father, and he was made a lieutenant in this fine body of soldiers, with which he served until the close of the war. He made an admirable record for gallant and meritorious service as a soldier and officer, took part in many engagements and lived up to the full tension of the great struggle, his more pleasing memories and associations with which are perpetuated through his membership in the United Confederate Veterans.

After the close of the war Charles E. Irvin returned to Wilkes County and for many years thereafter he was known and honored as one of the leading merchants and influential citizens of Washington. For several years past he has lived virtually retired at his beautiful homestead, and, at the age of seventy-two years, in 1915, he is one of the substantial capitalists and representative men of Wilkes County, where he has ever commanded secure place in popular confidence and approbation. As a young man he wedded Miss Mary Fortson, and this noble and gracious woman, revered by all who came within the sphere of her influence, passed forward to the "land of the leal" in 1913, at the age of fifty-nine years, she having been born in Wilkes County, of which her husband likewise is a native son. Of the five surviving children the mayor of Washington is the eldest; Alexander is cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Washington; Reba is the wife of Cecil Gabbett and they now reside in the State of Florida; and Misses Mary and Emma remain with their father at the beautiful family home in Washington, it being theirs to prove chatelaines of a home that has long been a center of refined and gracious hospitality, according to the tenets and customs of the fine old Southern regime.

I. Tucker Irvin, Jr., was born at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, on the 4th of April, 1876, and in the schools of this attractive old Georgia city he acquired his earlier educational training. His higher academic education was acquired in Emory College at Oxford, this state, from which he received

the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the law department of the same institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the spring of the following year he was admitted to the bar of his native state and engaged in practice at Washington, where he has continued his specially successful work as an attorney and counselor at law up to the present time and where he controls a large and representative practice, the same vouching for his resourcefulness and power as an advocate and his accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law, which makes him a judicious counselor.

Inflexible and vigorous in his allegiance to the cause of the democratic party, in the faith of which he was reared, Mayor Irvin has been an active worker in its local ranks and while he has not been a seeker of official preferment, his civic loyalty and his affection for and interest in his native city were such as to make him respond to popular demands and to put forth his best efforts as an executive when he was elected mayor of Washington, in 1914, his term expiring in January, 1917. Mr. Irvin is a member of the American Bar Association, the Georgia State Bar Association, and the Wilkes County Bar Association, of which last mentioned he is serving as secretary in 1915. He is a director of and attorney for the Citizens National Bank of Washington, as well as of the Peoples Bank of Tignall, Wilkes County, and is president of the Pope Manufacturing Company, one of the important and extensive industrial corporations of Washington. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, is a member of the Washington Country Club, and both he and his wife, through personality and family associations, are prominent and popular factors in the social activities of their home community.

On the 1st of October, 1913, at Greenville, South Carolina, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Irvin to Miss Ida Lee Hill, a daughter of the late Leander M. Hill, who was a prominent and honored citizen of Washington, Georgia, where both he and his wife died. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have no children.

In conclusion it may be noted that in both the agnatic and distaff lines Mr. Irvin is a scion of sterling old families that were founded in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history, and that his great-grandfather, Christopher Irvin, was a man of prominence and distinction in that commonwealth and later in Georgia. It is a coincidence worthy of mention that in 1908 Mr. Irvin nominated Governor Joseph M. Brown for governor of Georgia and fifty years previous Mr. Irvin's grandfather, for whom he was named, nominated Governor Joseph M. Brown's father for governor of the state.

Alexander F. Durham, M. D. Embracing as it does, such a vast field of knowledge, the position of a physician in a community is one to inspire respect, not only, usually, for his solid acquirements but because of the other qualities he must possess as a man coming into the closest relation with his fellow men, both individually and in family life. Hancock County has an able body of medical men and Sparta may lay claim to at least one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the state, Dr. Alexander F. Durham.

Alexander F. Durham is a native of Georgia, born December 27, 1865. His parents were Dr. Alexander F. and Sarah L. (Caloway) Durham, the latter of whom was born in 1840, at Rushville, Tennessee, and accompanied her parents to Georgia just before the opening of the war between the states. She was an admirable woman in every relation of life and survived until March, 1915, her death taking place at Sparta.

The father of Doctor Durham was born in Oconee County, Georgia, a son of Dr. Lindsay Durham, who was one of the pioneer physicians of that section of the state. Reared in Oconee County he studied medicine in his father's office and later attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1852. He located for practice at Penfield, Oglethorpe

County, Georgia, and from there, when the war between the states was precipitated, entered the Confederate army in the capacity of surgeon, being attached to the famous Dorsey Grays at Augusta. He was connected in the early days of strife with hospitals at Atlanta, later at Richmond and still later gave his services in the field hospitals, battling bravely for precious lives at a time when modern knowledge of scientific methods had not yet been discovered. He survived all the hazards of war, and they were great, and returned home safely and in December, 1866, located at Sparta where he continued in the practice of his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred May 27, 1890, in his sixtieth year. Of the three children of the family, Alexander F. is the youngest. He has one brother, Calloway, who resides in Baldwin County, Georgia; and Mrs. Mary Ann McComb, a sister, who is also a resident of Baldwin County.

With a natural inheritance of medical ability, perhaps, Alexander F. Durham represents the third generation in the profession in Georgia and has ably sustained the medical reputation belinging to both father and grandfather. After completing the public school course at Sparta, he entered the Augusta Medical College and from there became a student in his father's alma mater, and was creditably graduated from old Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1887. Like other able medical men, Doctor Durham continues to be a student, keeping fully abreast of the times in the wonderful development of his science and exchanging views and experiences with his co-laborers in the field, as a member of both county and state medical organizations, belonging also to the American Medical Society.

In 1892 Doctor Durham was united in marriage with Miss Katie C. Baugh, a daughter of William Baugh, a substantial citizen of this county. Doctor and Mrs. Durham attend the Baptist Church. In politics he is a democrat and fraternally he is identified with the Elks. He has made property investments and owns one of the handsome residences of Sparta.

George Stanton. A little more than ten years ago George Stanton came into Douglas with less than $3 in his pocket. However, he was not without recommendations as a member of a good family and as a youth whose training as well as antecedents enabled those who had followed his career up to that point to predict something useful and creditable of him. Since then he has justified the confidence entertained by those few who knew him at that time and recently honor was paid him when he was elected mayor of Douglas. He was elected by the largest majority ever given a local candidate for office, and furthermore has the distinction of being the youngest chief executive this city has had.

Born in Lumpkin County, Georgia, June 20, 1887, George Stanton is a son of M. H. and Ida (Boyd) Stanton. His father was born in Gordon County and his mother in Lumpkin County, Georgia, and the father was for a number of years employed in the Government service. He died in 1895 at the early age of forty. The mother is now living in Douglas aged fifty-three. Their four children were: Howard Stanton, of Douglas; Mrs. T. O. Galloway, of Barnesville; Miss Mary, of Douglas; and George, who was second in order of birth.

As a boy he attended the Agricultural College at Dahlonega up to his junior year, and then acquired a practical business experience by employment in a store at Dahlonega for a year. Coming to Douglas in 1905 he was taken into the Citizens Bank in a clerical capacity, and was soon appointed assistant cashier, and since 1907 has been cashier. In the meantime his interests and influential connections rapidly extended. He is now a director in the Merchants & Farmers Bank at Nichols, and is president of the G. M. Stanton & Company of Douglas, a business for the handling and dealing in livestock.

It was on December 17, 1915, that Mr. Stanton was elected mayor of Douglas, and with such a splendid exhibition of confidence felt in him by his fellow citizens he has entered upon his duties in such a way as to make his term a promise of great improvement and benefit to the community. He had previously had experience in municipal affairs as a member of the city council.

Mayor Stanton is a democrat, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 8, 1909, at Knoxville, Tennessee, he married Miss Mary Rutherford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pryor Rutherford of Carlton, Tennessee.

ROBERT L. MILLER, M. D. Prominent among the able and honored physicians and surgeons who are ably upholding the high standard of the profession in Burke County, stands Dr. Robert L. Miller, who is engaged in active general practice at Waynesboro, the county seat, and who is recognized as one of the representative physicians of the section of Georgia which has been his home from the time of his birth and in which he is a scion of an honored and patrician family that was founded in Georgia in the colonial era of our national history. In Eastern Georgia Doctor Miller is a member of a profession that was here signally dignified and honored in earlier years by the services of his father, whose name and memory are revered in Burke, Jefferson and Richmond counties, throughout which his practice extended.

Dr. Robert L. Miller was born at Hepzibah, Richmond County, Georgia, on the 26th of September, 1870, the youngest in a family of seven children, his birth having occurred when his father, a man of strong mind and great physical vigor, was seventy-two years of age. The doctor is a son of Dr. Baldwin B. and Cornelia (Polhill) Miller, the former of whom was born in Richmond County, this state, in 1798, and the latter of whom was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, a daughter of Rev. Joseph and Julia (Guyon) Polhill, her mother having been born at New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, but her father having been a member of an old Southern family; he was a man of high intellectual attainments and was a clergyman of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Baldwin B. Miller was accorded excellent educational advantages. In preparation for his profession he entered the celebrated old Jefferson Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after his graduation in this institution he established his residence in Burke County, Georgia, where he maintained his professional headquarters during the remainder of his long and noble life and where he amassed a fortune, his extensive practice as a physician having been a medium through which he added greatly to his material prosperity. Prior to the Civil war he had become the largest land-owner in Burke County, and was also one of the largest slaveholders. He was broad-minded and liberal in his civic attitude and, as the largest single taxpayer in the county, he naturally manifested a lively and helpful interest in all that tended to advance civic and industrial prosperity. He was too advanced in years to be eligible for military service when the Civil war was precipitated, but his patriotic loyalty to the South was significantly shown when, at his own expense, he equipped a company of volunteers who entered the Confederate service and made an admirable record. Doctor Miller represented in his personality the gentle culture and refinement that characterized the fine old Southern regime, and was notably courtly and dignified, though possessed of an affability and generosity that gained to him the warm friendship of all with whom he came in contact. In his profession he had high appreciation of his stewardship, and this, as combined with his intrinsic sympathy and kindliness, caused him to respond to every call for his ministrations to the suffering and distressed, no matter how poor and obscure the family or how great the burden imposed upon him by his humane

mission, from which he could expect no financial recompense. This revered pioneer physician passed to the life eternal in 1872, at the age of seventy-four years, and only two years after the birth of his youngest child, who is the immediate subject of this review. Dr. Baldwin B. Miller first wedded Mrs. Robert Morrison, who did not survive her marriage by many years, the two children of this union being deceased. In 1851 the Doctor wedded Miss Cornelia Polhill, who survived him by many years and who is still living at the age of eighty-three years. Of their seven children Dr. Robert L., of this article, is the youngest, as already noted; Joseph B. was a prominent member of the bar of Waynesboro at the time of his death, in 1879; John P., who was a prosperous planter of Burke County, died in 1877; Ruth is the wife of Charles H. Thomas, of Waynesboro; Lulu is the wife of Ulysses B. Frost, of Hephzibah, Richmond County; and Benjamin died in 1875, at the age of seven years.

Dr. Robert L. Miller gained his earlier education in the Village of Hephzibah and thereafter completed a special course in Mercer University. He then entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, immediately after which he went to the national metropolis and took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. In the late autumn of 1891 he engaged in practice at Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, where he met with excellent success and where he remained two years. He then returned to his native Town of Hepzibah, where, on the 22d of November, 1893, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Dean Joyner, daughter of Virgil S. and Mary (Graybill) Joyner, her father having served as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war and having thereafter become a prosperous merchant and planter at Oconee, Washington County.

In 1908 Doctor Miller established his permanent residence at Waynesboro, where he now controls a large and representative practice as a physician and surgeon and where he stands forth as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the First Congressional District Medical Society and the Burke County Medical Society, which he has represented as a delegate to the conventions of the State Medical Association. The Doctor is the owner of a small farm, which he maintains and operates solely for the benefit of his father's old negro valet, who has the supervision of the place. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church, in which Mrs. Miller is prominent in the various departments of the women's church work, besides which she is actively identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Doctor is ardently devoted to hunting and fishing.

Henry C. Wayne was born in Savannah, Georgia, September 18, 1815, and died there March 15, 1883. Graduating from West Point in 1838, he was in the artillery service on the Canadian border, and was an instructor in the Military Academy; was afterward quartermaster and first lieutenant, captain and major in the Mexican war and, under the Confederacy, attained the rank of major-general. His most important services in that connection were as adjutant-general.

Leander N. Trammell was a conspicuous figure in the state's history immediately after the war. He was born in that part of Habersham which is now White county, June 5, 1830. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar and entered at once upon the practice of law at Ringgold. In 1861 he was elected to represent Catoosa County in the Legislature, and in March, 1862, he entered the Confederate service as quartermaster with the rank of captain.

He served throughout the war. In 1866 he resumed the practice of his profession in Calhoun, Gordon County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68; in 1870 was elected to the Senate from his district, and was afterwards made president of the Senate. He was re-elected to that body in 1873; was chosen a Tilden elector in 1876 and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877. He was president of the Democratic State Convention of 1881 and the same year was appointed a member of the State Railroad Commission, serving thus for three terms. He died in the first year of his fourth term, June 29, 1900.

GEORGE ARTHUR GORDON. The Gordon family of Georgia, one of the oldest in the state, has won distinction in many fields of effort, the name being honorably identified for generations with military and business affairs and with professional and public life. The branch of the Gordon family to which George Arthur Gordon, one of Savannah's most prominent citizens belongs, is traced to Jonathan Rhea Gordon, who was born in 1717 in Monmouth County, New Jersey. His son, Ambrose Gordon, served as an officer in William Washington's Cavalry Regiment during the Revolutionary war, his fidelity and valor entitling him to a grant of land in Georgia, on which he settled. He married Elizabeth Meade of Virginia. In Georgia he served as a United States marshal, and was a captain in the Georgia Hussars. His burial was at Augusta.

William Washington Gordon, a son of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Meade) Gordon, was the first Georgian to be graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and after his graduation he served as an instructor in that institution. Subsequently resigning from the army he engaged in the practice of law at Savannah, of which city he later became mayor and also was elected to the Georgia Legislature. He was the builder and the first president of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and he was a captain of the Georgia Hussars. He married Sarah Anderson Stites. As a testimonial to his character and usefulness, a memorial monument was erected in Court House Square, Savannah, which still stands.

In the next generation was that gallant soldier and irreproachable gentleman, the late Gen. William Washington Gordon. He was born October 14, 1834, at Savannah, and died September 11, 1912, at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. After preparatory work at Russell's School in New Haven, he entered and in 1854 was graduated from Yale University. He was long estimated one of the leading cotton merchants of the South, was president of the Savannah Cotton Exchange and during his service as a member of the Georgia Legislature was chairman of the Finance and the Ways and Means committees. He was on the directing board of the Georgia Central Railroad.

General Gordon's memory is preserved as one of the state's finest soldiers. During the war between the states he spent four years in the Confederate army, being lieutenant of the Georgia Hussars, Jefferson Davis Legion during the Virginia campaign, serving as captain and inspector in Mercer's Infantry Brigade in the western army, and as captain and adjutant of Anderson's Brigade, Wheeler's cavalry. For gallantry at Frederick City, Maryland, his name was placed on the roll of honor, and he was wounded at Lovejoy Station. His interest and active part in military affairs did not cease with the war. He served as captain of the Georgia Hussars, as colonel of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry, afterward the First Cavalry National Guard of Georgia, and during the Spanish-American war was brigadier-general of the United States volunteers, commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. He was a member of the commission with Admiral Schley, U. S. N., and General Brooke, U. S. A., to superintend the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church but after his marriage attended the Protestant Episcopal Church with his wife.

General Gordon was married to Eleanor Lytle Kinzie, who was born at Chicago, Illinois, June 18, 1835. She was a daughter of John and Juliette (Magill) Kinzie, the latter a descendant of Roger Wolcott of New England. Mrs. Gordon is a granddaughter of John Kinzie, the noted pioneer settler on the site of the present City of Chicago, who exercised a commanding influence over the Indians of the Northwest during the Fort Dearborn massacre and the War of 1812. Such ancestors constitute a noble heritage.

George Arthur Gordon was born at Savannah, Georgia, August 30, 1872. Like many favored sons of the South he went into business with a liberal education. After attending Taliaferro's School at Savannah, Georgia, and St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, he entered Yale University and in 1892 was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School. He practically grew up in the business of which he is now president.

On returning home from college, Mr. Gordon entered the cotton factorage firm of W. W. Gordon & Company as junior clerk. He learned the business in all its details, was given positions which tested his merit and ability and for a number of years has carried his full share of responsibilities. In 1896 he was admitted to partnership and in 1914 became president of Gordon & Company, Incorporated. He is considered an authority on the question of grades and numerous other features connected with the great industry of handling the cotton crop of the South. He was one of the organizers and was elected president of the Savannah Warehouse and Compress Company, a $1,000,000 corporation which includes all the cotton factors, cotton exporters and ship brokers of Savannah. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Reliance Fertilizer Company. Colonel Gordon has also entered the literary field. While at Yale he was associate editor of the Yale Daily News and was one of the founders of the Yale Alumni Weekly. He is the author of "Sea Island Cotton," a paper read before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1907; also of "Manual of Riot Duty, 1904," and "Public Order and the Public Schools," a masterly address delivered before the Conference for Education in the South, at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1905.

Colonel Gordon's participation in public affairs has been one of great benefit to his home city and state. First and foremost he is a business man and has the energy of the modern commercial leader but he has also the public spirit that makes his service invaluable in political matters. He is a democrat in his convictions and has loyally supported the great leaders of his party. During the progressive administration of Mayor George W. Tiedman, Colonel Gordon was an alderman from 1907 to 1910 and during the greater part of this period he was chairman of the aldermanic committee on police and it was largely through his efforts that the Savannah Police Department was put upon the strong military footing which made it famous for so many years. He declined re-election to the city council. In his service to the municipality Colonel Gordon utilized some valuable military experience. While the most of the members of the Gordon family have been identified with the cavalry branch of the army, he chose the infantry and was long connected with some of the crack organizations of the state. In October, 1892, he enlisted in the Georgia Hussars, Troop A, First Cavalry, National Guard of Georgia, and was promoted corporal in 1897. In 1899 he became captain of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Georgia; was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1900; and from 1902 to 1908 inclusive, served as colonel of the First Regiment. After being elected colonel he brought his command to a very high standard of efficiency but finally, due to the pressing demands of his private business he was obliged to resign his commission from this noted infantry organization, and by request has been on the roll of retired officers since 1908. While in active command he led his regiment on several important occasions, taking his

men into the National Encampment and to other places distant from Savannah and everywhere the regiment attracted much attention by its fine personnel, perfect discipline and skill in military maneuvers.

At St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Virginia, on May 31, 1906, Colonel Gordon was united in marriage with Margaret Cameron McGuire, who was born at Richmond, August 15, 1885, daughter and youngest child of Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire. During the Civil war Doctor McGuire was surgeon of Stonewall Jackson's division of the Army of Northern Virginia, and accompanied him through all his campaigns. A monument to Doctor McGuire stands in Capitol Square at Richmond. He was president of the American Medical Association and president of the American Surgical Society, being the only man who ever held both these offices. He was founder and president of the University College of Medicine at Richmond, was the founder of St. Luke's Hospital in that city, and was easily one of the great figures of the medical profession of his day, not only in the South but in America. The wife of Doctor McGuire was Mary Stuart, of Staunton, Virginia, a daughter of Judge Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart, who was the first to hold the office of Secretary of the Interior, United States, a cabinet position that was created and came into existence under President Millard Fillmore. Colonel Gordon and wife have three children: Mary Stuart Gordon, born April 1, 1907, at Savannah; George Arthur Gordon, Jr., born July 27, 1912, at Savannah; and Edward McGuire Gordon, born May 5, 1916.

At various times Colonel Gordon has served as a director of the Cotton Exchange, the Associated Charities and the Germania Bank. He is a member of Sigma Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity, Yale, is past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Oglethorpe, the Georgia Hussars, the Savannah Volunteer Guard and the Yale clubs all of Savannah and also the Yale Club of New York City. He is one of the leaders in that virile group of men who are carrying the major responsibilities in commercial affairs in Savannah. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a vestryman of Christ Church, the oldest church in Georgia.

John Marshall Ashley. There are few industrial or commercial lines at Douglas which have not felt the benefit of the guiding hand and wise mental direction of John Marshall Ashley, one of the foremost and most substantial business men and financiers of this part of Georgia. Mr. Ashley's career has been typical of that class of men whom we are pleased to call self-made. He began his independent career at the age of twenty years, not with inherited wealth or influence, but with the assets of ambition, energy and determination, and a willingness to engage in competition with any task at hand. His start was in the turpentine camps and sawmills; gradually he advanced to partnerships in minor concerns; his hands laid hold of incipient industries and brought them to full fruition, and now, still in the strength of vigorous manhood, he finds himself at the head of some of the largest and strongest enterprises of this part of the state.

Mr. Ashley is a product of Southern Georgia, by birth, nurture and training a son of Coffee County, where he was born July 31, 1861, his parents being Matt and Letitia (Rogers) Ashley. The family is one that has lived here for many years, the progenitor being William Ashley, a native of North Carolina, and the great-grandfather of John M. Ashley, who came to Coffee County early in the nineteenth century, accumulated a large plantation and worked his land with many slaves. His son, Nathaniel Ashley, was born in this county and passed his entire life here, being, like his father, devoted to planting and holding many slaves.

Matt Ashley, the father of John M. Ashley, was born in Coffee County, and here grew up on his father's plantation, being a successful man of busi-

T. J. Willis

ness and a sawmill operator when the war between the states came on. That struggle found him, naturally, a warm sympathizer of the cause of the South, and he enlisted in the army of the Confederacy and served faithfully as a soldier until the close of hostilities with the surrender of General Lee. With the close of the war Mr. Ashley went to Texas, and there his death occurred during the early '70s. Captain Ashley married Letitia Rogers, who was born in Telfair County, Georgia, and who is now deceased, and they became the parents of two children: Virginia, who is the wife of W. C. Hinson, of Hazelhurst, Georgia; and John Marshall.

John M. Ashley received his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years began working in the turpentine camps. From this vocation it was but a step to the sawmills, an industry in which Mr. Ashley soon became interested as an operator. As the years passed his holdings grew and he extended his activities to cover all of this part of the state, so that his reputation as an able and astute financier and business man is not merely a local one. At this time Mr. Ashley holds a directorship in the Ashley Trust Company, of Valdosta, Georgia, of which he was one of the organizers. On December 27, 1898, he became the principal organizer of the Union Banking Company, an institution which commenced business with a capital of $18,000, and which, under Mr. Ashley's management as president, has since increased its capital to $100,000, with a surplus of $50,000. This is correctly adjudged to be one of the strongest financial institutions in Coffee County, with an excellent reputation in banking circles throughout the state. Mr. Ashley is also president of the Douglas Grocery Company, a leading commercial industry of Douglas and one of the largest in Coffee County, the activities of which extend all over the southern part of the state. In 1906 Mr. Ashley became one of the organizers of the Ashley-Price Lumber Company, a $400,000 concern, for the manufacture of shingles, lath, flooring, ceiling and finished lumber. This company, when in full operation, employs some 200 men in the mills and lumber camps, its payroll amounting to between $7,000 and $8,000 monthly. It owns its own forests and is the largest concern of its kind in Coffee County. Since its inception Mr. Ashley has been its president, and its success is but another bit of contributory evidence of the abilities of this energetic and versatile man. While his attainments have been many and important, however, he is a man of subjective modesty and rather retiring, although a pleasing companion and possessed of a wide circle of friends. He is fond of travel, and when he can get away from his numerous business duties, likes nothing better than to go on extended trips. While a stanch democrat, he has not been attracted by the lure of political preferment, although he has had many opportunities to enter public life. All in all, he may be named as a high-minded gentleman, using his wealth to the best possible advantage and contributing, in character and attainment, to the stability and prosperity of the community. Fraternally, Mr. Ashley belongs to the local bodies of the Masonic order. His family attends the services of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Ashley is a member.

Mr. Ashley was married April 29, 1908, in Montgomery County, Georgia, to Miss Ada Clements, a native of Montgomery County, and a daughter of John W. and Isabella (McRae) Clements, and to this union there has been born one son; John Marshall, Jr., born February 4, 1915.

Thomas J. Wills, M. D., who was engaged in the active work of his exacting profession for more than a quarter of a century, gained distinctive success and prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state and was a leading general practitioner at Washington, judicial center of Wilkes County, from 1892. He was one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of this thriving little city and in the community had a commanding place in popular confidence and esteem, both by reason of his sterling

attributes of character and his recognized skill in and devotion to his humane profession.

Dr. Thomas Jackson Wills was born in Jackson County, Georgia, on the 19th of March, 1862. He was the sixth in order of birth of the seven children of Abner J. and Mary (Stapler) Wills, both of whom maintained their residence in Jackson County during their entire lives, their respective parents having there established their homes in an early day, upon coming to Georgia from the historic old State of Virginia, where the original American progenitors settled in the colonial era, upon their immigration from England. Abner J. Wills was reared and educated in Jackson County and was for many years one of its prominent agriculturists and prominent and honored citizens. He represented that county as a valiant soldier of the Cofederacy during the war between the states of the South and the North, and though he took part in many engagements marking the progress of the great conflict he was fortunate in never having been captured or severely wounded. He held the office of lieutenant in a regiment commanded by Colonel Lumpkin, and with this historic command he endured the full tension of the prolonged struggles that brought sorrow and desolation to the fair Southland. In later years he perpetuated the more gracious memories of his military career through his active affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, and he was inflexible in his adherence to the cause of the democratic party. He died at his home, in Jackson County, on the 17th of November, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest on the 14th of November, 1905, at the age of seventy-five years, and both having been consistent members of the Baptist Church.

Born at a time when his native state was the stage of conflict incidental to the Civil war, Doctor Wills retained well defined boyhood memories of the conditions and influences that were in evidence after the close of the great struggle. He was afforded the advantages of the schools of Jackson County, where he passed the period of his childhood and early youth on the homestead farm of his father, and later he continued his studies in the Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega. Thereafter he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he was able to provide through his own exertions the financial resources necessary to defraying the expenses incidental to gaining his technical education and realizing his distinct ambition. He finally entered the Atlanta Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1887.

After thus receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor Wills served his professional novitiate by engaging in practice in his native county, where he remained two years and met with such success as to justify fully his choice of vocation. At the expiration of the period noted he removed to Danielsville, Madison County, where he continued in practice until 1892, an interval of about four years. He then found a broader field of professional endeavor by establishing himself in practice at Washington, county seat of Wilkes County, and here he has long controlled a large and representative professional business, the same extending throughout the wide radius of prosperous country that lies normally tributary to Washington. The doctor continued a close and appreciative student and thus kept in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, able at all times to avail himself of the most approved modern methods and agencies in the work of his humane calling. He was an influential and popular member of the Wilkes County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1909-11; he was president of the Eighth District Medical Society from 1912 to 1914, and in addition to these organizations he was actively affiliated also with the Georgia State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities, Doctor Wills was found

arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles of the democratic party and took a lively interest in local affairs of a public order. He was a stockholder in one of the leading banking institutions of Washington and served at various times as a member of its board of directors. He held membership in the Baptist Church, as does also his widow, and the family is one of prominence and distinctive popularity in the social life of the home community.

In the year 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Wills to Miss Susie Wingfield, whose parents are now deceased, her father, Judge Charles E. Wingfield, having been a planter and later served as judge of County Court for fifteen years. Doctor and Mrs. Wills had four children: Charles Elwood, who was born at Danielsville, in 1892, was graduated in Mercer University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is a graduate of the class of 1916 in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, the medical department of the historic Columbia University, in New York City, and will now take a two-year course in hospital work; Thomas Jackson, Jr., was a student in the Washington High School and is now actively identified with agricultural pursuits in his native county; James Wingfield, born in 1902, and Penelope, born in 1907, are attending the public schools of Washington. The life work of Dr. Thomas J. Wills came to a close on the 13th of April, 1916, and he was laid to rest in his home City of Washington.

William K. Miller. Through heritage and from choice William K. Miller, a prominent member of the Augusta bar, has been identified with the profession of law ever since completing an education which well prepared him for his career. For generations the bench and bar of Georgia have preserved the name of Miller and especially has it been honored in Richmond County.

William K. Miller was born at Augusta, Georgia, April 15, 1860, and is a son of Frank Harvey and Julia (Kitchen) Miller, and a grandson of Andrew Jackson Miller, both father and grandfather becoming eminent at the bar.

Frank Harvey Miller was born at Augusta, Georgia, October 13, 1836, and died January 7, 1908. His parents were Andrew Jackson and Marta B. (Oliver) Miller, the former of whom was a member of the Georgia Legislature continuously from 1836 until his death in 1856, representing Richmond County. He was a native of St. Mary's, Georgia, and was considered in his day one of the ablest lawyers of Georgia. Frank Harvey Miller was married in early manhood to Julia Kitchen, who was born at Augusta, a daughter of William K. and Sarah A. (Hill) Kitchen, the former a native of Pennsylvania. At the time of the Civil war they removed to New York. Frank Harvey Miller and Julia Kitchen were married in July, 1859, and of their family of five children, William K. was the eldest born and all survive. Frank Harvey Miller, the second son, is proprietor of the Journal at Montgomery, Alabama. Of the three daughters: Mrs. Thomas Barrett, of Augusta; Mrs. L. M. La Hardy, of Savannah; and Mrs. Sallie M. Hagan, of Boston, Massachusetts.

For fifty years Frank Harvey Miller engaged in the practice of law in Georgia and attained distinction in his profession. Admitted to the bar when but nineteen years of age, he steadily advanced until his practice included those cases brought before the Supreme Court of Georgia and also the United States Supreme Court. He was a member of that notable body of counsel appointed receiver of the sequestered estates under the Confederate states government and acted as assistant state's attorney. He was junior member of the firm of Miller & Jackson that appeared in court for the defendants in error in 1857 in the noted case of Burchard against Boyce and had been engaged as one of the counsel for plaintiff in error in the case of the Southern Express Company against Sinclair, his death occurring, however, before this case came to trial, and during all the intervening years he had been connected with one side or the other of all the important litigation

in this section. He was a member of the Oglethorpe Infantry which took charge of the United States arsenal at Augusta, in January, 1861. Education and religion both claimed his interest and attention. From February, 1882, to January, 1888, he was president of the board of trustees of Richmond Academy, one of the oldest schools in the state, voluntarily resigning at that time but afterward accepting re-election and continued in office until the time of his death. For twenty-eight years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Masonic Hall in the City of Augusta and a prominent member of the fraternity. From May, 1888, until May, 1901, he was a member of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church diocese of Georgia and at the time of demise was chancellor of the diocese. For fifteen years he was a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and was one of the lay judges of the Court of Review of the Fourth Judicial Department established by the general convention, comprising twelve dioceses with missionary jurisdiction of the Southern states. At the time of death there were many beautiful testimonials presented concerning the useful life and public services of Judge Miller, and the memorial prepared and adopted by the Augusta Bar Association was particularly eloquent and appreciative.

William K. Miller was liberally educated, attending the public schools of Augusta, Richmond Academy and the University of Georgia, later entering the law department of the University of Virginia and completing his course after his return to Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in 1881. His professional triumphs have been many and his professional reputation extends far beyond his native city and county. He is a very active member of the leading law bodies, and belongs also to the State and the American Bar associations.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Phinizy, on April 28, 1891, a daughter of Dr. Thomas and Frances (Hamilton) Phinizy, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two sons: William K. Miller, Jr., who was born at Augusta, married Vida Miller, and is engaged in the insurance business at Chicago, Illinois; and Francis Hamilton Miller, who as a lawyer continues to maintain the family prestige at Augusta. Mr. Miller and family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has always been identified with the democratic party although never a seeker for political power and when he exerts influence, as he does, for the betterment of city and section, it is as a man and not as a politician.

Ransom James Thomas. A good deal of the business in Offerman, Pierce County, revolves about the personality and enterprise of Ransom J. Thomas. Mr. Thomas primarily is a farmer, but he owns the principal cotton gin, sawmill and has a position of leadership in industrial affairs in that part of Georgia, and is not only a very able business man but thoroughly reliable and the people of his neighborhood have as much faith in his verbal promise as they would in his written bond.

He comes of an old family of Pierce County where he was born June 4, 1849. His father, James Ransom Thomas, was born in South Carolina in 1811 and died in 1883. He married Martha Liggett, daughter of Jorden Liggett. She was the mother of nine sons, seven of whom are still living, with Ransom J. the oldest. The others are named B. A. Thomas, John Thomas, Ephraim Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Daniel Thomas, Henry Thomas, Jacob and Louis Thomas being both deceased. James R. Thomas, the father, spent nearly all his life as a farmer and planter. He saw some active service in the early Indian wars and was a follower of the noted Capt. Bill McDonald, one of the most prominent frontier characters of the early days. The mother of Ransom J. Thomas is now eighty-six years of age and is still in good health and remarkably well preserved for all of her years.

As a boy the conditions were not favorable to the education of Ransom J. Thomas, and he did not have an opportunity to attend school regularly until he was twelve years of age and about the beginning of the Civil war. He continued for about three months each year during the next eight years, and then gave up his books and schooling to enter upon farming as a permanent career. He still cultivates and looks after the management of his large tract of farm land in Pierce County, and also manages the cotton mill, the cotton gin and sawmill of which he is owner. He constructed his gin at Offerman in 1883. Mr. Thomas now has the distinction of being rated as the wealthiest man in Offerman, and it has all come from hard work, close attention to business and a thorough integrity in all his relations.

Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, and is trustee and secretary-treasurer of his home school district. He is the father of many children. His first wife was Miss Martha Walker, daughter of John Walker. Of her eight children the six now living are: Elver, Ira, Roma, James M., Mrs. Metie Noler Anderson and Mrs. Eva Davis. After the death of his first wife Mr. Thomas married again, and there are the following children by the second marriage: A. L. Thomas, Ella, Lulu, Fannie, Pearl, Martha, Hoke, Clifford and R. J. With the exception of the last named, who died at the age of two years, these children are all living and most of them are well established in homes and occupations of their own.

Eugene Booth Rimes. The mercantile establishment represented by Eugene Booth Rimes, at Ludowici, Liberty County, has been built up and developed by men of standard and sterling citizenship. There can be no happier combination than that formed by men of the same family, each sure of his brothers' abilities, confident in their capacity, all co-operating in action and effort. Ludowici is a striving and prosperous community; it has been made such by just such men as those bearing the name of Rimes, which name has become an honored one on commercial paper and in business and financial circles.

Eugene Booth Rimes was born near Taylor's Creek, this county, June 23, 1867, and here his entire career has been passed. His father, the late James M. Rimes, was born September 28, 1828, in Bulloch County, Georgia, and in young manhood adopted the profession of educator. The events which culminated in the war between the states found him a stanch supporter of the Southland and when the Confederacy called for men he doffed the cap and gown to don the uniform of the gray, entering the cavalry company commanded by Captain Bess. His three years of service were characterized by devotion to duty, and signal bravery on a number of occasions, and at all times he had the respect of his officers and the admiration of his comrades. With him served three brothers, all of whom are now deceased. When he returned from the war, James M. Rimes resumed his duties as an instructor and subsequently engaged also in farming, in both of which vocations he continued to be occupied until the time of his death. He married Miss Candace A. Kennedy the daughter of Edward and Mary (Mattox) Kennedy, and they became the parents of eleven children: Morgan T.; Mary J., now Mrs. Dorsey, of Ludowici; William A.; James R., who is cashier of the Citizens Bank of Ludowici; Edward; Eugene Booth; John H., who is a traveling salesman; Henry P.; Troy T.; Ruby, who is now Mrs. Hicks, of Statesville, North Carolina; and Ross D. Of the sons, four followed in their father's footsteps and adopted schoolteaching, and among these was Edward H., who subsequently became bookkeeper for the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, Georgia, and died at the age of twenty-four years. Another brother, Morgan T., died when about fifty-five. The present firm at Ludowici consists of William A., Eugene B., Henry P., Troy T. and Ross D.

Given the advantages of rearing in a home of refinement and culture and

education in the public schools, which he attended intermittently from the age of eight until he was twenty-two years old, Eugene Booth Rimes was brought to sturdy and intelligent manhood. He was reared on his father's farm, but his inclinations turned toward mercantile lines, and when ready to enter upon his independent career took up his residence at Ludowici, where his activities have since been centered. He is at present vice president of the concern, the success of which may be largely and justly attributed to his well directed and energetic efforts. Mr. Rimes brought with him but little capital from the farm aside from his insatiable ambition, energy and determination, but these qualities, if judged by his present position in business circles, seem to be very desirable ones for the man who is seeking independence and prestige. He was one of the founders of the Citizens Bank of Ludowici, of which he is vice president, a director and a large stockholder, and which has profited exceedingly by his talents and judgment. His fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World, while religiously he belongs to the Methodist Church of which he has been steward for ten years.

On November 14, 1902, occurred at Orlando, Orange County, Florida, the marriage of Mr. Rimes and Miss Daisy Johnson, and to their union there have been born four children: Eugene Booth, Jr., born in 1904, attending the public schools and who is making rapid progress in his studies; Lester, born in 1908, and also attending school; Frances, born in 1911; and James M., born in 1914.

Judge O. A. Lochrane was an Irishman, coming from County Armagh, where he was born August 27, 1829. His father was Dr. Edward Lochrane, an able physician, who gave to the lad a good education in the higher schools of his native land. He was admitted to the bar in Watkinsville, Georgia, at the spring term of 1850, being then just twenty-one years old. During the war between the states, Judge Lochrane served on the bench of the Superior Court.

When the State Capitol was located in Atlanta he moved from Macon to Atlanta; was shortly after made judge of the Atlanta Circuit, but resigned that position to accept appointment on the Supreme Bench tendered him by Governor Bullock. He was only one year a member of the Supreme Court, his services commencing in 1871 and terminating in 1872.

From the day of his retirement from the Supreme Bench up to his death, June 17, 1887—a period of fifteen years—he was in the active practice of his profession in Atlanta.

Willis F. Westmoreland, one of the most eminent surgeons of his generation, was born in Fayette County, Georgia, in 1828, and obtained a very limited education in the meager schools of a sparsely settled section. He began the study of medicine under local physicians and took his first course in the Georgia Medical College in 1848. He then attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and was graduated in 1850. After spending three years in Paris, France, attending surgical clinics and pursuing advanced studies and investigations there, he located in Atlanta and, with his brother, John G. Westmoreland, founded the Atlanta Medical College. He died in 1890.

Dr. Quitman Holton, who uses the latest advanced methods in the practice of his profession and whose knowledge and capability rank him among the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity in Coffee County, has centered his field of practice at Douglas since 1910, and during this period has gained a very gratifying patronage. Doctor Holton well merits the prestige which he has gained in his chosen profession, for it has been attained through the medium of hard, persistent work from the time when as a boy

his ambitions first led him to take up medical study. No fortunate opportunities have made his path easy or secure; rather, he has created opportunities for himself, and has surmounted the obstacles which he has found impeding his way.

Doctor Holton was born in Appling County, Georgia, December 15, 1871, and is a son of G. J. and Eliza (Dedge) Holton, the former a native of Emanuel County, Georgia, and the latter of the State of North Carolina. G. J. Holton was reared in his native county, where rather late in life he began to study for the profession of law, and in its practice was one of the pioneer members of the Appling County Bar. At the outbreak of the war between the states, he gave up a large and lucrative practice to join the army of the Confederacy, cheerfully putting aside personal interests that he might serve the cause of the Southland, and was soon raised to the rank of major. With the fall of the Lost Cause, he returned to Appling County, where he gathered together the broken threads of his legal business, and slowly fought his way back to the position he had maintained when war's demands called him to take up arms. Major Holton subsequently became the leading member of the Appling County Bar, connected with the most important cases that came before the courts of his and other sections of the state, as well as before the highest federal tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. He took an important part in the various movements which made for advancement and development in his section, and was the promoter of a number of ideas which led to better legislation. When he died, in June, 1902, at the age of seventy-three years, his community lost one of its best citizens and most highly respected men, while the bar of Appling County was deprived of one who had always honored its best traditions. He had also been one of the extensive land owners of his county. Mrs. Holton, who was reared and educated in North Carolina, came as a young lady to Georgia, and met and married Major Holton in Appling County. She was born June 6, 1829, and died February 3, 1903, aged more than seventy-four years. Major and Mrs. Holton were the parents of nine children, of whom Quitman was the youngest.

As a lad Quitman Holton attended the country schools of Appling County, and early decided that his life should be given to the practice of medicine. His higher education he determined to earn himself, and with this end in view entered the office of his father, in the capacity of stenographer, a position which he held for several years. With the money thus earned and means from other sources of work, he was able to take the necessary studies to fit him for the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, and subsequently he took a course in that institution, being graduated therefrom with his cherished degree of Doctor of Medicine, April 4, 1902. He at once began practice in his native county, where he remained for something over a year, but in 1904 went to the Town of Braxton, where he gained further experience for six years. In 1910 he decided upon the county seat of Coffee County, Douglas, as his field of practice, and here he has gained an enviable reputation and practice within the short period of six years. His uniform courtesy and kind disposition have gained him many friends outside those whom he has met in a professional way. His attention, however, is given chiefly to his profession, which makes heavy demands upon his time and energy and is constantly increasing. In addition to taking care of a large private practice, he is associated with a private institution at Douglas, of which Doctor Roberts is the head. However, he has found time to engage in much study and research, and in 1910 took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate College. The Doctor keeps abreast of the advancements being made in the profession, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the Eleventh District Medical Association, of which he is at present the vice president, evidence of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow-practitioners.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and has held office in both bodies. In political matters the Doctor unfalteringly supports the democratic party. He is a Baptist in religious belief and at this time chairman of the board of deacons.

On July 5, 1905, Doctor Holton was married in Appling County, Georgia, to Miss Effie Mims, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mims, well known farming people of that county. Doctor and Mrs. Holton have had two children: Howard Vance, born April 26, 1910, who died at the age of twenty-two months; and an infant which died at the age of three days.

T. Pinckney Waring, M. D. One of the most thoroughly trained and ablest physicians and surgeons of Georgia is Dr. T. Pinckney Waring of Savannah, where he has been in practice, particularly as a surgeon, for twenty years.

A native of Savannah he was born February 28, 1867, a son of Dr. James Johnston and Mary Broughton (Alston) Waring, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of South Carolina. Dr. James J. Waring was in his time one of the foremost physicians of the South. He graduated from Yale College in 1850, and in 1852 graduated M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1854 he began practice in the City of Washington, and after two years of study and observation in Europe accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women in the medical school at Washington conducted in connection with the Columbian University. During the Civil war he was in service for a very short period as a surgeon with the medical staff. In 1862 he located in Savannah, where he continued in active practice until his death in January, 1888, at the age of fifty-eight. For two terms he served as alderman of the city. His wife survived him many years and passed away at Savannah in April, 1915, at the age of eighty-seven. Of their six children four are still living.

Dr. T. Pinckney Waring, who was the fifth of these children, received a liberal education. He attended schools in Savannah and elsewhere and in 1889 was graduated in the regular collegiate course from Yale University. He took up the study of medicine in the medical department of Columbia University at New York City, where he graduated in 1892. After two years of post-graduate work and service as an interne in the Bellevue Hospital he went abroad and spent one year in Berlin. Since 1895 Doctor Waring has been in practice at Savannah and his work as a surgeon has been especially noteworthy. He has been a familiar figure in all the public and private hospitals of the city, and served on the staff of the different institutions, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Alumni Society of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is also affiliated with the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Southern Surgical Association. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and in 1903 was master of his Masonic lodge, and is a member of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a director of the Hibernian Bank and a member of the Oglethorpe Club.

On December 24, 1902, at Savannah, he married Miss Martha Gallaudet Backus, daughter of Henry L. and Alice Backus. They are the parents of three children: Alice Waring, born at Savannah in 1904; Miss Mary Waring, born in 1908; and Thomas Pinckney Waring, Jr., born June 11, 1916.